

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

DIVIDED JURISDICTION.

By the mail just arrived from India we have received the following correspondence upon a subject which has already occupied a considerable portion of our space, and upon which it is not our intention at present to make any special remarks. But we give to the correspondence somewhat more than usual prominence, inasmuch as Bro. Judge suggests a plan by which the evils of divided allegiance to the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which now exists in the Colonies, may be in some degree mitigated, if not wholly removed, and which we think worthy of serious consideration by those in authority. No doubt, in the first instance, some difficulties would be found to exist in bringing about a friendly relation between the three Grand Lodges, but by earnest endeavours, each to meet the other for the general good of Freemasonry, all difficulties would soon be made to disappear, and the power of the three Grand Lodges in union would be much greater than it can ever be, whilst they exist, as at present, so far removed from each other, that scarcely anything but mere nominal relations exist between them. On this subject, however, we shall have something more to say hereafter:—

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—By the mail before last I sent you a printed copy of the correspondence and the resolutions of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay upon the subject of the un-Masonic charges made against me by R.W. Bros. K. B. Barton, G. R. Ballingall, and Bro. G. A. Summers, all hailing from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and by the last mail I wrote to you on the subject.

I now send you a copy of the letter and accompaniments sent hence by the present mail by the R.W. Master of Bombay and the District Grand Lodge of Bombay under England to the Grand Secretary for submission to the Grand Lodge of England.

You will perceive that the resolutions of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay under England were passed on the 2nd December last, and were communicated officially to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland on the 10th of the same month, and that no reply beyond a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of our Provincial Grand Secretary's letter, has up to this time been received from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, though eleven weeks instead of three have elapsed since the said resolutions were communicated to them, and they held a meeting of their Provincial Grand Lodge on the 26th December last.

In conclusion, I would most strongly urge you for the good of the Craft in the colonies and in India to

advocate a single government for each province. The best plan of all would be a Supreme Grand Lodge for England, Scotland and Ireland to be elected by the present Grand Lodges. It would have so little to do that it would not meet more than once a year. Under this Supreme Grand Lodge might be placed all the colonies and India, so that lodges in the colonies and India would not be English, Scotch or Irish lodges, but simply British lodges, and there would never be more than one Provincial Grand Master and District Grand Lodge in any colonial or Indian province. You, who in England live at home at ease, and are never troubled with the jealousies engendered by conflicting jurisdictions, cannot conceive the boon this would be to us poor exiles. I am so attached to the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of my native land, that I would never forsake her, but others are not equally patriotic, and a Grand Lodge for India has more than once been proposed to me. Of course I rejected the idea, but others are not equally patriotic, and if some proper steps are not taken I should not be at all surprised to see India separating herself from the Grand Lodge of England, as Canada has done and as Australia is threatening to do. What is wanted in the colonies and in India is one head or Provincial Grand Master, and one District Grand Lodge for each province and the entire abolition of the names and distinctions of English, Irish and Scotch Masons. We don't want, and the most peaceable amongst us deprecate, national and tribal, or sectarian rivalry, but we wish to substitute for it rivalry in Masonic work and lore alone in our lodges.

I have drawn up a mere outline of our requirements, because I did not like to bore you with a long letter, but if England, Scotland and Ireland wish to retain the Masonic allegiance of India and the colonies I am quite certain that they cannot do better than as I have roughly pointed out.

I have the details all worked out, but it would be mere waste of time to send them to you before the Grand Lodges agree to adopt the general plan suggested by me for governing India and the colonies.

Yours truly and fraternally,

G. S. JUDGE.

Bombay, 27th February, 1864.

District Grand Lodge of Bombay
and its Territories,
Bombay, 10th December, 1863.

(No. 83)

V.W. Bro. Marriott, Prov. G. Secretary
of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western
India under Scotland, Bombay.

V.W. SIR AND BROTHER,—I am directed by the R.W. the Prov. G. Master of Bombay under England to forward the annexed resolutions,* which were unanimously passed at the last half-yearly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its Territories under England, held on the 2nd instant, together with a letter from the Deputy Prov. G. Master of Bombay, under England, R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge, of the 25th November last,† in reply to your predecessor's letter to me of the 17th October last, and to request you to be good enough to lay the same

* Vide p. 153 of present volume.

† Vide p. 152 ditto.

before the R.W. the Prov. G. Master and Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland.

I am also directed particularly to call your attention to the second of the said resolutions, and to inform you that, if the reparation therein referred to be not made within the period specified, I have positive orders to send home the whole case to the Grand Lodge of England by the mail following.

I remain, V.W. Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) ALFRED KING.
Prov. G. Secretary of Bombay
and its Territories.

District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its
Territories under England.

Bombay, 25th February, 1864.

W. G. Clarke, Esq.

Grand Secretary of the Grand
Lodge of England.

Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, London.

VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the proceedings of the District Grand Lodge at a communication held on the 2nd December last, and beg especially to direct your attention to the resolution.

"That, if the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, do not, within three weeks after this resolution is communicated to them, make the reparation demanded by R.W. Bro. G. S. Judge in his letter of the 25th November last, the whole correspondence, together with these resolutions, be sent to the Grand Lodge of England with a request that the matter may be laid before the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

With reference to that resolution I also beg to hand you a copy of my letter, dated the 10th December last, to the address of the Prov. G. Secretary of Western India under Scotland (receipt of which is acknowledged) requesting him to lay it before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, and I also beg to state that up to this date no reply has been received thereto.

By the command of the R.W. the Prov. G. Master of Bombay and its Territories under England, I now beg most respectfully to request you to have the goodness to lay the matter before the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of England with this application from the R.W. the Prov. G. Master and the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, that the W.M. the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of England will be pleased to communicate with the W.M. the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Scotland, and ask them to take such notice of the un-Masonic conduct of Prov. G. Master and Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, as to them may seem proper.

I have the honour to be,
V.W. Sir and Brother,
Yours respectfully and fraternally,
(Signed) ALFRED KING, P.M. 757,
Prov. Grand Secretary.

HAVE you made one happy heart to-day? Envied privilege! How calmly you can seek your pillow, how sweetly sleep, In all this world there is nothing so sweet as giving comfort to the distressed, as getting a sun-ray into a gloomy heart.

VANDYCK IN ENGLAND.

"This is King Charles his day. Speak it, thou Tower,
Unto the ships, and they from tier to tier."
Ben Jonson, 19th Nov., 1632.

King Charles evinced his appreciation of the genius and services of Vandyck by more than mere approbation. On the 5th July, 1632, he knighted his favourite painter at St. James's; on the 20th of April, 1633, he presented him with a chain and medal of £110 value;* and on the 17th of October of the same year, conferred upon him an annuity of £200. Another and a rarer honour awaited him—an honour without parallel in the history of art.

"With singular delight," says Walpole, following in the wake of Vertue, "Charles went by water to the Blackfriars to view Vandyck's performances, frequently sitting to him himself, and bespeaking pictures of the queen, his children, and his courtiers." Of the truth of this pleasant tradition I am enabled to produce (and for the first time) the amplest testimony.

In the Works accounts of the Crown for the year 1635, a payment occurs of £20 (£200 of our present currency) for works and reparations done and performed at the Blackfriars, in the months of June and July, 1635, in making a new causeway way and a new pair of stairs for the king's majesty "to land to goe to Sir Anthony Vandyck's house to see his paintings." Of so marked an instance of the king's appreciation of Sir Anthony, the very words of the entry, from which I derive my information, deserve transcription:—

"Allowed said Accomptante for money by him yssued and paid for Workes and Reparacons donne and performed within the tyme of this Accompte at the Blackfryers in making a new Causeway Way and a new paire of Staires for the King's Majesty to land to goe to Sr. Anthoney Vandike's house there to see his Paintings in the mouethes of June and July 1635.....xxli."†

The causeway, as I gather from the same account, was 10ft. in breadth; that piles were driven for the purpose into the Thames, and that stores were taken from the Crown stores in Scotland-yard for this graceful act of kingly courtesy and good sense.

Among the earliest who went by water from Whitehall to the Crown Stairs at the Blackfriars, were the two sons of the Queen of Bohemia, King Charles's nephews,—the fiery Prince Rupert

* This important entry escaped both Maloué and Mr. Carpenter, and is now first published:—1633, April 20. A warrant for a chain and a medal of one hundred and ten pounds value to be presented unto Sir Anthony Vandyck (Lord Chamberlain's M.S. Warrant Book, i. 328). Let me add (from the same source), that Le Sœur, the sculptor of the Charing Cross statue of King Charles, received in the January of the same year, a chain and medal of £80.

† "Audit Office Records," now in the Public Record Office, London.

and the less dashing Prince Maurice of the Civil Wars. Go to Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, and see the daring Rupert and the dashing Maurice, thanks to Vandyck, as if they never could grow old. With what an air of unaffected ease both look from the canvas, and command attention! In Rupert's face and figure there is a touch of Marston Moor, and the surrender of Bristol. Both portraits are marvellously fine. The first Lord Craven was a pet with the Queen of Bohemia, the mother of the two Princes, and through that Queen the portraits of her two sons passed to Lord Craven. Long may they remain at Combe Abbey.

Neither the Church nor the Law made any great demand on the pencil of the illustrious Fleming. I can trace with certainty an archbishop (Laud), and with some uncertainty a lord-keeper (Littleton), and no more.

The Laud, a three-quarters, full face in canonicals, with black square hat on his head, went with the Houghton collection to St. Petersburg. Though far from a good picture, the University of Oxford offered the Wharton family £400 for it.* A fair duplicate is at Welbeck, and another nearly as good at Lambeth Palace. Pennant saw what he calls an admirable Vandyck of the archbishop at Amptill Park, in Bedfordshire. This I have not seen, and I am unwilling to rely on Pennant. A fourth portrait of Laud (assigned to Vandyck) was bought, a few days ago, at Lord Lyndhurst's sale, for the National Portrait Gallery; but the price, 72 guineas, was not a veritable Vandyck quotation in the Market of Vandyck.

Of James Stuart, fourth Duke of Richmond, and Lenox, who attended King Charles I. to the scaffold and the grave, and whose two brothers, John and Bernard, fell in the king's cause, there are many full-lengths by Vandyck, and all unusually good. The finest I have seen is at the Duke of Buccleuch's; the next,—but I pronounce with diffidence,—the picture at The Grove. At Corsham, Lord Methuen's, there is a fine example, with variations,—the duke has his right hand on the head of a noble greyhound. The dress is black, and the light, almost flaxen hair, falls in cavalier-shaped ringlets upon his shoulders. Another (with dog) at Lord Ashburnham's, in Sussex; another (with dog) at Apethorpe, Lord Westmorland's; and another at Cobham, Lord Darnley's.

This true Stuart to the backbone was only forty-three years of age at his death, in 1655. Royal portraits excepted, no picture by Vandyck seems to have been so much in request as a full-length of the Duke of Richmond.

Of James Duke of Hamilton, beheaded 1648, there is a noble full-length by Vandyck at the Duke of Buccleuch's, in London. His brother, the second duke, who fell at Worcester, does not appear to have sat. Duplicates at Hamilton

Palace and Gorhambury. In this picture we see what Clarendon calls "that cloudiness which was not unnatural" to this vacillating and always undetermined man.

At Lord Clarendon's, The Grove, in Hertfordshire, is a whole-length of William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford and Duke of Somerset (d. 1660), another of King Charles's faithful followers to the last. This is Lady Arabella Stuart's William Seymour. It is not a good picture.

To the rendering and transmitting to posterity the very fine head of his early patron, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, Vandyck seems to have given his greatest care and his happiest touches. That fine three-quarter and full face (so admirably engraved by William Sharp) is, though somewhat injured, still a masterpiece in its way. It was an Orleans picture, and is now by purchase one of the treasures of Stafford House. Look at this picture well—Garter, Clarencieux—heralds all. You see before you as he lived "the Most Noble and Excellent Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal and Premier Earl of England, Lord Howard, Mowbray, Segrave, Brews of Gower, Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestree, Maltravers and Greystocke, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland." You see before you a man supercilious and proud, who lived always within himself and to himself.

At Luton (the Marquis of Bute's) was a portrait (3ft. 4in. high by 2ft. 10in. wide) of William Howard, Viscount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of Charles II. on the perjured evidence of Titus Oates and others. Waagen describes it as spirited in conception and carefully finished, but less clear in colouring than usual. This viscount, the second son of the Marble Earl of Arundel, married the sole heir in blood of the great and eminent family of Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham.

Another knee-piece, and one of his latest works (1639-1641), represents Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel (died 1646) and his wife (died 1654) Lady Alatheia Talbot by birth. The proud earl and munificent patron of art points with his marshal's baton to a globe marked "Madagascar." The globe is placed between them. When this picture was painted, Lord Arundel was planning a settlement at Madagascar. The original, at Arundel Castle, is by no means in Vandyck's best manner. A duplicate at Knowle, has Junius the earl's librarian, in place of the countess. Sir Edward Walker, who was "Secretary at War" to the earl when in command of the king's first expedition against the Scots, calls this "an excellent piece done by that famous artist Vandyck."*

Laud's friend and fellow sufferer, the great Earl of Strafford, sat frequently to Vandyck. I have already described that miracle of portrait painting, "Strafford and his Secretary." There are, how-

* Walpole's Works, ii. 247.

* Sir Edward Walker's "Historical Discourses," p. 217.

ever, other likenesses of Wentworth that are very fine, and in Vandyck's best manner. At Wentworth House (in Yorkshire) is a noble full-length of him in armour; another, not inferior, is at Wentworth Castle, in the same county; a third, with truncheon in left hand, his right extended, is at Welbeck. At Petworth there is a first-rate half-length of the same earl, also in armour, standing; a rock, and skirmish, in the background.

One of his noblest portraits is at Knowle, in Kent—a full-length of Edward Sackville, fourth Earl of Dorset (d. 1652)—the Sackville who fought the bloody duel with Lord Edward Bruce. Duplicate at Gorhambury. The finest of Ben Jonson's epistles in verse, is addressed to this nobleman, in acknowledgment of timely and unsought assistance:—

“ Gifts stink from some,
They are so long a coming, and so hard;
Where any deed is forced, the grace is marred.”
Ben Jonson.

Lord Dorset's wife (a Curzon by birth) sat to Vandyck. We shall see her soon.

The features and bearing of another early encourager of his pencil (observe the Arlington black patch) are preserved to us by his ever ready and accurate hand. This was Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby (died 1644). An original, a full-length, in his garter robe, went with the Houghton Collection to St. Petersburg, and in the Houghton valuation is appraised at £200. This picture was given to Sir Robert Walpole by Sir John Danvers. A duplicate, if not an original, is at Dunham-Massey, in Cheshire, the seat of Lord Stamford and Warrington. Danvers began life as page to Sir Philip Sidney, and dying in 1644, was buried at Dantsey, in Wilts.

