

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND
PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

NO. IV.

BY DIAGORAS.

The Greek ideas of beauty, with respect to the head, were in harmony with a noble and dignified expression, as may be perceived in what is called the Greek style in our own time. The Grecian profile consists of a line almost straight, or with such slight deflections as are scarcely distinguishable, the forehead and nose forming a line nearly perpendicular. The Greeks considered a small forehead a mark of beauty, and a high forehead a deformity. To give an oval appearance to the face, and to contract the apparent size of the forehead, it was usual to represent the forehead as partially hidden by the hair, which made a curve about the temples and prevented an angular appearance of the face. In Greek statues the eye forms a very remarkable and characteristic feature; the eyes of Jupiter, Juno, and Apollo are large and round; those of Pallas are also large, but softened by the lowering of the eyelids, but large eyes are not, as is generally supposed, essential to beauty. We have a forcible example of this in the Venus de Medicis. In this inimitable statue the eyes are peculiarly small, the lower eyelid being slightly raised, which gives an air of sweetness to the face; this statue is world-famous for its beauty. The more eminent sculptors considered the joining together of the eyebrows a deformity, yet examples are not wanting where this seeming defect is introduced with much advantage, as in the statue of Jupiter Olympus, by Phidias. Much of the expression of the face depends upon the formation of the mouth. The Greeks were aware of this, and evidently bestowed great care in designing and executing this feature. In the most celebrated statues, the lower lip appears fuller than the upper, which gives an elegant rotundity to the chin. The teeth are seldom shown in Greek statues; dimples were considered deformities by the Grecians, and therefore are only introduced to distinguish different individuals. The care bestowed on the finish of the ears is a remarkable feature in Grecian sculpture. In their portraits they were as careful to secure an exact counterpart of the ear as any other feature; indeed the finish of the ear sometimes affords the only clue whereby to distinguish the date of a statue. The Greek sculptors were very skilful in the disposition of drapery, which is always so arranged in their figures as to heighten the general effect. The arrangement or style of the drapery enables us to judge with considerable accuracy of the position in life or rank of the individual represented; thus, the largest and coarsest garment worn by men was the *pallium*, a large piece of woollen cloth, square or nearly so: this was usually worn by being folded over and around the body in a manner somewhat similar to that in which the modern Scottish plaid is worn. It

was disposed in a variety of ways, according to the convenience or caprice of the wearer. Sometimes one arm was wrapped in it, sometimes the other, sometimes both. All the statues of the philosophers except the cynics, are clothed in the *pallium*. The *peplus* was a garment similar to the *pallium*, the principal difference being the fineness of the material and the more numerous folds into which it consequently fell. The *peplus* was usually ornamented at the corners with tassels or knots. The *chlaena* was still lighter and finer than the *peplus*, but still of an *oblong square* form; it is usually seen in the statues of youthful heroes. The *tunie* or *kiton* was an undergarment, having no sleeves, hung over the left shoulder, leaving the right entirely bare, so as not to impede action; latterly it was made with short sleeves, was full in the body, and when not girded hung down below the middle, but when girded did not reach below the knees. The *chlamys* was a garment fastened with a button on the right shoulder, as that worn by the Apollo Belvidere, the *chlamys* and *kiton* were both military or hunting dresses. The dress of the Greek females was not essentially different from that of the males, the tunic generally passed over both shoulders, except in the case of the Amazons, who sometimes left the right arm bare. The tunic of females reached to the feet, and was lower than the ancles, even when girded with a zone; the long veil worn by females was a characteristic of dignity. Juno, Minerva, Vesta or Ceres, when in a placid state, are always represented with it. The only other form of drapery that seems to me worthy of notice is the Roman *toga*, so exclusively used by the Romans that they were thence named *gens togata*. Collected in folds it appears to have been of an oval figure, through the opening of which the head, right arm, and body passed; the garment resting on the left shoulder and supported by the left hand. It fell below the middle of the leg, and presented numerous folds, encircling the figure before and behind, from the left shoulder downwards. This garment was worn by emperors, consuls, patricians, and Roman citizens. It was usually made of fine woollen cloth, as most Roman garments were. Grecian sculpture is usually distinguished as belonging to the ancient style, the grand style, and the graceful style. The most trustworthy records of the ancient style are medals, which contain inscriptions written from left to right. This sufficiently proves their antiquity, as this method was abandoned in the time of Herodotus. The statue of Agamemnon at Elis, which was made by Omatas, has an inscription from left to right. Omatas lived fifty years before Phidias. In the primitive schools of sculpture, from the time of Dædalus to that of Phidias, sculpture can hardly be considered as a regular art, the founders of those schools being little more than ingenious men who followed carving among other avocations. Such were Endæus, of Athens, famous for three statues of Minerva; Cæpeus, the fabricator of the celebrated Trojan horse; Temulous, spoken of in the Odyssey as having sculptured the