At Cassiobury (Lord Essex's) is one of the finest Vandycks in the world, the portrait, at full length, of Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, his hand resting on an anchor. This uncertain man was Lord High Admiral of England when Vandyck gave him to posterity. “He was in all his deportment,” says Clarendon, “a very great man, and that which looked like formality was a punctuality in preserving his dignity from the invasion and intrusion of bold men, which no man of that age so well preserved himself from.”*

A knee-piece (and master-piece) at Petworth, represents the same great earl in black, with his wife, Anne Cecil, who died in 1637, and their daughter Catherine, who died young. Duplicates are to be seen at Hatfield, Kimbolton, and Gorhambury. The earl is in black, standing; his countess in blue, sitting; and the daughter in white, standing. The lady is the centre figure. The lines of Waller will recur to the student

* I do not believe in the Vandyck parentage of the Petworth seated full length of the father of Algernon, who died in 1632.

of English poetry while standing before this picture:—

“ You on the barren seas, my Lord, have spent
Whole springs and summers to the public lent;
Suspended all the pleasures of your life,
And shorten'd the short joy of such a wife.”

The face and form of Philip Herbert, fifth Earl of Pembroke, the first Earl of Montgomery, have been preserved to us by Vandyck, in more than one full length, and more than one half-length. There is a full-length at Wilton, and another—not so good—at The Grove. The best half-length is at Dulwich. There is another half-length (seated) at Welbeck; but I question its parentage, though a picture, and a good one, of Vandyck's time.

Of Philip, his son and successor in the earldom (died 1669), there is a faded half-length, in pink, at Wilton. It has been engraved by Lombart.

There is at Knowsley, in Lancashire (Lord Derby's), a so-called Vandyck (head-size, holding a helmet), of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, beheaded at Bolton, 1651, and buried at Ormskirk, in Lancashire. At the same seat is the companion portrait of his countess, the defender of Latham House; but I do not believe in the Vandyck parentage of either.

“The best portrait I have,” says the Duke of Leeds, writing to Sir William Musgrave, the portrait collector, in 1796, “is a head of the Earl of Derby (beheaded at Ormskirk), by Vandyck.”

At Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire (Lord Craven's), is a noble full-length of William, first Earl Craven—the Queen of Bohemia's Earl. The name of this fine fellow, known by his pest-houses and his drums, is preserved in Craven-yard, Drury-lane, and Craven-hill, Bayswater.

The features and figure of Edward Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, may be seen on canvas, from Vandyck's hand, at Badminton, the Duke of Beaufort's, in Gloucestershire.

At Longleat, in Wiltshire (the Marquis of Bath's), is the double portrait of Robert Dormer, Earl of Caernarvon, and his countess, Anne Sophia, daughter of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. Lord Caernarvon fell at the battle of Newbury, in 1643. There is another portrait of him at Wilton. To this nobleman Massinger dedicates his “A New Way to Pay Old Debts.” Massinger was a retainer of the Pembroke family.

Another nobleman of note who sat more than once to Vandyck, was Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, and Lord High Treasurer, who gave the commission to Le Sueur for the statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross. The best portrait of him is at Gorhambury (Lord Verulam's); a duplicate is at Kingston Lacy, Dorsetshire; and a third at the Grove, all three full-lengths. Lord Portland was fond of the muses and of art, and often relieved Ben Jonson's necessities. “The head of the Kingston Lacy picture,” says Waagen, “is very

delicate, and also the right hand, but the accessories are scenically treated." Waagen adds, "to all appearance painted about 1638." How infallible we are. Why, Weston was dead in 1634.

"If to my mind, great Lord, I had a state,
I would present you now with curious plate
Of Nuremberg or Turkey; hang your rooms
Not with the Arras but the Persian looms;
I would, if price or prayer could them get,
Send in what or Romano, Tintoret,
Titian or Raphael, Michael Angelo,
Have left in fame to equal, or out-go
The old Greek hands in picture, or in stone
. . . This I would do could I think Weston one
Caught with these arts."—*Ben Jonson*.

This great lord has a monument to his memory in Winchester Cathedral.

William Cavendish, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle, and the liberal patron of two generations of poets, stood to Vandyck for the fine full length still at Welbeck.* There are repetitions at Althorp, the Grove, and Burleigh. The Earl, for that was his highest rank in Vandyck's lifetime, was careful of his Vandycks, as his wife assures us in that delightful reading, the life of her husband.

"My lord," writes Margaret Lucas (Duchess and authoress), "sent to his other son, Henry, now Earl of Ogle, to endeavour for so much credit, that the hangings and pictures (which my lord esteemed very much, the pictures being drawn by Van Dyke) might be saved, which he also did."†

Of the earl's brother, Sir Charles Cavendish, there is a full length at Welbeck.

Two great noblemen who are said to have sat to Sir Anthony were both dead before his arrival in England. We may, therefore, safely attribute the picture at Blenheim, of Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and the picture at Wilton, of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, to a different hand, or perhaps of two different hands.

At Chatsworth, in the dining-room, is a full length, when young, of William Cavendish, third Earl of Devonshire (and father of the first, the *Revolution Duke*), in a black silk dress, with a broad falling collar. In his left hand, which rests on his hip, he holds his hat; and in his right, which hangs down, his handkerchief. This picture is very fine, and stands its ground well with the other Vandycks in the room.

At Grimsthorpe Castle, in Lincolnshire (Lord Willoughby d'Eresby's), are full lengths of Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, who fell (1642) at Edge Hill, and of Montagu, Earl of Lindsey, his son. It is impossible for the student of English history, and of Edge Hill Fight in particular, to look on these fine pictures without emotion.

At Hamilton Palace, in Scotland, may be seen one of the best Vandycks north of the Tweed,—William Feilding, first Lord of Denbigh. He is

* The Welbeck portrait, head only, is engraved in Houbraken.

† *Duchess of Newcastle's Life of the Duke*, Folio, 1667, p. 91.

drawn in an Eastern hunting costume, with a gun in his right hand; next him a boy in a Persian dress, aiming at a parrot on a tree,—the background landscape carefully executed in a warm tone. Denbigh served as a volunteer on the side of the king, at the battle of Edge Hill,—his son and successor fighting on the other side. Lord Denbigh's sister Mary was the wife of the first Duke of Hamilton.

Two fine whole-lengths exist of William Villiers Viscount Grandison,—one at Euston (the Duke of Grafton's), the other at The Grove (Lord Clarendon's). If there is any choice between the two, it must be a matter of association; and, in that way, I prefer the duke's. The duke is descended in a direct line from the daughter of Lord Grandison, the famous Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland—the lady who sat for the first figure of Britannia ever placed on an English coin. Lord Grandison married Mary, third daughter of Paul Viscount Bayning, and dying at Oxford in 1643 of the wounds he received at the siege of Bristol, was buried in Christ Church, Oxford, where his too celebrated daughter erected a monument to his memory.

At Hagley (Lord Lyttelton's) is a fine whole-length, in black, of James Hay Earl of Carlisle (died 1636), the most expensive Scot who came into England with King James I., and the one (says Clarendon) who was liked the most and held in the most esteem by Englishmen. His second wife was Lucy Percy, daughter of the Earl of Northumberland.

At Buchanan House, in Scotland, is the head, supposed to be by Vandyck, of the great Marquis of Montrose, hanged and beheaded at Edinburgh in 1650. This portrait I have not seen, and I am assured by competent judges that it is not by Vandyck.

The Duke of Buccleuch possesses the full length in buff, red, and breast-plate of a true cavalier, George Gordon, second Marquis of Huntly. Another, equally thought an original, is at Drummond Castle. The marquis, who succeeded his father in 1636, was beheaded by the Covenanters at the Market Cross of Edinburgh in 1649.

The same rich nobleman, who has more addresses in Blue Books and Court Guides than any other nobleman or gentleman in the three kingdoms, has a full-length in buff, red, and breast-plate of Henry Rich, first Earl of Holland, beheaded 1649. Duplicate at The Grove. "This Lord Holland was a man," says Clarendon, "of a pleasant and companionable wit and conversation; of a universal jollity, and such a licence in his words and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found out." He was very handsome, and much—too much, it was whispered—in the favour of Queen Henrietta Maria.

At Taymouth, in Scotland (the Marquis of Breadalbane's), is a much admired whole length of Lord Holland's elder brother, Robert Rich, second

Earl of Warwick (died 1658); the hands, unfortunately, gloved:—

"Warwick's bold Earl! than whom no title bears
A greater sound among our British Peers."

Waller.

A second of the same nobleman (engraved in Houbraken and in Lodge) is at Wimpole (Lord Hardwicke's), in Cambridgeshire. The picture at Warwick Castle is a copy from Lord Hardwicke's.

In the *half* of Lord Chancellor Clarendon's collection now at The Grove, is the full-length, in armour, of George Hay, second Earl of Kinnoul, who succeeded his father in 1634, and, dying in 1644, was buried at Waltham Abbey, in Essex. This lord, before his father's death, was captain of the Yeomen of the Guard to King Charles I.

Another knee-piece (a seventh) represents Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport (died 1665), and George Lord Goring, son of the first Earl of Norwich, who died in 1662, with Charles, his son and successor, (died 1670) in the centre of the composition, tying on his scarf. The original is at Petworth, and a repetition at Kimbolton, both fine. Whoever remembers this charming and characteristic composition will like what follows:—

"There was at that time [1650 at Madrid] the Lord Goring, son to the Earl of Norwich; he had a command under Philip the Fourth of Spain, against the Portuguese; he was generally esteemed a good and great commander, and had been brought up in Holland in his youth, of vast natural parts; for I have heard your father [Sir Richard Fanshawe] say, he hath dictated to several persons at once that were upon dispatches, and all so admirably well, that none of them could be mended. He was exceedingly facetious and pleasant company, and in conversation where good manners are due, the civilest person imaginable, so that he would blush like a girl. He was very tall and very handsome; he had been married to a daughter of the Earl of Cork, but never had a child by her. His expenses were what he could get, and his debauchery beyond all precedents, which at last lost him that love the Spaniards had for him; and that country not admitting his constant drinking, he fell sick of a hectic fever, in which he turned his religion, and with that artifice could scarce get to keep him whilst he lived in that sickness, or to bury him when he was dead."*

Of this Lord Goring, who died abroad in the character of a Dominican friar, the great Lord Clarendon tells us that he had wit and courage and understanding and ambition, uncontrolled by any fear of God or man; adding that "dissimulation was his master-piece."

An eighth double knee-piece portrait represents the celebrated Lucy Percy, Countess of Carlisle, and her sister Dorothy, Countess of Leicester. Where the original is I know not. Walpole bought the Penshurst copy, in 1764, for twenty-nine guineas.† Lady Leicester is in red. This picture, which Walpole calls "very fine," was sold at the Strawberry Hill sale for £231, and is now at Basildon Park, in Berkshire, the seat of the late James Morrison, Esq.‡

* Lady Fanshawe's "Memoirs," p. 104.

† Letter to Montagu, 10th May, 1764.

‡ Waagen's Supplement. 8vo. 1857, p. 310.

I have but one more to chronicle of the twin and knee-piece character, and that one is very little known—the subject, Arthur, Lord Hopton, of Stratton (died 1652), and his son. He is seated, the son is standing; both are in black. This once fine picture, for it is sadly injured, is still to be seen at Rushbrooke, near Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, the moated seat of the Jermyn family.

At Bothwell Castle, in Scotland, is a believed-in Vandyck, of Paul, second and last Viscount Bayning (died 1638). He is in black, with his left hand on his hip, his right holding a black hat. Of this picture, which I have not seen, Waagen writes, "Easy in motive, and carefully painted in his brownish tones;—the heavy colouring of the landscape and the many details show another hand."*

Another man of note in his day sat to Sir Anthony more than once. This was Sir Kenelm Digby, of Stoake Dry, in the county of Rutland, "a gentleman"—I adopt Ben Jonson's words—"absolute in all numbers."

PETER CUNNINGHAM, in the *Builder*.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

DUE ENQUIRY INTO CHARACTER BEFORE INITIATION.

As some of our lodges seem to be blackballing and excluding, right and left, not on account of proposed initiate's character, but from personal piques and the unwieldiness of large lodges—which evil might have been averted had proper inquiry been made into the characters of the obnoxious brethren before initiation—the following paper, though old, and from an American source, may be of some service at the present time, in which hope it is forwarded by your old contributor, Ex. Ex.

"The importance, and, indeed, absolute necessity, of a proper and careful inquiry into the character of candidates for initiation cannot be too often or too deeply impressed upon the minds of all members of lodges. It is the greatest of all the guards that the wisdom of our ancestors has thrown, like ramparts, around the security and safety of our Order. So important has this preliminary step towards initiation been deemed, that the Ancient Constitutions twice prescribe it as a positive regulation. In the article of *Making*, it is said, 'no lodge shall ever make a Mason without due inquiry into his character;' and, again, in the article of the duty of Masons, it is declared that "no man can be accepted a member of a particular lodge, without previous notice one month before given to the lodge, in order to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate, unless by dispensation."

"This ancient regulation has, perhaps on account of its evident importance to the institution, been better

* Waagen's Supplement. 8vo. 1857, p. 463. At Haigh, in Lancashire, was a double portrait of this Paul Viscount Bayning and Lady; a Cupid presenting her a basket of flowers (Sir William Musgrave's MSS. in British Museum).

observed than any other of the old landmarks. While the cotemporaneous rules, in relation to the exclusion of maimed candidates, to the absence of religious tests, and many more of equally positive enactment, have from time to time been neglected or denied, we know of no Grand Lodge that has thought proper to abolish the 'due inquiry' into character.

"The object of this inquiry, the time during which it is to be exercised, and the only way in which it can be disregarded, are all set forth in the last of the regulations which we have quoted.

"The inquiry is made that the 'reputation and capacity' of the candidate may be discovered. There is, then, a two-fold object in the investigation. The one as relates to the reputation, the other as to his capacity. The reputation of the candidate will affect the standing and character of the institution into which he applies for admission, for good or for evil, according as he shall be found worthy or unworthy of the favour that has been bestowed upon him. He must be 'under the tongue of good report,' and the lodge which should admit a member without this indispensable qualification, would, to use the language of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, 'be bringing into our fold, not a lamb, the emblem of innocence and purity, but a ravenous wolf, who will inevitably destroy the flock.'

"Eight years ago a reverend brother was so impressed with the importance of these moral claims to admission, that he thus addressed the lodge before which he was discoursing:—

"In order, my brethren, to obviate that objection which so many make against Masonry, namely, 'that very unworthy persons are often admitted into this honourable society,' let me recommend it to you, in the strongest manner, to be very cautious whom you admit as brothers. Let neither the wealth nor figure of any man deter you from performing this real piece of service to the Craft in general. Let neither interest sway nor friendship bind you. Regard no man's persons or fortune. If his life be scandalously immoral, and he be proposed to be a Mason, immediately reject him.' And he charges them, in the language of the Apostle, 'that they suffer neither wine bibbers, nor slanderers, nor tale bearers, nor liars, nor profane jesters, to approach our peaceful ground.'

"But it is not simply into the reputation of the candidate that inquiry is to be made; his 'capacity' presents also a subject of investigation. By the capacity of the candidate, we understand his fitness to receive and comprehend our sublime mysteries. According to the unwritten law of the Order, a fool or an idiot, an old man in his dotage, or a young one under age, is considered as an improper applicant for initiation, because, in these instances, there is either a total want of mind, or an impaired or undeveloped intellect, which would render it impossible for the party initiated properly to appreciate the moral or philosophical instructions imparted to him. Hence the Grand Lodge of England, in view of this mental capacity, has provided in its regulations that the candidate 'should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or other of them.'

"These two distinctions of the 'reputation' and the 'capacity' of the candidate are alluded to in what is technically called 'the investiture,' or the presenta-

tion of the lamb skin apron, which the neophyte is told to wear 'with pleasure to himself and honour to the Fraternity.' The pleasure to himself must depend on his capacity to appreciate and enjoy the symbolic instruction of the institution. The honour to the Fraternity will result from the reputation which he may bring to the support of the Order.

"These then being the objects of the inquiry, the time employed for accomplishing it is amply sufficient. 'No man can be accepted, without previous notice one month before.' That is to say, the petition for application must be read at one regular communication, and the report of the committee of investigation made at the succeeding meeting. This is the least time permitted, although it may, by permission of the lodge, be protracted to a still longer period, where doubts or difficulties arise, that prevent the committee from obtaining, within that period, a sufficient knowledge of the character of the applicant. This time is prescribed not merely to afford the committee an ample opportunity for investigation, but that by the 'previous notice' every one who knows anything unfavourable of the applicant may, by being advertised of his petition, be enabled to come forward and state his objections. It is a sacred duty which every Mason owes to his Order, that he should not wait until he is asked for the information in his possession, but that he should voluntarily and without any solicitation, make known all that he thinks would render the proposed candidate unworthy of initiation. Every member of the Order should be, in fact, a guardian, watching at the portals of the temple, and seeing that none pass into the sanctuary but he who has clean hands and a pure heart.

"There are, however, occasions on which the safeguard thus thrown around the purity of the institution, by this system of 'due inquiry,' is permitted to be neglected. The regulation which we have cited, prescribed that no one should be a Mason, without this previous investigation into his character, 'unless by dispensation.' The dispensing power of the Grand Master may, in certain cases of emergency, be exercised to enable a lodge at once to entertain an application for initiation, without the necessity of a previous inquiry. It has been doubted by many intelligent Masons, whether in these cases, the prerogative of dispensation, vested in the chiefs of the Order, was not oftener productive of evil than of good. This will, of course, principally depend on the character of the individual who exercises it. In the hands of a wise, prudent, and conscientious officer, it may be with safety trusted. Its exercise by one of a contrary character, will probably be often productive of the most mischievous results. The power of dispensing with a due inquiry into character has, certainly in the present day, been carried to a greater extent, than was ever originally intended, and we are free to admit that it is 'a custom more honoured in the breach than in the observance.' It is probable that the cases of emergency in which the necessity of an inquiry into character was dispensed with, were originally confined to the application of royal or noble candidates, whose admission was expected to throw luster upon the Order, to extend its influence, and increase its usefulness. We do not believe that it was ever thought advisable in ancient times, to make it subservient to the speedy initiation of transient candidates.

"Of all the monstrous absurdities that modern Masonic usage has invented, that of subjecting the characters of old and well-known residents to the most rigid scrutiny, and passing those of entire strangers without any investigation at all, is the most absurd. Common sense and ordinary prudence would dictate that the less a man is known, the more precise and careful should be the inquiry into his character. But too many act on an entirely different principle, and hold that he who is well known shall submit to a thorough investigation, while he who is totally unknown shall escape an investigation at all.

"Many of the Grand Lodges of the Union have at length acknowledged the impolicy of this system of conferring degrees on transient persons, and exempting them by dispensation from the process of due inquiry into character. Accordingly, they have resolved that transient persons shall no longer be eligible to initiations within their respective jurisdictions. The Grand Lodges of South Carolina and Georgia have, for instance, declared that 'no lodge shall initiate, pass, or rise any candidate who has not resided in the State for twelve consecutive months previous to his application.' A similar regulation has been adopted by several other Grand Lodges, and of course in all these jurisdictions the system of granting dispensations for the initiations of transient candidates is abolished. The effect must be most salutary on the safety and reputation of the institution, for, under the old system, many candidates were abroad, whose application would have been unanimously rejected by any lodge in the neighbourhood of their own residence.

"But transient candidates do not present the only instance of what is improperly called 'cases of emergency.' Long residents, who are about to leave the country, sometimes become, on a sudden impulse, desirous of initiation, that they may participate, during their expected travels, in what they suppose to be the benefits of our fraternity, and application is often made for dispensations to confer the degrees on them as 'cases of emergency.' Such are indeed cases of emergency, but it is of emergency to the candidate and not to the Order. On this subject the remarks of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana are well worthy of perusal:—

"We are of opinion that no dispensation should ever be given for the first degree, and our constitution wisely prohibited it. The Ancient Charges of our Order require that no person shall be initiated "without previous notice and due inquiry into his character." The period during which an applicant's petition is required to lie over previous to action, is to enable this notice to be given and the inquiry to be made; if this be dispensed with, it results that neither one nor the other can be properly performed, and is therefore tantamount to a violation of the Ancient Charges, which the Grand Master, above all others, is pledged to maintain inviolate. Moreover, we cannot understand how a case of emergency can arise, at least so far as the Order is concerned. All the cases of this character that we have ever heard of were emergent only for the individual applicant. They almost invariably arise from persons who are on the point of embarking on some journey to, or about to take their residence in, some strange, distant, or foreign place or country, where they probably have neither friends nor

acquaintance; and who having either heard of, or perhaps witnessed the benefits, which Masonry confers upon its members under similar circumstances, conceive that it would serve them in lieu of a letter of recommendation. In short, they seek admission from motives of self-interest and personal convenience. Again, in almost all the instances, the applicants have resided, for years probably, in the vicinity of some lodge, and been daily spectators of the operations of the Craft, but their eyes have never been opened to the beauties of Masonry, or their hearts penetrated by its principles, until the impulse of self-interest caused them to discover that it might be turned to effect for their own private purposes. How can such men declare upon their honour and conscience that they are "uninfluenced by mercenary motives," and "that they are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favourable opinion conceived of the institution, a desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to their fellow creatures?"

"And yet it is for this class of postulants that we are constantly asked to put our members to the inconvenience of meeting at unseasonable times, to keep late hours, depart from and neglect our regular routine of business and duty, and risk the violation of the sage precepts of our Ancient Charges."

"There is much wholesome truth in these remarks, and it would be well that they should be carefully studied by the fraternity, and especially by Grand Masters, in whose hands the dispensing power is placed.

"For ourselves, we believe that cases of emergency in which the due inquiry may be dispensed with, are exceedingly rare, and transient candidates, or residents suddenly intending to remove, are not to be ranked among them.

"From what has been said in these remarks, it will be perceived that the due inquiry into character was originally intended, and still should be considered, as a safeguard or security against the introduction of unworthy persons into the Order; that it should still be observed as the very best means of preserving the purity and integrity of the institution; and that, as it can only be omitted under the high authority of the Grand Master, a dispensation for that purpose should never be asked or granted, except in a very rare case of emergency, which would sanction, by its excellent reasons, so unsafe a violation of our ancient regulations. Transient persons, whose character and previous conduct are wholly unknown to the lodge, and long residents, who desire to hurry through the degrees, too often from mercenary motives, should, above all others, be excluded from the benefit of such a dispensation.—*Masonic Miscellany.*

A DOUBTFUL GAIN TO THE ORDER.

Is the following anecdote, cut from a public journal, if true, a case in which the person seeking admission to the Craft was one in whom there was no hope of mercenary or other advantage?—"One of the heroes of the Crimean War was exalted in a chapter not long ago. His entrance into Freemasonry was induced by a remarkable occurrence of which he was an eye-witness during one of the engagements of that war. A brother officer was disarmed, and a soldier of the enemy was about to thrust him through with his bayonet, when a Russian officer with his sword forced the weapon aside, and saved the life of the

Englishman. The companion before alluded to afterwards inquired of the officer the cause of this remarkable interposition of an enemy, and was told that by showing a sign of brotherhood the Russian had acknowledged him. This circumstance determined him to seek admission to the Order on his return home, and he has now been admitted to both lodge and chapter." Is not the probable advantage of preservation of life as unworthy a motive as the hope of gain?—R. B.

HOW FREEMASONRY IS DESCRIBED ON THE CONTINENT.

A work just published by Monsieur Kaepelin, entitled "L'Univers, Dieu et Homme," has a dedication, "A la Francmaçonnerie," which enables me to give a satisfactory answer to the inquiry of "Cantabrigiensis," how Freemasonry is described on the continent of Europe? According to this dedication, Freemasonry is a great association, the members of which are spread amongst all the peoples of the earth; and it has:—1. "Pour base, la croyance en Dieu et à l'immortalité de l'âme;" 2. "Pour lois, les principes, de liberté, d'égalité, et de fraternité humaine;" 3. "Pour but, le progrès, ou développement incessant du bien-être matériel, intellectuel et moral de l'humanité."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

THE STUDY OF FREEMASONRY.

Masonry, as a science, has been but little studied. The brethren have been too generally content with the ceremonial, without regard to the philosophy of the ritual; and thus following the shadow, without venturing to seek the substance. We believe, however, that a better state of things is approaching, and trust the time is not far distant, when the demand for Masonic knowledge—historical and philosophical, as well as practical—will warrant the publication of a Masonic Library, consisting of a series of the best works on the subject, free from the loose speculation, which has so long disfigured the majority of Masonic books.—*Rev. Salem Town.*

SECRETS OF MASONRY.

By a full and fair exposition of our great leading principles, we betray no Masonic secrets. Our leading tenets are no secrets. It is no secret that the system embraced inculcates evangelical truth. It is no secret that there is not a duty enjoined, nor a virtue required, in the volume of inspiration, but what is found in, and taught by Speculative Masonry.—*Rev. Salem Town.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE SHEFFIELD CALAMITY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Having made inquiries as to the mode of sending assistance towards the relief of the sufferings caused by our sad calamity in this town, I shall be glad, if by publishing this letter in your widely-circulated MAGAZINE, you will enable me to say to all brethren prompted by a consideration of the principles of our Order, that I shall be

glad to see to the proper application of any contributions they may entrust to me, either through the Central Relief Committee, or specially as may seem best.

The devastated district has been apportioned amongst different members of a numerous relief committee, and until they shall have had time to report it is impossible to know the full extent of misery; but the number of persons rendered utterly destitute is so great that there will be ample need for all the help which so far has been liberally tendered, and which I doubt not will be continued.

One brother writing to me announcing a donation from his lodge expresses a hope, which I venture to reiterate, that all the lodges in England and Wales will contribute. I would also say, "Bis dat qui cito dat."

Yours fraternally,

HENRY WEBSTER,
W.M. and Charity Steward,
Britannia Lodge (No. 139).

Sheffield, 18th March, 1864.

THE MEDINA LODGE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your impression of the 19th inst., appears a letter, signed "Anti-Toady," impugning the correctness of a report which appeared in your number of the previous week, with reference to the proceedings of this lodge. The animus of the writer of the letter to which I allude is so perfectly well known and understood here, that we should have thought the matter quite unworthy of the attention of any Mason, had he not presumed to reflect upon the characters and position of the proposers of a motion for presenting a Past Master's jewel to a most worthy and distinguished brother; but as he has thought fit to initiate a controversy upon the subject, by the publication of a letter, which will tend considerably to add to his unpopularity, we trust to your well-known love of truth and fairness, to insert a reply.

We shall commence, then, by stating that the report of proceedings in the lodge and at the banquet, which you inserted on the 12th inst., is perfectly correct. At the regular meeting in January, it was not only proposed, but resolved, that a P.M. jewel should be presented to Bro. Faulkner by the lodge, as a token of the esteem and respect in which he is held by his brethren, and in appreciation of his eminent services to the lodge. Unfortunately, this offers another practical illustration that merit is never without its enemies. Our proposition was carried unanimously—not less than four brethren rose to second that proposition, two being P.M.'s—one the father of the lodge, Bro. Osborne. But when the minutes were put for confirmation at the next regular lodge, Bro. "Anti-Toady," inspired by feelings of private animosity, which were transparent to all present, but

which do him little credit as a Mason, opposed those minutes, and, in the hopes of getting rid of the matter altogether by a side wind, moved, as an amendment, and which was seconded by his coadjutor, that the jewel be purchased by subscription, they well knowing how distasteful such a course would be to Bro. Faulkner, and in direct opposition to the wishes and feelings of the brethren (always excepting these two), who desired that this testimonial should come from the lodge, and against the express wording of the proposition which was carried unanimously and confirmed (minus these two dissentients) on the regular lodge night—the E.A. who is referred to as a neutral and yet a dissentient, being somewhat of an anomaly. There was subsequently a meeting of a committee, which was appointed to arrange the time and mode of presentation, but one of the two dissentients being a member of it, raised another discussion upon the main question—of course, without effect—notwithstanding that he was somewhat over-lavish in his promises. (“Anti-Toady” says two dissentients at this meeting. It is somewhat strange he should have seen double.) The matter finally resulted in the lodge of emergency being called, and the presentation taking place as was originally intended.

We now come to a part of “Anti-Toady’s” letter which more particularly affects the proposer. He says, “Five days after it was proposed a jewel was sent for by the proposer, engraved, &c.” This we utterly and entirely deny, and can further say that “Anti-Toady” is entirely ignorant of the facts, or we can scarcely believe even he would have made such an assertion. Everything was done under the direction, and with the express sanction of our respected W.M., Bro. S. W. Way, whose only desire being to carry out the wishes of the lodge. We have full authority to state that he fully concurs in the expressions of this reply. And, as regards the last paragraph of the letter, we must say that the only unpleasantness which has arisen has been caused by “Anti-Toady” himself and his colleague; and that so far was it from having been “a hole-and-corner affair,” got up by a clique, is that in a lodge of about fifty subscribing members, these very two were the only brethren who could be found to oppose it.