throne of Penelope; and others, who kept up the practice of sculpture during the heroic ages, though they appear to have made but little progress in the art. The schools of Crete, Samos, and Chios I have already spoken of. The Chian school claims the honour of having first introduced the use of marble in sculpture. Malas and his sons, the progenitors of a race of sculptors, who, it is said, lived about 649 B.C., took advantage of the beautiful marbles of their native island, and were thus able to outvie their contemporaries. 517 years B.C., two brothers of Chios, Bupalus and Authiclus, brought to a high degree of perfection the art of working in marble; their works were highly valued, and formed part of the treasures removed to Rome by order of Augustus. Under the government of Pisistratus the arts flourished at Athens, and under his patronage many esteemed artists produced works of great merit; vying with each other, the people in various parts of Greece produced gradually improving works of art, particularly sculpture. The victory of Marathon, 490 years B.C., gave fresh life and vigour to the institutions of Greece, and by the artists of this period, up to the time of Pericles, the grand style was practised, and finally brought to perfection by the great Phidias himself. History has preserved the names of some of the contemporaries and earlier predecessors of Phidias, such as Critas, Calamis, Pythagoras, of Rhegium, and Myron. From the simple, yet grand and majestic style of Phidias, a progressive change commenced, even in his own lifetime, to one of softer character, of more studied elegance. The graceful or beautiful style was introduced by Praxiteles and Lysyphus, who aimed rather at pleasing than astonishing by their performance, and tried to extort admiration by giving delight. Praxiteles was a native of Magna Græcia, born about 364 years B.C. Finding the more masculine graces in his sublime art already depicted to perfection, he determined to woo exclusively the gentler beauties, induced to this course more strongly by perceiving the taste of his countrymen tending in the same direction. In his object, he obtained eminent success; none ever succeeded so happily as he in rendering elegance and refinement, combined with softness and purity. As examples of his works there are:—Cupid, Apollo, the Satyr, Bacchus with a Faun, the Lizard-killer, and the celebrated Venus of Gnidos. Lysyphus, the contemporary and rival of Praxiteles, was a Sicilian, and wrought only in metal. This artist was born in the humblest circumstances, and was self-taught. Alexander showed him particular favour; and to him alone was granted permission to cast this Prince's statue. On the death of Alexander, a fatal and immediate decline was visible in the fine arts, extending from the dismemberment of the Macedonian Empire, to the final reduction of Greece into a Roman province. The unrivalled beauty and excellence of Greek sculpture is sufficiently attested by ancient works of art still in existence, the most highly-famed of which are (usually considered in point of merit as in rotation), the Apollo

Belvidere, justly deemed the most exquisite work of art in existence; the Dying Gladiator, famed for truth, beauty, and admirable execution; the statues of Venus, Diana, Mercury, and Bacchus; the Faun, of the Florence Gallery, restored by Michael Angelo; the Laocoon, the work of three artists, viz.: Apollodorus, Athenodorus, and Ageander, of Rhodes. This group, animated with the hopeless agony of the father and sons, is prized as one of the most exquisite works of art existing. The groups of Hercules, Dirce, Autaeus, Orestes, Atreus, etc., are fine specimens of character, form, and sentiment. Niobe and her younger daughter, the Wrestlers, and Cupid and Psyche, should not be omitted; and last, though far from least, the Elgin Marbles may be regarded as exemplifying the achievements of the Greeks in the noble art of sculpture.

BROTHER WARREN AND THE CRAFT IN TASMANIA.

Bro. Warren has just received the following gratifying letter:—

SIR AND BROTHER,—It affords me much pleasure to transmit to you the copy of a resolution, which I had the gratification of proposing in the Tasmanian Union Lodge, No. 781, on the first occasion of my rejoining it after its restoration.

I need hardly add that it was carried unanimously, the brethren being most anxious to testify their respect for, and gratitude to, a brother, who had exerted himself so strenuously on their behalf.

I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
HENRY WILKINSON, W.M.,
Tasmanian Union Lodge, 781,
R. U. G. L. E.

Hobart Town, Tasmania, Aug. 22nd, 1860.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE TASMANIAN UNION LODGE NO. 781, 9TH AUGUST, 1860.

The Tasmanian Union Lodge, No. 781, on the registry of the United Grand Lodge of England, being desirous of recording its high appreciation and grateful remembrance of Brother Warren's able, upright and independent advocacy and support of its cause during the late suspension,

Unanimously resolved,—“That the hearty thanks and acknowledgments of the lodge be given to Brother Warren for his truly Masonic feeling, at a time when sympathy and support were most needed, in vindicating the cause of us, his distant brethren, not only in Grand Lodge, but by means of the powerful aid at his command, through the medium of the MASONIC MIRROR, a valuable and popular periodical, the columns of which Brother Warren has always devoted, (when required), to succour oppressed and absent brethren; and that a copy of this resolution be signed and transmitted by the Worshipful Master, by the first opportunity.”

HENRY WILKINSON,
W.M., Tasmanian Union Lodge.

Thos. R. Turlan, Secretary.

NOTES.—We were at several convents, and talked with some of the nuns; their condition would have appeared less pitiable to me if they had discovered any of that vivid spirit of enthusiastic devotion, which seems alone capable of supplying a vacation from the ordinary duties and enjoyments of life; but of this there appeared no symptoms, and their cloistered state seemed a mere profession. The want of air and exercise gives them all a flat, cadaverous look, which is very painful; their behaviour is universally the same—an undistinguished kind of cheerfulness, which seems as much a uniform as their habit, and consequently could give one but little pleasure.—Mrs. Carter, 1763.

CHRISTIAN MORALS.

Under the above title, a quaint old writer, Sir T. Browne, has handed down a little book, in the opening page of which he addresses his reader thus:—"Consider whereabouts thou art in Cebes his table, or that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man: whether thou art yet in the road of uncertainties: whether thou hast yet entered the narrow gate, got up the hill and asperous way which leadeth unto the house of sanity; or taken that purifying potion from the hands of sincere erudition, which may send thee clear and pure away unto a virtuous and happy life."

Now many, doubtless, would like to know something more about "Cebes his table," or the *pinax* which is its Greek name, than the passage above tells them; so for their sake, and also because we think it will be time well-spent, we purpose giving some account of this handy-book of morals, of this board and its tracery.

Its author is said to have written three works, but this is the only one extant; so perhaps it was his best, or was thought to be so, by those indefatigable copyists, to whose pen, ink, and paper, or parchment, labours we are indebted for the preservation of all that remains to us of ancient literature. Now Thebans, and Cebes was a Theban, were not generally very bright; indeed their dulness was proverbial; nevertheless there were exceptions to this, as well as every other rule, and our author, after long acquaintance with him, we are inclined to think, was one. He nowhere betrays that he was born in the thick air of the Bœotians; and his book possesses the merit of great originality, combined with much clearness of thought, and Attic purity and simplicity of style. Like the works of his Socratic fellow-pupil Plato, it is in the form of a catechetical dialogue, and begins with a preamble setting forth the circumstances that gave rise to it. A number of youths are out for a stroll in the grounds of a temple, and meet an old man there, who offers to explain a picture, that hangs against the wall, and which they are unable to make out the subject of. The youths gladly accept his offer, and agree to give him all the attention he desires.