In conclusion, we beg to say that if “Anti-Toady” will but take a retrospective view of the position of this lodge some few years back, and contrast it with its present prosperous state, brought about solely by the indefatigable exertions of its members, its unity, and the efficiency of its working, he will be forced to admit the happy results of peace and concord, and will reflect well ere his coming amongst us again in prosperity, after years of desertion, should mar that prosperity, by causing discord and disunion where all was harmony. We further beg to say, as we do not like discussions of this kind, it is not our intention again to trouble you on this subject, and if “Anti-Toady” thinks he has the best of the argument, he is at perfect liberty to think so.

We enclose our names as a guarantee of good faith, and apologising for engrossing so much of your valuable space,

We remain, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

THE PROPOSER AND SECONDER.

21st March, 1864.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

We regret to learn that our noble brother, the Duke of Newcastle, Prov. G.M. for Notts, who has for some time past been prevented by ill-health from attending the meetings of the Cabinet, was seized with alarming symptoms on Saturday afternoon. The latest reports, however, describe his Grace as “in a favourable way to recovery.”

On Thursday, March 17th, Bro. Francis Crew (late Secretary to the Freemasons’ Girls’ School), was married at the Registrar’s Office, Bloomsbury, to Miss Reed.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—The regular monthly meeting of this prosperous lodge was held on Tuesday, March 15th, at the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street. Bro. E. N. Levy, W.M., assisted by his officers, Bros. F. Walters, I.P.M.; H. Moore, S.W.; J. C. Gooddy, J.W.; N. Lake, S.D.; R. Hurrell, J.D.; E. Harris, P.M. and Sec.; J. Dixon, P.M.; J. Donkin, P.M.; W. E. Jackson, P.M.; W. D. Hughes, P.M.; G. Morris, W.S.; D. Barker, C. L. S. Croxford, S. Benjafield, J. Garth, J. Donnithorne, R. White, H. Levy, W. Watson, H. Dunyer, G. J. Loe, H. T. Turney, W. M. Marshall, R. G. Chipperfield, F. E. Cooper, J. Delany, T. J. Sabine, W. Lipscomb, M. A. Loewenstark, G. F. Davenport, A. P. Steadman, and many others worked the business of the evening. The amount of business appearing on the summons was something unusual, there being three raisings, one passing, and seven candidates for initiation. This meeting was held under very melancholy auspices, it being the first regular lodge meeting since the demise of the highly esteemed and much respected Bro. David Davies, P.M. and Treas. Not only was the lodge room and furniture covered with black crape, but all the members of the lodge present appeared in deep Masonic mourning, thus expressing their sense of the great loss which the lodge had sustained—that voice which had been so frequently listened to with admiration and respect being now no more, but silent in the tomb. The first ceremony was raising Bros. M. A. Loewenstark and G. F. Davenport to the sublime degree of Master Masons. Next, Bros. A. P. Steadman and Bass, of the Pythagorean Lodge (No. 79), were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft Freemasons. Then Messrs. M. Davis, J. Burke, and Elsworth were separately introduced and initiated into Freemasonry (the ballots having been previously taken and declared in every instance unanimous in favour of admission.) The W.M., Bro. E. N. Levy, performed every ceremony most beautifully, and rendered each degree in an easy gentlemanly and impressive manner, which could not fail to make a lasting remembrance on every candidate. After the ceremonies were concluded, the W.M., Bro. E. N. Levy, in a feeling address, spoke of the many virtues of the late Bro. Davies, P.M. and Treas., and regretted that they were called upon that evening to elect a new Treasurer, in consequence of the loss which they had sustained in the death of so worthy an officer. The result of the ballot was declared by the W.M. to be in favour of Bro. W. E. Jackson, P.M., nearly the oldest member of the lodge, standing number two on the list of members. Bro. W. E. Jackson, P.M., was invested Treasurer, and returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, at the same time dwelling upon the sad loss of the former Treasurer and testifying to his many virtues. After five hours of work, the W.M., assisted by the brethren, closed the lodge. There being no banquet the brethren separated. Amongst a very large number of visitors, too numerous to mention, we noticed Bros. J. Thomas, P.M., P.Z. 507; R. Welsford, P.M. 548; G. Chapman, S.D. 147; Bass, 99; Pridmore, 765.

St. GEORGE’S LODGE (No. 140).—The usual monthly meeting of this old established lodge was held at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, on Wednesday, 16th inst., Bro. E. Hubback, W.M., presided. There were several visitors present.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 177).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, the 14th of March, at the Masonic-hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. Henry Thompson, W.M.,

presided, supported by Bros. Simpson, S.W. (in the absence of Bro. Osborne); Meekham, J.W.; and Bro. Prior, I.G. The following Past Masters of the lodge were also present:—Bros. Carpenter, Adams, Wilson, Marshall, Brett, Hayden, Moore, Russen, Baker, and Elmes. The following visitors honoured the lodge by their presence:—Bros. Chapman, Ancient Union Lodge (No. 203), Liverpool; Copus, P.M. Zetland (No. 511); Huggett, Hornsey Lodge (No. 980); Foulger, Confidence Lodge (No. 193); Denton, P.M. No. 837; Milles, United Pilgrim's Lodge (No. 507); Roberts, St. Mark's Lodge (No. 857); Stannard, Old Concord, 172; Hamilton, Whittington, 862; Cogan, Fortitude and Old Cumberland, 12; Gilchrist, Doric, 933; C. White, St. Thomas's, 142; and Haines, Moria, 92. The lodge having been opened in due form, it was afterwards opened in the second degree, when Bro. Tanner, a candidate for the third degree, was admitted and questioned. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and he was, in an impressive manner, raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the W.M. as usual going through the traditional history so often omitted in the performance of this ceremony. The lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and Mr. W. Smalley, being a candidate, was admitted and initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. There were two other candidates for the like privilege—Mr. Inglis Watson and Mr. James Gooderhum, and they were successively introduced and initiated into the noble Order. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired for refreshment, to which nearly 70 sat down. This having been disposed of in the withdrawal of the cloth, the W.M. successively gave the formal Masonic toasts, Bro. Adams, P.M., returning thanks for "The Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers."—The W. MASTER said he had then a most pleasing toast to propose, and it was one that must be gratifying to every Master of a lodge, as it was "The Health of their newly-initiated Brethren." First in order he felt pleasure in naming Bro. William Smalley, a man whose beneficence had gained for him a name of which all might be proud, in becoming the donor of a princely sum to that institution with which he was more immediately connected, and long might his bounty be remembered, and become an incentive to others to follow his brilliant example. Most proud did he (the W.M.) feel in having the privilege that night to initiate him into Freemasonry, and he had no doubt from the great attention which he had paid to the ceremony he had passed through, that he would be a worthy brother amongst them, and in time become a leader in the Craft. To the other brethren who had been initiated that evening, he also extended the right hand of fellowship, and although an opportunity probably might not present itself of doing what Bro. Smalley had done, he had no doubt from what he had seen of them that evening, that they would do their best when occasion should occur, and most happy was he to greet them on their entrance into Freemasonry. He believed they had taken a wise step, and one that they would never regret; but, on the contrary, as they progressed, they would look back with feelings of pride on the day when they were admitted into their ancient Order. It was, therefore, with exceeding pleasure, that he called upon the brethren to drink to the health of their brother initiates. The toast was very cordially responded to.—Bro. SMALLEY, in a very eloquent speech, returned thanks for the compliment conferred upon himself and his brother initiates, expressing the pride he felt in being received into Freemasonry, and in reference to the donation to which the W.M. had alluded, which he had made to the Licensed Victuallers' Institution, he said that in making it, he was desirous of seeing the good that it might do during his lifetime, rather than deferring his gift until his death, when he would be insensible of it. He had entered Freemasonry at rather a later period than he ought to have done; but he would endeavour, by every means in his power, to become a good Mason, and render himself a worthy member of the Craft. For himself and his brother initiates, he thanked the brethren for the kindness and cordiality with which they had been received.—The W.M. then gave "The Visitors," and remunerated those brethren who had honoured the lodge by their presence that evening.—Bros. Denton, Copus, Roberts, Gilchrist, Foulger, and other brethren returned thanks.—Bro. CARPENTER, Senior P.M., said the W.M. had entrusted him with the use of his gavel, and he should make good use of it by proposing "The Health of Bro. Thompson, their W.M." Now he had for years known their W.M., both in and out of Freemasonry, and whether he met him in one or the other he always esteemed him. He was painstaking in his working, and he

(Bro. Carpenter) felt sure he would do his best to promote the interests of the lodge. Having criticised some things which had occurred, he said one of the first duties of the brethren was to learn obedience, and he hoped that would be always borne in mind. He had great pleasure, in conclusion, in proposing "The Health of the Worshipful Master," and he hoped the toast would be received with all the honours it deserved. (Drunk with great cordiality.)—The W. MASTER, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had no doubt his esteemed Bro. Carpenter had spoken of him in a manner that far exceeded his merits, but he could assure the brethren that it was at all times his earnest desire to perform the duties of the chair so as to give them satisfaction. Had he done so, the gratification on his part was great, and amply repaid him for the services he might have rendered. He would continue to do so, and would do his best, by every means in his power, to promote the interest of the Domestic Lodge. The W. Master said the next toast he had to propose was that of "The Past Masters of the Domestic Lodge," and said he considered it to be a very high compliment to him to be that night honoured with the presence of every P.M., except one, which was Bro. Smith, their Treasurer, who was prevented from attending through severe indisposition. They had all done good service to the lodge, and he called upon the brethren to join him in drinking their health.—Bro. MARSHALL, P.M., returned thanks.—Several other toasts were given, and the evening was spent in the true spirit of Masonry.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 813).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, the 18th inst., at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton. Bros. A. Osmond, W.M.; Estwick, S.W.; Baker, J.W. There was a large number of members present, and the following visitors:—Bros. C. Wright, 13; C. A. Long, 158; Whittatt and Gihon, 49; Barnard, Temperance in the East, 898; J. E. Taylor, Friendship, 206; Perrin, Temple, P.M. 175; Liddell, Strongman, 45; Nicholson, P.M. Old Concord, 175; Rev. D. Staboe, P.M. Yarborough, 554; C. Stevens, P.M. Temple, 101; Williams, Foundation and Royal Union, 246; Maney, P.M. Old Concord, 175; Laing, Canonbury, 657; Captain Egles, P.M. Fitzroy, 569; H. Thompson, W.M. Domestic, 177; James Clark, J. W. Jones, 227; T. Meekham, J.W. 177; Goddard, Prosperity, 65; Parker, 704; and Leech, 78. The lodge having been opened, Bros. Hall, Edgar, Walker, Farrer, and Smece, who had been initiated at former lodges, were questioned as to their proficiency, and their answers being considered satisfactory, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and they were severally advanced to F.C.'s. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. Hodges was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge having been resumed to the second degree, the W.M. vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. Emmens, P.M. Bro. the Rev. J. W. Laughlin, the Chaplain of the lodge, and Prov. G. Chap. for Hertfordshire, then in very appropriate terms presented Bro. Estwick, the W.M. elect, to receive at his hands the benefit of installation, and to all who knew Bro. Emmens it is needless to say that it was rendered in a manner and with a solemnity befitting the occasion. The Board of Installed Masters expressed the great gratification they experienced at the great care which Bro. Emmens had taken in the ceremony of adding another ruler to the rolls of Freemasonry. The brethren having duly saluted the newly-installed Master, he appointed his officers as follow:—Bro. Baker, S.W.; Bro. Boyce, J.W.; Laughlin, Chaplain; Emmens, P.M., Treas.; Osmond, P.M., Sec.; Main, S.D.; Nightingale, J.D.; Wilson, I.G.; Grainger, Org.; Sinclair, Dir. of Cers.; Hodges, Steward; and Speight, Tyler.—The usual addresses were then delivered by P.M. Emmens, and they were very warmly applauded. At the conclusion of the installation ceremony the new W.M. said he had a pleasing duty to perform, which was to present their Immediate P.M. with a jewel which had been voted to him by the lodge as a token of the recognition of his services in the chair during the past year. He wished that it might please the G.A.O.T.U. to give him health and many years to wear it. Bro. Osmond, P.M., in a very appropriate terms, returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. About seventy sat down to a splendid banquet, and it was served by Bro. Mills in a very profuse manner. The cloth having been drawn, the W.M. gave "The Queen and the Craft," which was followed by the National Anthem. "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master" was also duly honoured. The W.M. next gave "The Right Hon. the

Earl De Grey and Ripon, M.W.D.G.M.," and coupled with the toast the name of "Bro. the Rev. J. W. Laughlin, Provincial Grand Chaplain, and the rest of the Grand Officers."—Bro. LAUGHLIN, in reply said, when he entered the lodge that evening, he thought that he was coming home; but he really never felt so little at home in his life in having his name coupled with a toast with which he had the very slightest connection, in having to return thanks for the health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers. The Earl de Grey and Ripon was a most worthy second to their present admirable Grand Master, and would be a worthy successor to him whenever he should retire. With regard to the appointments to Grand Lodge, he could not but think that some who had high claims had been overlooked, or their Bro. Emmens, who had been so long the father of that lodge, as well as an old member of the Old Concord Lodge—who had never neglected his duties in either—would not at that moment be wearing the blue but the distinguishing badge of the Grand Lodge. Therefore, he said, that it was a great pity that hard-working and zealous Masons, who had never neglected the important duties which devolved upon them, should have been left unnoticed in high places, and he wished there was a little less of close-boroughism in those quarters, and that the prizes of Grand Lodge were thrown open to all. No doubt they all aspired to the highest honours in Freemasonry, for which no one was to be blamed, but he thought that such promotions should be conferred according to merit and merit alone. Upon the dais there was none who deserved that honour more than Earl de Grey and Ripon, but at the same time, in making the appointments to Grand Lodge, he thought it would be as well if there was to be some recognition of the little village of London. For himself, he was an old and zealous Mason, but he said perish all grand offices if he could do good, as he should be content to be always a hewer of wood and drawer of water, but he desired to see men like Bro. Emmens exalted, who had that day performed the ceremony of installation in a way that would do honour to any man in the world. He thanked the brethren for coupling his name with this toast, as he was not used to be in such excellent company, but he hoped that every one who was then present would in time be able to stand up and return thanks for the toast. The W.M. next gave "The Health of the Visitors," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Perrin, P.M. of the Temple Lodge, which was drunk with great cordiality, followed by a song by Bro. George Ford, "The Man in the Moon," which excited, from its pointed wit and great humour, roars of laughter.—Bro. PERRIN, in very appropriate terms, returned thanks for the visitors.—Bro. OSMOND, P.M., in proposing the health of the W.M., enlarged on his many excellencies of character, and said that what he had already done for the lodge was highly appreciated by the brethren.—The W. MASTER, in responding to the toast, said he returned thanks to the brethren for the high compliment which they had paid him, for when he joined the New Concord Lodge he had no idea whatever that he should ever stand in the high position in which he was then placed. It was gratifying to him to find that his humble services had induced them to confer that distinguished honour upon him, and he could assure them that the whole of his exertions during his year of office should be devoted to the welfare and interest of the lodge. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the way in which Bro. Osmond had spoken of him and for their kindness that evening, and they might rest assured that as long as he lived he would never leave the New Concord, and nothing should ever induce him to depart from the professions he then made. (Hear, hear.)—Bro. EMMENS, P.M., said they were indebted to Bro. Shaboe, one of their visitors, for good services to the lodge, as he was one of the first to introduce the subject of their Benevolent Fund; and he was happy to say that it was going on steadily and prosperously, they having a good sum in the Treasurer's hands, and he trusted in a few years they would have such a fund that they should be able to afford to their wives or children who might stand in need such assistance as they required without the necessity of applying to Grand Lodge for it. He asked them to drink "The Health of Bro. Shaboe, and Success to the Masonic Charities."—Bro. SHABOE returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and said, in reference to their Masonic Charities, that although all present that night were in good health, and they might perhaps think that health would continue for years, yet there was no telling how soon they might fall into sickness and their families be deprived of their right arm of support. If

they were themselves to fall into distress they had schools for their boys and girls, and an asylum for themselves if they should require it. These noble institutions were the result of true Masonic feelings, and they could point with pride to them when either himself or his reverend brother—he wished he could say right reverend brother—were asked why they became Freemasons. After some other observations he concluded by wishing success to the New Concord Lodge, and that it would flourish for ever.—The W. MASTER said he had another important toast to propose which was that of the P.M.'s of the lodge, to whom the brethren were deeply indebted for the success of the New Concord Lodge.—Bro. OSMOND, P.M., said he felt obliged by the kind manner in which the W.M. had coupled his name with the P.M.'s of the lodge, and he could assure them he would do all he could to promote the welfare of the lodge. He had taken upon himself the office of secretary, which was an onerous office, but he should feel great pleasure in the performance of the duties of it, and if he could do so to the satisfaction of the brethren he should be well repaid.—Bro. EMMENS thanked the brethren sincerely for the manner in which they had drunk his health, and trusted that feeling would continue as long as the New Concord Lodge should exist. Having alluded to some other matters in reference to the lodge, he concluded by saying that as long as he had health and strength he hoped to deserve their good opinion.—Bro. SWENNOCK also briefly returned thanks.—Some other toasts were given, and an evening most agreeably spent was brought to a close.

PROVINCIAL.

DORSETSHIRE.

WIMBORNE MINSTER.—*St. Cuthburga Lodge* (No. 622).—This lodge held its mid-monthly meeting on Monday the 21st inst., Bro. W. Low, W.M., in the chair. A goodly number of members were present. The W.M. brought forward the resolution given notice of at last lodge. Resolved—"That it is the wish of the members of this lodge to have a Royal Arch Chapter attached to it by the name of the Chapter of St. Cuthburga, and to be held at their lodge room. This lodge, therefore, do sanction and support the petition to the Supreme Grand Chapter praying for a warrant for that purpose." The resolution was seconded by Bro. C. R. Rowe, P.M., in a most able speech, and carried unanimously. The W.M. then passed Bro. Seaman to the second degree, in a most able manner—the charge by Bro. Rowe, P.M. The lodge was then closed.

MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge* (No. 332).—The members of this lodge held their annual meeting at Bro. Lines, the Chequers Inn, on Monday, 21st March. The following brethren were present, viz.:—Bros. Cobham, W.M.; Coombes, S.W.; Herring, J.W.; Chegwiddden, S.D.; Gaball, I.G.; Levinson, Treas.; Gawthrop, Sec.; Watson, Dir. of Cers.; Newall, P.M.; Carter, P.M.; Weedon, P.M.; J. W. Coombes, Exall, Cocke, Young, Besant, Lines, Jordan, Irving, and Wirtzfeld. Visitors: Bro. Dickie, Assist. G. Purst. Carter, W.M. 145; Blackburn, P.M. and Sec. 145; Crabbe, S.D. 145; Little, S.W. 975; Runting, P.M. 168; Gouldbourn; Tilley, Sec. 209; and others. The minutes of the previous lodge and of the lodge of emergency having been read and approved, Bros. Besant and Irving were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Newall, P.M., then in a most able and efficient manner proceeded with the ceremony of installing the W.M. elect (Bro. W. Coombes) into the chair of K.S. The W.M. then invested his officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—Bros. Cobham, I.P.M.; Herring, S.W.; Chegwiddden, J.W.; Levinson, Treas.; Gawthrop, Sec.; Gaball, S.D.; Hicks, J.D.; Exall, C.S.; Butler, W.S.; Watson, Dir. of Cers.; Newall, Org.; and Drewes, Tyler. The W.M. then initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry Messrs. German, Fehrenbach, Charles Law, and Michael J. Dodd. The ballot was then taken for two brethren, who were unanimously elected. This being the conclusion of the business the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was served in the same style which has gained for the Chequers Inn a high reputation amongst the brethren. On the cloth being drawn the W.M. proposed the "Queen and the Craft," "The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master," followed by the "Earl de Grey and Ripon, the R.W.D.G.M.,

and the rest of the Grand Officers—coupled with which he would give the name of Bro. Dickie, Assist. G. Purst.—Bro. DICKIE thanked the W.M. and brethren for the compliment conveyed in the handsome manner in which they had responded to the toast of the Grand Officers. The Craft had reason for congratulation in having at the head of the Order, in the person of Lord Zetland, a nobleman who displayed so much zeal and ability, and who had evidently so much at heart the interests of the Craft. He was much pleased with his reception—indeed, wherever he went, he found that every officer of Grand Lodge was received and welcomed with a cordiality which showed that the heads and rulers of the Craft were popular with the brethren. He could not sit down without expressing his great admiration of the able manner in which their P.M., Bro. Newall, had installed the W.M. elect. The lodge who possessed among its ranks so energetic and talented a brother could not fail to prosper. And he felt certain that their newly installed W.M. would maintain the prestige of the lodge, for it was not often that a brother could, immediately after his installation, proceed with the ceremony of initiation, and when that ceremony was performed in the able and almost perfect manner it had been that evening, there was no fear to be entertained but that the lodge would pass another prosperous year. He would conclude by thanking the brethren for himself and the Grand Lodge of England for the hearty response given to the toast.—The W. MASTER then proposed the toast of “The Initiates, Bros. Fehrenbach, Law, and Dodd.” The latter of whom he had had the pleasure of knowing for some years. He hoped they would all become good members of the Craft, and that they would long remember with pleasure the day when they were initiated in the Royal Union Lodge.—Bro. FEHRENBACH responded. He had long intended to become a Mason, and had anxiously looked forward for the time until an opportunity presented itself. On behalf of himself and brother initiates, he would promise that they would do all in their power to become good Masons and worthy members of the Order.—Bro. COBHAM, I.P.M., having been entrusted with the gavel, would next propose “The Health of the Worshipful Master, Bro. Coombes.” In doing so he must repeat the words of Bro. Dickie, that if their newly-installed W.M. could go through the ceremony of initiation immediately after his installation, there could be no doubt that his heart and soul were with Masonry, and that he would not fail to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the members of the Lodge.—The W.M., Bro. W. COOMBES, was proud at being placed in his present honourable position. It had long been his earnest wish, and he would express his grateful thanks to the brethren for having placed him in that chair. He was also pleased to see so large a gathering to do him honour on the occasion. He observed that there was not only a strong muster of the members of the lodge, but also a great number of visitors, and he hoped to tender them his heartfelt thanks for their attendance, and also for the terms of approval with which they had been pleased to mention his performance of the ceremony of initiation. He had used his best exertions to qualify himself for the important duties of his present position, and happy indeed should he be if his efforts met with the approbation of the brethren. He could not conclude without especially thanking Bro. Newall for the very able and eloquent manner in which he had installed him into the chair. His impressive delivery had made him feel still more strongly the importance of the duties he had to perform, and he hoped that when the time arrived for him to hand down the warrant of the lodge to his successor it would be as unsullied as he received it, and that he would take honourable rank amongst the P.M.’s, as those had done that had preceded him.—The W.M. then proposed “The Health of the Visitors.” In recapitulating their names he remarked that, as usual, the Royal Union Lodge was honoured with the presence of a number of highly distinguished brethren, who always bore testimony to the creditable manner with which the lodge had hitherto been conducted. He hoped that during his year of office the Lodge would find no falling off in the number and rank of their visitors, nor in the appreciation of the working of the lodge. He must specially mention the name of Bro. Little, a visitor with them this evening, who was an old personal friend of his own, and who had been not long ago initiated in their own lodge. Since his removal to London, he had met with rapid advancement, now being S.W. of the Rose of Denmark Lodge, at Barnes, and he hoped that ere he (the W.M.) retired from the chair, to see his old friend installed as W.M. of that young and prosperous lodge. He then called upon the brethren

heartily to drink the toast of the visitors, and with the toast he would couple the name of Bro. Blackburn.—Bro. BLACKBURN thought that the W.M. might have called upon some more distinguished a brother to respond to the toast. He had been much gratified with the working of the newly-installed W.M., and also with the ceremony of installation performed by Bro. Newall, P.M. He thanked the brethren for the handsome entertainment they had placed before himself and brother visitors, and hoped often again to visit the Royal Union Lodge.—The W. MASTER then gave “The Past Masters of the Lodge.” There were present Bro. Weedon, the father of the lodge—so old a member that none now in the lodge had seen his working, but he had no doubt it had been excellent. There was likewise Bro. Newall, to whose exertions it was well known the lodge was mainly indebted for its resuscitation and its present important position. He (the W.M.) had belonged to the lodge when it could boast of no more than about seven members, and they had now upwards of 50 subscribing members on the books. And to the brother who had brought about that great change it must be acknowledged had rendered important service, not only to that lodge, but to the Craft in general; and when to such important services was added the gratification of the members at his able performance of the ceremony of installation, ungrateful indeed would be the brethren if he held not the first place in their regards and estimation. Next on the list came Bro. Cobham. As a proof that he had done the lodge some service, the jewel he held in his hand, granted by the unanimous vote of the brethren, would testify, and he felt great pleasure in attaching that jewel to the breast of the I.P.M. as a token of the esteem of the brethren, as a memento of the services he had rendered to the lodge. The jewel was a very handsome one, and bore the following inscription:—“Presented by the members of the Royal Union Lodge (No. 382) to Bro. Cobham, W.M., as a mark of their high appreciation of the very efficient manner in which he conducted the duties of the Master’s chair during the period of his office. 21st March, 1864.”—Bro. COBHAM, I.P.M., hardly knew in what terms to respond to the kindness of the brethren in drinking the health of the P.M.’s, and more particularly for the handsome testimonial the W.M. had just placed upon his breast. When he undertook the duties of the chair he determined to perform the duties of the office in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the brethren, and it had been his constant study to merit their good opinion. What he had done had been from no selfish or personal motives. He thanked them for the cordial manner in which they had presented him with so handsome a testimonial, and hoped long to remain a member, and while he did so his constant study would be for the interests of the lodge.—Bro. NEWALL, P.M., thought he should have been spared from responding to this toast, but as Bro. Cobham had made him do his own work, Bro. Weedon should do likewise—(laughter)—and he would therefore respond only on behalf of himself. His principal cause of regret in the Royal Union Lodge was the absence of the P.M.’s. There were not many of them, for various reasons the P.M.’s. had not remained amongst them, but time he hoped would remedy this; and year after year, he hoped each succeeding Master would remain amongst them and share the honours of the P.M.’s. Bro. Carter, P.M., would have been present this evening; he had come from London, and had assisted at the working, but his professional duties had caused his early return. The brethren seemed always glad to have him (Bro. Newall), and were so kind and thoughtful, he was about to say almost beyond endurance. If they experienced any pleasure at his exertions, he could assure them that he felt more pleasure than they did at being able to render them any service.—Bro. WEEDON stated that he had been a member of the lodge since the year 1831, and he hoped, if spared, to be a member many years longer. He had always done all he could to serve the interests of the lodge, and it would ever be his study to do so, and the brethren might rely upon him any time his services were required.—The W. MASTER then proposed “The Health of the Secretary and Treasurer.” It was seldom they saw a lodge blessed with two brethren placed in those important positions, who possessed both the skill and ability, and who had the interests of the lodge at heart as was the case with these two brethren.—Bro. LEVINSON, Treas., on behalf of himself and Bro. Gawthrop, Sec., responded. They were anxious to do their duty to the best of their ability as long as the affairs of the lodge were entrusted to their care, and they would never swerve from performing that duty according to the “Book of Constitutions” and the by-laws. They would