He tells them it is a philosophical and moral allegory of human life; and he points out two mythological beings in the foreground of the picture. One of them is identical to some extent with conscience, and shows each man what path in life he ought to take; but this is a lesson that few of them remember. The other is Deceit, and she gives Error and Ignorance to each to drink, a draught that makes them prone to err. These two personages are at the entrance of the Outer Court, for there are three courts—outer, middle, and inner—peopled by as many different kinds of men.

In the Outer Court are those, who, disregarding Conscience, follow wholly base and sensual pleasure, and grovel madly after wealth. Fortune is their presiding deity, and right well is she described. Shakspeare almost seems to have copied the description, in *Henry V.*, 3-6, where he speaks of her, as "Giddy Fortune,—that goddess blind, that stands upon the rolling, restless stone," and makes Fluellen moralize in this sort, "Fortune is painted blind, with a muffler before her eyes, to signify to you that Fortune is blind: and she is painted also with a wheel, to signify to you, which is the moral of it, that she is turning, and inconstant, and mutability, and variation: and her foot, look you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which rolls, and rolls, and rolls."

These grovellers meet with their deserts from Retribution and Despair.

The old man now comes to the Middle Court, and tells his audience that it is the haunt of mathematicians,

philosophers, and literary men, who pursue in it Head Culture, storing the memory, and working the brain, and having, as peculiar objects of their research, the hidden mysteries of nature and science. The education they own is a false, unreal one, at best imperfect, having no necessary, or natural tendency to make men good and true, and the pursuit of it is not incompatible with the pursuit of vice. The old man's words on the point are well worth quoting, and remembering; "Nothing," he says, "prevents one from being acquainted with literature, and understanding every science, and being still a drunkard and incontinent, miserly, unjust, a traitor, and a fool."

The Inner Court is next described: its gateway is narrow, and the path to it not much frequented; but True Education dwells there, with Persuasion and Truth. She is plain in her neatness, and stands on a square firm-set stone. To all who come—and more come to her from the outer than the middle court—she gives a potion, that dispels Error and Ignorance, and rids them of Vice. She then speeds them on their way to Science, Virtue, and Happiness; and nothing can any more hurt them.

Such in its main outlines is the "Table;" and it unfolds to us a beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols; and it concludes with remarking that, though the gifts of Fortune, and of Head Culture, are to be highly prized, for their usefulness, yet they are not man's chief good; for that, in fact, Wisdom is the only real good, and the want of it the only real evil.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ROUND CHURCHES.

(Concluded from page 303.)

Symbolically, the round church has its significance; imitatively, its associations; and, æsthetically, its beauty; but its circular form is not fitted—never was fitted—for devotional and congregational purposes.

There is one case only in which it is well suited for Liturgical use, viz., for the administration of the sacrament of baptism. To this the round form was early devoted: to this it should have been confined. For a ceremony admitting many spectators, directed to one central object, no form could be more beautiful or more convenient; but it is not suited for the Holy Communion, nor for prayer, nor for preaching. Your own experience in St. Sepulchre's, and its present anomalous arrangement, prove this: it was a bold thing, therefore, for a lecturer in this town, not long ago, with such an example close at hand, to advocate the round form for English churches. There are fashionable watering-places where the experiment has been tried, and octagon chapels were once becoming popular in London, but even as mere preaching-houses their form is inconvenient, and still less is it adapted to the Liturgical services of the Church of England.