sincerely regret to have any difference with any of the brethren; but their duty must be performed, and if that duty did not meet with the views of any portion of the brethren it would be a matter of regret to them. On behalf of himself and the Secretary he begged to return thanks.—The W. MASTER next proposed "The Officers." He trusted he had made a selection that would meet with their approbation, he thought he had reason for congratulation in having secured the services of so efficient a staff. The visitors and members the lodge had been pleased to speak in commendatory terms of his performance of the ceremony of installation. He must acknowledge that he was much assisted by the efficiency of his officers. Headed by Bro. Herring, as S.W., he was sure they would always be ready to do all that could be required of them, and he felt sure the lodge would work well during the ensuing year. All they wanted was the material to work upon. He called upon the brethren to be upstanding and drink to the health of the officers of the lodge.—Bro. HERRING, S.W., felt much honoured at being placed in his present position, he had filled all the offices, and so worked his way up, and hoped to continue receiving the approbation of the W.M. and brethren. He would spare no exertions to qualify himself for the duties of the chair should the brethren see fit to place him in that position. He held it to be the duty of every Mason to observe a constant attendance at his lodge, and when appointed to office it became doubly a duty. He could not sit down without making allusion to those who were absent. They had during the past three or four years initiated a large number of gentlemen; a portion of these attended the lodge regularly. Some have left for a foreign land; those, perhaps, would remember their nights of meeting, and though not that day personally present, their hearts might be with them, and they should ever remember them, and wish them prosperity wherever they might be. Others the hand of Death has been laid upon, and they should also think of them, and hope that they had made their peace with the Grand Architect of the Universe, and had found eternal happiness in the Grand Lodge above. Many also were unable to be present on that occasion, and however laudable a punctual attendance might be when that attendance interfered with a brother's public or private avocations, a wise discretion was shown, and they should not be too hasty in condemning those whose attendance was not as regular as their own. He wished to acknowledge the great kindness he had always met with from the brethren since he had been in office. Whenever he required any assistance or instruction he always found able heads and willing hearts to qualify him to the performance of his duties. To Bro. Newall his especial thanks were due. With Bro. Cobham he had been associate during the last year in their respective positions as W.M. and J.W., and he had to thank him for his invariably courteous conduct in the chair. Bro. Coombes was now his W.M., and he hoped, and had every reason to believe, that the same good-fellowship would exist between them as had been the case with the preceding W.M. He would do all he could in his humble ability to assist the W.M. and further the interests of the lodge.—Bro. CHEGWIDDEN, J.W., thanked the brethren sincerely for the kind manner in which the brethren had responded to the toast of the officers. It should be his earnest endeavour to promote the interest of the Lodge, and he would endeavour to be punctual in his attendance and perfect himself in his duties.—Bro. GABALL, S.D., could but assent to the remarks of Bro. Herring, S.W., and reiterate what he said at the last annual meeting. Having risen to a higher and more important office, he would promise to redouble his efforts, and if he performed his duties in a manner satisfactory to the brethren he should consider himself amply rewarded.—Bro. HICKS, J.D., would simply agree with the three officers who had just preceded him.—The W.M. could scarcely find words fitting to propose the next toast, that of "The Installing Master." Others had preceded him in terms of unqualified approval of the manner he had performed the ceremony. It was, therefore, unnecessary for him to speak further upon that subject. In his mind it was impossible to excel. He looked forward with confidence to successfully carrying out the duties. With such a Past Master at his elbow he could scarcely fail. He asked them—and he was sure they could readily comply—to drink heartily to the health of the Installing Master.—Bro. NEWALL thought that the W.M., like some other of the brethren, had got into the habit of looking at him through a magnifying glass, and so exaggerate his services. It had certainly been some trouble to him to re-learn the ceremony of installation at a rather short notice. If the brethren had met with any grati-

fication at his performance of the duty, their thanks were in a great measure due to Bro. Cobham who had solicited him to do so. It had been the intention of the I.P.M. to have done the ceremony himself, but finding it would take more time than he could possibly spare from his business, he had abandoned the idea—a proceeding that he considered judicious—as their Masonic obligations expressly precluded them from doing anything that might prove detrimental to themselves or connections. While he was up he must state that he was rather taken by surprise to hear the W.M. go through his duties with the confidence of a veteran P.M. Their W.M. had spoken of the assistance he expected from the P.M.'s, from what he had seen he did not seem to require a P.M. at his elbow, indeed he did not seem to look for one. He had always thought their W.M. to be a retiring and modest gentleman. He had always had much faith in modest men, and now his faith was strengthened. He considered modesty a very marketable commodity, in fact both himself and Bro. Dickie dealt rather largely in the article—(laughter)—and it seemed to be highly appreciated. The W.M. had not possessed the advantage enjoyed by the London brethren in being able, if necessary, to visit lodges of instruction every evening of the week. Therefore to be able, on the first occasion of occupying the chair, with the ease and eloquence of delivery that he had shown, more than ordinary credit was due to him. He wished him a pleasant and prosperous year of office, with full confidence in the result. He thanked the brethren for their uniform kindness, and hoped long to continue his present happy associations with the Royal Union Lodge. The Tyler's toast brought this happy meeting to a close a little before ten o'clock—at which time the London members and visitors, about 30 in number, returned by special train per Great Western Railway to Paddington Station. The toasts were interspersed with some very able vocal and instrumental performances by Bros. Newall, Exall, Hicks, Herring, Tilly, and other brethren.

WARWICKSHIRE.

NEW MASONIC HALL FOR BIRMINGHAM.

An influential meeting of the promoters of the proposed Masonic Hall and Club Company was held on Friday, the 5th inst., at the Masonic Rooms. The R.W. Bro. Charles W. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M., occupied the chair. It was proposed to erect a hall by a Joint-Stock Company (Limited), with a capital of £10,000, in 2,000 shares of £5 each. The meeting was unanimous on the probable success of the undertaking, and 647 shares, nearly one-third of the total number, were subscribed for in the room. A Provisional Committee was appointed, consisting of the W.M.'s of the various lodges in Birmingham, the heads of the R.A. Chapters, and the trustees of the Howe and Athol Lodge Properties. Among the brethren present we observed Bros. Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, P.G.C.; J. Oliver Mason, J. C. Cohen, J. B. Hibbert, S. Lloyd Foster, G. I. Wragge, B. W. Goode, J. Stimpson, S. A. Parker, W. B. Briggs, J. Benson, W. H. Sproston, G. Hudson, H. Howell, G. Beech, Benjamin Hall, P. M'Innis, C. T. Nelson, B. N. Smith, D. Malins, L. Cohen, P. Cohen, W. H. Beaumont, J. A. Beaumont, Charles Wood, &c., &c. The meeting separated after passing a cordial vote of thanks to the D. Prov. G.M. for his kindness in presiding.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL.—*Jacques de Molay Encampment*.—This conclave was opened on Friday, March 11th (being the anniversary of the Martyrdom of Jacques de Molay) by the I.P.E.C., Sir Knt. Edward Pierpoint, in the unavoidable absence of the E.C. Comps. Sparks, Hall, and Newbery, having been balloted for at a previous conclave, were each severally installed Knight Templars, by the acting E.C., Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, P.E.C., &c., acting as Expert. Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., M.P., was unanimously elected E.C. for the next year. On the proposition of P.E.C. Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, seconded by the 1st Capt., Sir Knt. H. G. White, a sum of £5 was voted to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution. Business over, the conclave was closed. The Knights adjourned to the banquet at the Adelphi Hotel, at six o'clock, which was served up in the best style of that establishment, and consisted of

the delicacies of the season. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were done justice to, and the Knights pledged each other in the loving cup of cheerfulness, which is always a characteristic of the members of this encampment, and, after spending a truly happy evening, the parting toast was given at ten o'clock.

WOOLWICH.

KEMYS TYNTE ENCAMPMENT.—This flourishing encampment met at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday, the 18th of March. There were present Capt. Boyle, E.C.; Colonel Clerk, P.E.C.; the V.E. Dr. Hinxman, Prov. G. Com. for Kent, Treas.; P. Laird, Registrar; J. W. Figg, P.E.C.; J. R. Thompson; Capt. Dadson; W. Smith, C.E., P.E.C.; Matthew Cooke; T. J. Jerwood; Visitors, Capt. Swaine and Sir Knt. Horsley. The business consisted in installing Comp. Capt. McLaughlin as a Knight Templar, after which Sir Knt. E. J. Fraser was unanimously elected E.C. for the ensuing year. The encampment was then closed, and the Sir Knts. adjourned to Bro. De Grey's, where they dined and passed one of those pleasant evenings which are so anxiously looked forward to and enjoyed.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW PROVINCIAL GRAND FUNERAL LODGE,
IN MEMORY OF HIS GRACE THE LATE DUKE OF ATHOLE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, considering that the eminent services rendered to the cause of Freemasonry by the late M.W. Grand Master Mason of Scotland called upon them to testify, in the most solemn manner, their regret for his loss, resolved, a few weeks ago, to hold a Grand Funeral Lodge in memory of the deceased nobleman. Committees were formed to carry out the object in view, and their labours were crowned by the assembling in the City Hall on Wednesday week of such a number of brethren as Masons can seldom if ever expect to see again in one lodge. There were present upwards of 1,500 brethren from Glasgow and the neighbouring districts, and the demonstration proved one of the most successful of the kind which has taken place.

The Masters of every lodge in Glasgow were present, and a large number of the Masters of lodges in the vicinity also headed deputations. Among the lodges present we observed, headed by their Right Worshipful Masters, were St. John (No. 32), Gavin Park, R.W.M.; Kilwinning (No. 4), H. M. Sinclair, R.W.M.; St. Mungo (No. 27), C. S. McCorkindale, R.W.M.; Thistle and Rose (No. 73), James Jordan, R.W.M.; Thistle (No. 87), Thomas Paton, R.W.M.; St. Mark (No. 102), D. H. Miller, R.W.M.; Union and Crown (No. 103), James Gillies, R.W.M.; St. Mary, Patrick (No. 117), A. Spiers, R.W.M.; St. Patrick (No. 178), Wm. Douglas, R.W.M.; Star (No. 219), Geo. Aitken, R.W.M.; Shamrock and Thistle (No. 275), J. McFarlane, R.W.M.; Fairly and Duntocher (No. 332), R. Mitchell, R.W.M.; St. George (No. 333), Mitchell Allan, R.W.M.; Caledonian Railway (No. 354), John Lawrie, R.W.M.; Commercial (No. 360), J. Brode, R.W.M.; St. Clair (No. 362), Wm. Dobbie, R.W.M.; Clyde (No. 408), R. McKendrick, R.W.M.; Athole (413), E. T. Smith, R.W.M.; Neptune (No. 419), A. W. Baxter, R.W.M.—all from Glasgow. The St. John Kilmarnock, Kilwinning (No. 22), John Steven, R.W.M.; Houston, St. John (No. 153), James Donald, R.W.M.; Motherwell, Dalziel, St. John (No. 406), Archd. King, R.W.M.; Rutherglen Royal Arch (No. 116), A. Hamilton, R.W.M.; St. John's, Woodhall (No. 305), William M'Murdo, R.W.M.; Prince of Wales, Renfrew (No. 426), William Sim, D.M.; St. Mirren's, Paisley (No. 129), Thomas D. Fairley, R.W.M.; Kirkcaldy, "Kirkcaldie" (No. 72), A. M. Melville, R.W.M.; Renfrew County Kilwinning, Paisley (No. 370), Turnbull, R.W.M., New Monkland, Montrose (No. 88), Torrance, R.W.M.; Port-Glasgow Cumberland, Kilwinning (No. 217), D. C. Pagan, R.W.M.; St. Barchan's (No. 156), J. Barr, R.W.M.; Ardrossan St. John (No. 320), John Elmsley, R.W.M.; St. Mary's, Coltness (No. 31), J. G. Simpson, R.W.M.; St. Andrew's, Kilmarnock (No. 126), Hugh Shaw, R.W.M.; West Kilbride (No. 314), Dr. T. C. Ritchie, R.W.M.; Kirkintilloch (No. 384), Wm. Hannah; St. Andrew, Cumbernauld (No. 199), James White, R.W.M.; Greenock St. John (No. 175), A. Boag, R.W.M.; St. John's Kilwinning, Dumbarton (No. 18), Wm. Paterson, R.W.M., and others. The jewels and clothing of the brethren were all draped, as usual on funeral occasions.

At seven o'clock the Provincial Grand Lodge, including the office-bearers elect and those previously holding office, as well as stewards and members, met in the Lower Saloon for "installation," &c. Bro. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., &c., presided, and after the lodge had been duly opened by Bro. Donald Campbell, Prov. G.M. Depute, the following brethren appeared, and producing their commissions were installed into office, viz.:—Bros. James Cruikshank, as D. Prov. G.M.; John Binnie, as Prov. S.G.W.; F. A. Barrow, as Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. G. K. Flindt, as Prov. G. Chap. The Provincial Grand Lodge having been marshalled were conducted to the platform of the Great Saloon of the City Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

- Provincial Grand Marshal.
 - Prov. G. Banner.
 - Prov. G. Tyler. Prov. G. Tyler.
 - Prov. G. Stewards with white rods.
 - Prov. G. Dir. of Music. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
 - Prov. G. Stewards with white rods.
 - Prov. G. Jeweller.
 - Prov. G. Bible Bearer. Prov. G. Architect.
 - Prov. Senior G. Deacon. Prov. Junior G. Deacon.
 - Prov. G. Chaplain in his robes.
 - Prov. G. Stewards with white rods.
 - Prov. G. Treasurer. Prov. G. Secretary.
 - Prov. G. Stewards with white rods.
 - Prov. Senior G. Warden. Prov. Junior G. Warden.
 - Prov. G. Stewards with white rods.
 - Prov. G. Depute Master. Prov. G. Substitute Master.
 - Prov. G. Sword Bearer.
 - Provincial Grand Master.
 - Pres. of Prov. G. Stewards.
 - Prov. G. Stewards.
 - Grand Lodge Office-bearers.
 - Prov. G. Masters and P. Prov. G. Office-bearers.
 - Prov. G. Stewards with white rods.
- Followed by a large deputation of Officers from the sister Provinces.

Whilst the procession was going through the hall, the "Dead March" in Saul was played in fine style on the grand organ by Bro. H. A. Lambeth, the brethren at the same time upstanding. The Provincial Grand Master, Sir Archd. Alison, presided, and Bro. John Davidson, occupied the chair of Prov. S.G.W., and Bro. F. A. Barrow, that of Prov. J.G.W., while beside the Provincial Grand Master on the platform were Bros. Alexander Smollett, Prov. G.M. Dumbartonshire; W. E. Hope Vere, Prov. G.M. Upper Ward of Lancashire; Charles Edward Hope Vere, James Cruikshank, D. Prov. G.M.; John Binnie, Prov. S.G.W.; Donald Campbell, P. Prov. D.G.M.; David Sutherland, Prov. G. Treas.; James Thompson, Prov. S.G.D.; N. R. Dalveen, Prov. J.G.D.; William Alexander, Prov. G.J.; D. P. Low, Prov. G. Architect; W. K. Bromhead, Prov. G. Dir. of Music; — Leith, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Thomas M. Campbell, Prov. G. Sword-bearer; W. L. Underwood, Consul for the United States; Baillie J. J. Lamb, and P. C. McGregor, of Paisley; W. G. Millar, Bridge of Allan; A. G. Simpson, Wishaw.

Among the clergymen were Bros. the Rev. G. K. Flindt, and W. D. Henderson, Prov. G. Chaps.; B. C. Brown, Airdrie; John Maclean, Paisley; George Campbell, Eastwood; H. W. Crossky, Glasgow, &c.

The brethren having taken their places, the Prov. G.M. called upon Bro. Cruikshank, D. Prov. G.M. to open the lodge. This was accordingly done in the *Apprentice Degree*; was thereafter passed to the Fellow Craft, and finally raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason. Bro. Donald Campbell, as requested by the Prov. G.M., then instructed the brethren in the manner of giving the "Grand Honours." The brethren being now seated, Bro. H. A. Lambeth gave the organ solo Sonata in C minor of Mendelssohn; after which J. R. Ogden's anthem, No. 74, to the words of Heber's hymn, beginning—

By cool Siloam's shady rill
How sweet the lily grows!
How sweet the breath, beneath the hill,
Of Sharon's dewy rose!

By cool Siloam's shady rill
The lily must decay;
The rose that blooms beneath the hill;
Must shortly fade away.

And soon, too soon, the wintry hour
Of man's maturer age,
Will shake the soul with sorrows pow'r,
And stormy passion's rage.

O God, we seek Thy spirit's breath,
We ask Thy grace alone:
In childhood, manhood, age, and death,
To keep us still Thine own.

Which was rendered admirably by a fine choir of male voices, with organ accompaniment. The following beautiful prayer was read by the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. the Rev. Mr. Flindt, the brethren all upstanding:—

O Lord God Almighty, before whom angels and archangels veil their faces as they cry Holy, Holy, Holy, prepare us to approach Thee. As we draw near to Thee, in Thy mercy draw near to us; let Thy blessing rest upon our gathering, and while we mourn for him who is not, comfort us with the assurance that Thou remainest the same for ever. Remind us that we are strangers before Thee, and sojourners as all our fathers were. Prepare our hearts unto Thee. Enable us to live for eternity, redeeming the time because the days are evil; and when Thou has done in us and by us all the good pleasure of Thy will, may we rest in Thee, as our hope is our brother doth, and at the general resurrection in the last day be found of Thee in peace, being living stones upon the one foundation which Thou hast laid in Zion.

The brethren having taken their seats, Bro. McLaren, accompanied by the organ, sang, most beautifully, the anthem No. 40 of J. R. Ogden, to Milman's pathetic hymn, beginning—

Brother you art gone before us,
And thy saintly soul is flown
Where the tear is wiped away,
And the sigh of grief unknown;
From the burden of the flesh,
And from sin and fear released,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust,"
Now the solemn priest hath said;
So we lay the dust above thee,
And we seal thy narrow bed;
But thy spirit, brother, soareth,
Free among the faithful blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,

And the weary are at rest.
When the Lord shall summon us
Here in sadness left behind,
O may we—as pure from evil—
As secure a welcome find;
Each, like thee, depart in peace,
There to be a glorious guest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

This being finished, the brethren again rose, when Bro. Flindt, Prov. G. Chap., read the following burial service, the brethren in a body most solemnly taking their appropriate part in it:—

Prov. G. Chap.—Man that is made of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery.

Brethren.—God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

Prov. G. Chap.—In the midst of life we are in death.

Brethren.—We know that when this earthly house of our tabernacle is dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Prov. G. Chap.—So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Brethren.—The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble. The name of the God of Jacob defend thee.

The brethren then all joined in singing, still upstanding, Doddridge's hymn to Howard's tune "St. Bride's," which had a very fine effect.

How swift the torrent roils
That bears us to the sea.
The tide that bears our thoughtless souls
To vast eternity.

Our fathers, where are they,
With all they called their own?
Their joys and griefs, and hopes, and cares,
And wealth, and honour—gone.

But joy or grief succeeds
Beyond our mortal thought,
While the poor remnant of their dust
Lies in the grave forgot.

There, where the fathers lie,
Must all the children dwell;
Nor other heritage possess
But such a gloomy cell.

God of our fathers, hear,
Thou everlasting friend!
While we, as on life's utmost verge,
Our souls to Thee commend.

Of all the pious dead
May we the footsteps trace.
Till with them in the land of light
We dwell before Thy face.

Then followed—

Prov. G. Chap.—Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

Brethren.—The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

Prov. G. Chap.—O Lord, in wrath remember mercy.

Brethren.—In my wrath I smote thee, but in my favour will I have mercy upon thee.

Prov. G. Chap.—Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

Brethren.—Mercifully forgive the sins of thy people.

Prov. G. Chap.—Lord lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us.

Brethren.—The Lord fulfil all thy petitions, and give thee thy heart's desire.

The brethren having resumed their seats, the choir, accompanied by the organ, sang in a most solemn manner Sir Walter Scott's hymn, to Ogden's No. 65.

The day of wrath! that dreadful day,
When heaven and earth shall pass away!
What power shall be the sinner's stay?
Whom shall he trust that dreadful day?

When shrivelling like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll;
When louder yet, and yet more dread,
Swells the high trump that wakes the dead.

Oh! on that day, that dreadful day,
When man to judgment wakes from clay,
Be thou, O God, the sinners' stay,
Though heaven and earth shall pass away.

Bro. Sir A. Alison then delivered the subjoined eloquent oration:—

Provincial Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and Brethren,—We are now assembled to discharge one of the most momentous, but at the same time melancholy duties which belongs to our fraternity. We have met to celebrate a solemn funeral service to the memory of the late Duke of Athole, Grand Master of the whole Scotch Freemasons, and whose premature decease in the prime of life has, I am sure, realised the prediction of the Grand Lodge in the circular announcing it, that it has been a matter of deep regret to the Freemasons of Scotland in every part of the world. So various, indeed, have been the merits to our Craft of our late Grand Master, that we can scarcely hope to see his place adequately supplied. It is no sinecure which is devolved upon the nobleman who is nominated to that high and dignified office. Independent of the actual laying of the foundation stones of the most distinguished edifices in all parts of the country which are constructed during his time—a duty which from their number of late years has been very considerable—he is expected to mingle frequently in social intercourse with the lodges, how distant soever, to contribute largely to the relief of the distress of their members, and since all of our fraternity are not always actuated by its spirit, sometimes to reconcile their differences. In a word, a Grand Master who really discharges the duty of his office must live more for others than himself. And it is fitting that it should be so; for what is the spirit of Freemasonry but a constant readiness to sacrifice self to others? and what can be so good a model for

its head as that which 'embodies its spirit? All these varied duties our late lamented Grand Master discharged, as long as his health permitted it, in the most exemplary manner. The foundation-stones of the chief public edifices constructed in Scotland during the last quarter of a century have been laid by him. In Edinburgh he officiated in that character at the foundation of the Waverley Monument, and many others, which are now the chief ornaments of that beautiful capital, in this city, of the Stowell Bridge, the Gartnavel Asylum, and the Scott Monument; and at Stirling, in presence of an hundred thousand spectators, and surrounded by five thousand Freemasons, of the Wallace Monument. A more fitting person to discharge that important duty could not have been selected, for five hundred years before, one of his direct ancestors, the Earl of Athole, had been one of the companions and fellow soldiers of Wallace in the great struggle for Scottish independence. It is not surprising that our late Grand Master took such an interest in the proceedings of our fraternity, and was so active in discharging its duties. He belonged to a race which, for more than a century, had repeatedly given a Grand Master to the Freemasons of Scotland, and had never ceased to feel a great interest in their whole proceedings. His own disposition rendering him peculiarly open to its influences. At once energetic and active, patient and enduring of suffering, resolute and humane, his spirit was unwearied, his heart was warm, his disposition was chivalrous. His ear was ever open to the tale of suffering, his hand ready to assuage it. He was liberal without ostentation, hospitable without prodigality. While he secured the affections of the tenantry on his great estates by his kindly demeanour and uniform attention to their interests, he won the hearts of all who approached him by his affability and courtesy. At the same time, he nobly discharged the duties of a Highland chieftan, often to the most exalted characters. A Queen of England, an Empress of France, at different times shared his hospitality. Few eminent strangers visited the Highlands without having a tale to recount of the princely hospitality of Blair-Athole. Nor was his kindly spirit confined to the highest classes. Many of you, brothers, can testify how ably, with what heartfelt benevolence he laid aside his rank and joined in the social festivities of the Craft in this city and neighbourhood. But most of all, on the approach of death, did his character shine forth with peculiar lustre. When the inevitable hour approached to him, as it must do to all, he awaited it in a noble spirit. His was neither the blind stoicism of the sceptic, nor the wrapt enthusiasm of the fanatic—it was the intrepid demeanour of a Christian. Assailed in the prime of life by a slow but incurable and most painful disease, he bore his sufferings with fortitude, and looked forward to the issue without dismay. For three months he was face to face with the King of Terrors, in his most appalling form, and he never flinched from the sight. His whole thought was of others; his whole anxiety to discharge his duty to his Queen, his people, and his country. His last effort was to rise from the bed of death to meet his Sovereign, who, with graceful courtesy, had come to Blair Athole to give a public testimony to his worth. His firm reliance was on his Saviour, and when at length the "silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl broken, and the spirit returned to the God who gave it," and his sufferings were terminated, he yielded up his last breath with the hope of a Christian, with the courage of a Highlander and in the spirit of a Freemason.

The learned brother was listened to with deep attention by all present, himself being not the least affected of the whole. During the delivery, and, indeed, after the beautiful peroration, the most breathless silence prevailed amidst the vast assemblage.

The "grand honours" having been again performed, Bro. Bromhead sang the subjoined short anthem to Handel's appropriate music, Bro. Lambeth accompanying him on the organ:—

Waft him angels through the skies,
Far above yon azure plain,
Glorious there like you to rise,
There like you for ever reign.

The brethren again standing up, the Prov. G. Chap. and the brethren read as follows:

Prov. G. Chap.—May we set our hearts and souls to seek the Lord.

Brethren.—So mote it.

Prov. G. Chap.—May we bear one the others burdens, rule our spirits, and square our actions according to Thy testimonies.

Brethren.—So mote it be.

Prov. G. Chap.—May we have wisdom from on high to direct us, strength equal to our task to support us, and the beauty of holiness to adorn and render all our performances acceptable in Thy sight.

Brethren.—So mote it be.

All together.—Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace and goodwill towards men. We praise Thee: we bless Thee: we worship Thee: we give thanks to Thee for Thy great glory, O Lord God, heavenly King, the Father Almighty.

The Prov. G. Chap. then prayed:—

Almighty Framers of our spirits, give us thy blessing: accept our praises: hear our prayers. What thou hast seen amiss forgive. Smile now and ever upon our meetings. Bless our whole brotherhood. May all we do be begun, concluded, and ended in Thee. Make us pitiful and courteous. Build us up together into an holy temple. May our walls be salvation and our gates praise, and the whole be fitly framed together, being built upon the provided foundation-stone, elect and precious. Hear us, O King of Heaven, when we cry, and let the whole earth be filled with Thy glory. Amen, and Amen.

The choir and organ now combined in the anthem, by Heber:—

God that madest earth and heaven,
Darkness and light!
Who the day for toil hast given,
For rest the night.

May Thine angel-guards defend us,
Slumber sweet Thy mercy send us!
Holy dreams and hopes attend us,
This live-long night.

And all upstanding, the subjoined Masonic national anthem was sung by the brethren assembled, led by the organ:—

Solo. God save our gracious Queen,
Long may Victoria reign,
God save the Queen.

Brethren. God save our gracious Queen,
Long may Victoria reign,
God save the Queen.

Solo. May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

Brethren. May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

Solo. Hail! mystic, holy light,
Heaven-born, and ever bright,
Spread more and more.

Brethren. Hail! mystic, holy light,
Heaven-born, and ever bright,
Spread more and more.

Solo. Light of the bold and the free—
Honour and Loyalty;
Light of Freemasonry,
Ne'er leave our shore.

Brethren. Light of the bold and the free—
Honour and Loyalty;
Light of Freemasonry,
Ne'er leave our shore.

Solo. Almighty Architect,
Counsel, uphold, direct,
Our loved Queen.

Brethren. Almighty Architect,
Counsel, uphold direct,
Our loved Queen.

Solo. Shield her with loving care,
Her Mighty grief we share,
We pray Thee long to spare,
Our loved Queen.

Brethren. Shield her with loving care,
Her Mighty grief we share,
We pray Thee long to spare,
Our loved Queen.

The concluding "grand honours" having been paid, Bro. A. Smollett, Prov. G.M., of Dumbartonshire, proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Sir A. Alison for his conduct in the chair, remarking that it was very fortunate that on such an occasion he might with perfect safety say that so large an assemblage of Master Masons had never before been seen in Scotland or in one room.

Bro. Sir A. Alison feelingly replied, and in doing so took occasion still further to eulogise and pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Athole.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then formally closed, and the benediction having been pronounced by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, while the "Dead March" was being played on the organ, the Provincial Grand Lodge departed, the brethren all upstanding. Soon after the hall was entirely cleared; and thus ended a very grand, imposing, and impressive ceremony, conceived in the best manner, and carried out with the greatest order and regularity, the whole arrangements being such as to reflect the highest praise on the Executive Committee.

Each of the brethren were presented with a beautiful memorial card, bearing the inscription:—

IN MEMORIAM.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHN,
SIXTH DUKE OF ATHOLE, K.T.

Most Worshipful
GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND.
Born 20th September, 1814.
Died 16th January, 1864.

Copies of which we have received through the kindness of Bro. John Davidson.

The appearance of the ball during the giving of the "Grand Honours" baffles description, so imposing and so magnificent, that each and all of the 1,500 brethren were dazzled with the grandeur of the scene.

The following letter was received from His Grace the present Duke of Athole, who was unfortunately unable to be present:—

Blair Athole, March 16, 1864.

Sir and Brother,—I regret that, owing to preparations for my departure to Canada and other business, it will be out of my power to avail myself of the invitation to the Funeral Lodge, kindly forwarded by desire of Bro. Sir Archibald Alison. However, I trust you will report to him and other Brethren that, had it been possible, I should have much liked to be present.

I am, Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,

ATHOLE.

B. Mitchell, Esq.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, with the younger members of the Royal family, remain at Windsor. On Saturday her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales held the first drawing-room of the season at St. James's Palace, which was attended by a very great number of ladies. The presentations continued till a late hour. The Queen has joined her people in the general movement for the relief of the sufferers by the Bradfield inundation at Sheffield. Her Majesty expresses her deep sympathy with the poor people upon whom this sad calamity has fallen, and announces her intention of subscribing £200 to the fund for their relief. The Prince of Wales has subscribed £200, and the Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge £50 each.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, 18th inst., Lord de Grey endeavoured to calm the apprehensions of Lord Desart, who contemplated with concern the large number of ten years' soldiers whose period of service will shortly expire. The Minister for War said the statements on this subject were exaggerated. No doubt, a large number of men would, in the course of the next twelve months, be entitled to their discharge; but, having regard to past experience, they might hope that at least half the number would re-enlist.—

Lord Donoughmore condemned the present organization of the Irish police, who, he said, were admirable as soldiers, but most inefficient as detectors of crime. Lord Granville could not accept this view of the case; but still in consequence of the representations which had been made to the Government on the subject, an official inquiry would be made.—On Friday Lord Russell appealed to Lord Ellenborough to postpone his speech on the Dano-German dispute. He had good reason to hope that Denmark would agree to the proposed conference, but it was yet doubtful whether all the parties would consent to an armistice. Negotiations were now pending on this subject, and a discussion in that House at the present moment would, for reasons of public policy, be undesirable. Lord Ellenborough, though not satisfied with this statement, yielded to the noble Earl's appeal.—Lord Clanricarde again called the attention of the House to the proceedings of the Federal recruiting agents in Ireland, and more especially to the enlistment of men for service on board the Federal corvette *Kearsage*. He contrasted the mild measures of her Majesty's Government in this case with the treatment Sir John Crampton received at the hands of the United States Government in 1854. Lord Donoughmore also remarked upon the faith with which the "very unsatisfactory" explanation of the captain of the *Kearsage* had been received, and reminded the House that this ministerial charity had not been extended to the Messrs. Laird in the matter of the Mersey steam rams. Lord Russell defended the course which the Government had taken, and insisted that the Federal commander's statement must be accepted as satisfactory. Several measures were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned until the 5th of April.—

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 18th, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in reply to a question, said that although the Government of New South Wales had found it necessary to raise the colonial tariff, in order to meet a deficit which had been caused by a considerable expenditure on public works, there was no just reason to apprehend the adoption of a protective system in the colony. The revised tariff applied chiefly to articles of luxury.—Lord Palmerston declined to accede to Peacock's request that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the case of the *Tuscaloosa* should be laid before Parliament.—In reply to Mr. Ferrand, Sir G. Grey said he had been assured by the Mayor of Bradford that ample precautions had been taken for the security of the Doe Park reservoir.—Sir Charles Wood, in answer to a question from Mr. Smollett, said he had no information that Sir G. Trevelyan had ordered successful candidates for the India Civil Service to reside a year or two at one of the universities, in order that they might acquire "the habits and demeanour" of gentlemen.—On the order of the day for resuming the debate on the Government Annuities Bill, Mr. Gladstone entered into a defence of his statements relative to the British Provident Institution. Mr. Sheridan denied the accuracy of these statements, and demanded that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should apologise to the House, for "the unfounded charges" he had made. Mr. Gladstone, however, not only declined to apologise but also declared that he was quite satisfied as to the accuracy of the information on which he had based his statements. After some further discussion, the debate on this measure was again adjourned.—On Friday, after a few questions of no great public interest were put to the Government and answered, Sir John Hay rose to move a resolution of which he had given notice, expressing regret that Mr. Gladstone had not withdrawn the imputations which he had cast upon Mr. Sheridan, the member for Dudley. After some discussion on a point of order, Mr. Gladstone, while maintaining that his statements relative to the

British Provident Institution were well founded, said that if Mr. Sheridan would declare that he was ignorant of the transactions which had been so severely censured he would at once accept the denial. Mr. Sheridan having repeated the explanation he gave on the previous night, Sir John Hay withdrew his motion, and there the matter ended. Another subject of a personal nature which had been discussed on the previous evening—Mr. Stansfeld's connection with Mazzini—was again brought before the House by Lord Elcho, who asked if there was any truth in the statement that the member for Halifax had offered to resign the office he held at the Admiralty. Lord Palmerston said that at the time Mr. Cox began to move in the matter Mr. Stansfeld had placed his office at the disposal of the Government, but he had declined to accept the hon. gentleman's resignation, and was quite prepared to assume the whole responsibility of that decision. A long and rather warm discussion followed, resulting in nothing.—In reply to a question from Mr. Ferrand, Sir George Grey said Mr. Rawlinson had been instructed to inspect the Bradford Waterworks, which, according to the statement of the member for Devonport, are in a dangerous condition.—The House adjourned for the Easter holidays.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality in the metropolis is now steadily on the decline. Last week it was 1,503, which shows a decrease of 156 over the numbers of the week before. It is still, however, a high number, being 44 over the average of the last ten years as corrected for the increase of population. The births during the week were 2,177, which is 107 above the corrected average of the last ten years.—A large decrease has taken place in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts. During the period which elapsed between the 28th February and the 12th inst. the number of paupers was reduced by 6,739; and in this improvement the whole of the twenty-seven unions included in Mr. Fannall's return participated, with the unimportant exceptions of Prestwich and Clitheroe. On the 12th instant the percentage of pauperism on population was 6.8; in the corresponding week of last year it was 10.6.—The Government recently carried, by a majority of one, a proposal not to call out the yeomanry this year; but the subject has been re-considered, and a portion of the New Zealand vote will be devoted to the usual annual training of the yeomanry corps. Lord Palmerston told a deputation who waited upon him, last week, that the Government was enabled, by the more favourable state of things in New Zealand, to re-insert this item in the Army Estimates.—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Layard have been talking, outside the walls of the House of Commons, on the subject of parliamentary reform. In the course of an interview with a deputation from the London Trades Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was no doubt the liberal party had failed in their duty towards the working classes. The franchise, in his opinion, ought to be extended, and he regretted that those who had obtained their votes through the efforts of the working classes "should seem so little disposed to admit them to the same privilege." Mr. Layard, in an after-dinner speech, spoke to much the same effect, but he added that this was a time when extreme views could not be realised, and when the Government of the country could only be carried on upon the principle of compromise.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, setting forth in clear, terse, and nervous language his views respecting the late decision of the Privy Council. It will be remembered that he dissented from the judgment of his colleagues in the Council on the doctrine of inspiration, and he now states that while he would not undertake to define inspiration, he accepted the testimony of the Church, that the "Bible was God's Word writ.

ten," and, therefore, Dr. Williams must be wrong in saying that it is only the voice of devout reason in the congregation. As to his acquiescence in the judgment on the point of eternal judgment, he says it arose from no doubt in his own mind that the Church teaches the eternity both of reward and punishment, but that from the misty way in which Mr. Wilson had put his views, he doubted whether they have the meaning which the prosecutors attached to them.—Mr. Robert Barbour, who was ordered by the House of Commons to be put upon his trial on a charge of employing corrupt means to secure his brother's election for Lisburn in February, 1863, was acquitted on all the counts of the indictment at the Antrim assizes. It may be remembered that, at the election of February, 1863, Mr. J. D. Barbour defeated Mr. Verner, but was subsequently unseated on petition. At the election which followed, Mr. Verner headed the poll by a considerable majority; and, oddly enough, a Committee of the House of Commons is at this moment engaged in investigating allegations which, if proved, will render the seat vacant once more.—The *Times* states that Mr. Whitworth's rifle has been adopted by the War Office as "the future arm of the service."—The Jockey Club has sustained its claim to "warn off" Newmarket Heath any newspaper writer who may be rash enough to say unpleasant things about the doings of any of the members of that august body. It will be remembered by some of our readers that Mr. Willes—a gentleman who writes in the *Morning Post* under the *nom de plume* of "Argus"—had the audacity to act under the belief that a spade ought to be called a spade. He gave offence to certain members of the Jockey Club, and was called upon for any apology. He declined to make the required retraction, and was, therefore, warned off Newmarket Heath. Disputing the right of the Stewards to issue such a prohibition, he made his appearance upon the ground as usual, and an action was brought against him for trespass. This action was tried at Cambridge on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict in favour of the Jockey Club, with 1s. damages.—A remarkable case of murder was tried at the Liverpool assizes, on Tuesday. One morning in December last, a man, named Clithero, was found in bed, at St. Helen's, with Mary Woods, an unmarried woman, who kept a school in that town. The throats of both were cut, and the woman had evidently been dead for some hours. Clithero's wounds, however, had not proved fatal, and he has been tried for the murder of his unhappy companion. The argument for the defence was that the man and woman had mutually agreed upon suicide, and that the latter had inflicted upon herself the wounds that caused her death. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death.—Some time since some sensational pieces of news that came up from the extreme west of England. Dr. Millett, of Peppoll, was charged before the magistrates by his brother-in-law with poisoning his brother; and Samuel Porter, of Flushing, was committed for trial for the culpable neglect of a lunatic relation. The case of Dr. Millett was dismissed by the magistrates, and he subsequently raised an action against his brother-in-law, which was tried at the Cornwall Assizes last week, and issued with a verdict in his favour, with damages against his brother-in-law to the amount of £400. At the same assizes Samuel Porter has been found guilty of culpable neglect of the lunatic, but as a doubt was raised whether the Act of Parliament relied on in the case applies to relations, or only to those who undertake the charge of lunatics for hire, sentence was postponed till the point raised had been decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, a lively scene took place between Mr. Payne, the presiding judge, and the foreman

of the jury, on the one side, and Mr. Pater, who was defending a prisoner, on the other. The foreman objected to the style in which Mr. Pater was examining a witness, on which Mr. Pater retorted that he was glad there was more than one juryman to try the prisoner. Mr. Payne interfered to protect the juryman. Mr. Pater attacked Mr. Payne, who then called in Mr. Bodkin, the deputy judge, and by his advice he fined Mr. Pater £20, for contempt of court, while Mr. Pater threatened to lay the case before Sir George Grey and have Mr. Payne removed from the bench. A sailor, named Riley, was found guilty of stabbing a woman, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour only. —Mr. Justice Byles has evidently made up his mind to give due effect to the new statute which enables a judge to order persons convicted of robberies accompanied with personal violence to be flogged. At the York assizes, his lordship directed that two ruffians who were found guilty of offences of this description should, during their term of imprisonment, receive thirty lashes each. —It is a relief to know that the twelve men and boys who failed to make their escape, on Tuesday week, when the Hady Hill pit, at Chesterfield, was inundated, have been brought out alive, after an imprisonment of two days. —Still another victim to crinoline. A girl of 19 has just died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital from the effects of fire occasioned by her extended dress having caught alight. —The curious case of abstraction of half a million's worth of bank-notes from the Government bank at Warsaw, of which £27,000 worth were offered for exchange in this country, and have been detained by the agent of the Russian Government, was again before the magistrates at Guildhall, on Saturday. Two foreigners, Mr. Foerster, and Mr. Hernisz, were charged, on a joint summons, with having unlawful possession of the notes, and the case was fully opened on the part of the Russian Government; but, as it appeared that the offence was committed under a foreign jurisdiction, and further that an action was depending in the Court of Queen's Bench on the subject, the magistrates considered that it was of too great magnitude to be tried in a police-court, and dismissed the summons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* has a curious statement—that “some journals announce the discovery of a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor,” and that there is no truth in the assertion. —On Saturday a strong reconnaissance was made against Frederica, in the course of which the Danish outposts were driven into the fortress. The Danes kept up a sharp fire from the fortress and gun boats, and inflicted some loss on the enemy. The allies commenced the bombardment of Frederica on Sunday morning, and continued it on Monday. The town was set on fire in several places, and several Danish guns are said to have been dismantled; but it is not alleged by the German accounts that any serious impression has yet been made on the works of the fortress. The semi-official journal of Copenhagen declares that, although a conference has been accepted the Danish Cabinet has not assented to an armistice; and the Austrian official journal states that Austria and Prussia have agreed to a conference without any settled basis of negotiation being laid down, and without an armistice being agreed to. A naval engagement took place on Friday between the Prussian men-of-war and the Danish blockading squadron off Greifswald, in which the Prussians were worsted. In the engagement the Prussian vessels had thirteen men killed and wounded; but nothing is said as to the damage sustained by the ships in their and hulls and rigging. The Danish squadron which had been increased to seven vessels, left the coast on Monday morning. A Prussian official report, however, asserts that on Saturday a corvette and three gunboats “again put to sea in search of hostile shipping,” but fruitlessly, as “all

the Danish ships had left the Prussian waters.”—The session of the Norwegian Storting was opened on Tuesday by the King, who announced that the Ministry would ask for a grant of about £340,000, to be employed for the purpose of “giving active aid to Denmark in certain emergencies,” and would also demand authority to employ the Norwegian army and navy in favour of Denmark “if found necessary.”—A Turin journal states that on Monday Garibaldi embarked at Caprera on board an English steamer, which was, as it was believed, to convey him to England.—Via Marseilles we have news from Rome to the effect that the health of the Pope is much better.—From Cadiz we learn that the insurrection in St. Domingo is still increasing, and from Mexico that the Juarist Guerillas have everywhere been put to flight.

INDIA.—The news from Bombay comes down to the 29th February. The Viceroy had been ill, but was better. He gave his first public ball on the 15th, to which natives were not invited, which gave great offence to the native community. Sir Robert Napier is named as the probable successor to Sir Hugh Rose in the command in chief of the Indian army. The affairs of Cabul were in a very unsettled state; and the Akhoond of Swat had directed his people to arm, as he expected an attack from us in the spring.

AMERICA.—The intelligence brought by the *Asia* is interesting, though the details are not very precise. The premium on gold at New York had risen in two days from 61 to 69 per cent., partly or mainly in consequence of unfavourable rumours respecting General Sherman's retreat and the position of the Federal army in advance of Chattanooga. It was positively affirmed that General Sherman had arrived at Vicksburg on the 3rd inst.; but there were rumours that his troops had suffered very severely during their pursuit by the Confederate cavalry, and that he had been defeated on the 16th ult. near Meridian, with very heavy loss. General Johnston's army was reported to be pressing the Federals, who had retreated from Tunnel Hill to Ringold. It was said that 20,000 Confederates under General Magruder, were advancing from Texas into Eastern Louisiana. The account of Admiral Farragut's bombardment of the fort commanding Grant's Pass Channel to Mobile had been confirmed; and it was admitted that a Federal gunboat had been sunk, and that the fort had not been taken. The Confederates were said to have assembled a large force for the purpose of assailing the Federal posts in North Carolina. General Kilpatrick's loss during his recent “raid” to the suburbs of Richmond was believed to have been larger than it had been originally admitted to be. General Grant had arrived in Washington, and it was supposed that he would assume the chief direction of military affairs under President Lincoln. The Southern Confederacy had despatched an envoy for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of mutual amity and recognition with the new Mexican empire. By the *Bremen* we have news to the 11th inst. General Sherman's return to Vicksburg is confirmed. The bombardment of Fort Powell continued, but apparently with very little result. Suffolk, Virginia, has been occupied by Butler's forces. The Confederates have defeated some cavalry and two coloured regiments. It is said that 23 captured Federals had been hanged by their captors, but this wants confirmation. The *Chesapeake* pirates have been released.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- M. K.—Good Friday intervening this week, and thereby rendering it necessary to go press earlier than usual, prevents the publication of the article this week.
G. S.—The foundation-stone of the new Masonic buildings is to be laid on the 27th April.
A YOUNG MASON.—The next public night of the Grand Stewards' Lodge takes place on the 30th inst.
B. B.—We cannot interfere in private disputes.