It is well, therefore, that you propose to give up the round for congregational purposes, and place the worshippers in the rectangular portion eastward, reserving the round as a most noble vestibule, and most appropriate and serviceable baptistry, in the centre of which a font, worthy of the position, may, I hope, soon be placed as a memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton, who took so much interest in the church built by the first Norman earl of the same title. When the contemplated extension of the church is completed, and the present cumbrous fittings of the round swept away, I can conceive no interior more picturesque and unique than that which St. Sepulchre's will furnish to a spectator standing under the western tower, which will then constitute an outer porch. I feel sure that there will not be one contributor to its enlargement and restoration who will not feel that, whatever he may have given, it will have been more than repaid him even by the architectural effect produced.

Before I conclude, I would briefly sum up the inferences which may be drawn from the very cursory and imperfect statements I have made on the very wide and as yet unexhausted subject of Round Churches. You will at least have seen that our four round churches are only a small remnant of a much larger number which once existed in England, and that these were not invariably connected with the orders of the Templars or of the Hospitallers, though probably in almost every case (the round chapel of Ludlow Castle, perhaps, being one exception) with some crusader or pilgrim to the Holy Land, and, therefore, constructed in imitation, more or less direct, of the Rotunda of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; in all which cases, as I have said, the "round" constituted the nave or western portion.

But from the earliest Christian ages, and linking on by subtle but unbroken chain, with ancient Rome and Greece, and, indeed, with the monumental history of almost every people, there existed a series of tombs, towers, temples, baptistries, chapels, of circular or curvilinear form, which had no connection with the Holy Sepulchre (except that it was itself one link in the general chain), and which, quite irrespective of any imitation of that sacred building, are to be traced in the round portion, wherever situated, of the ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages, and which received their greatest and final development in the manifold and multangular apses, which constitute so striking and beautiful a feature of the finest continental churches.

In contradistinction to the use of the rest of Europe, England kept steadily, as a rule, to a square east end, and though at Canterbury and Tewkesbury, and in a few other noted examples, the circular form appears, yet often, with obstinate and hardly excusable persistence, as at Peterborough and Westminster, she capped the curved apse with a rectilinear addition, protesting, as it were, against the foreign element, and reserving the round form for the western end. Round apses have been a favourite resuscitation with modern architects, and where, as in the new chancel of St. Sepulchre's, they can give the reason why, there can be no objection to their introduction, but a new round church we can never hope, never wish, to see again: the reason and the feeling for it are past; and its form, which was ill-suited, even for the unreformed church, is doubly so for our own. As a baptismal vestibule, nothing can be grander; but in these days we want too much room for our congregations to be able, in a new church, to throw away so much space on mere architectural effect. The more incumbent upon us, therefore, is it to preserve that unique and beautiful feature, when we find it here. The fifth round church in England we shall never see; but we may yet make ours the most remarkable of the remaining four. There is more of the original in Maplestead, more completeness in Cambridge, more splendour of decoration in the Temple; but for size and usefulness, for correct arrangement and artistic effect, for local association, and, above all, for supplying the urgent spiritual wants of a daily-increasing parish, the work which your committee has taken in hand will, if carried out in its integrity, yield to no church restoration, whether of round church or square; and will, when finished, become the glory, as it has hitherto been the shame, of Northampton. That work is now thrown upon your hands, and I fully believe that you will accept the responsibility, and carry it out. Don't trust to great men, or to rich men, or to strangers; but do you, the middle classes of Northampton, hold it to be an honour that you have such a church to restore and enlarge, and enlarge and restore it accordingly.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The important work of restoring and cleansing the grand west front of Lincoln Cathedral has been brought to a close for the present season. It is anticipated that five years will elapse before the task will be finished. A large portion of the lead roofing of the nave has been removed, and is being replaced with new.

St. Andrew's (Wherryman's) Church, Yarmouth, has been consecrated. The edifice is in the Early English style. It will accommodate 400 adults, besides children. The organ, which, for its size, is of a fine tone, was the gift of Miss Burdett Coult. The stone pulpit, carved, is the gift of

another lady, as also is the lectern. The contract for the building is £1,050. There are additional buildings yet to be erected; schools, &c., and more ground is required, to meet the cost of which £1000 more will be necessary.

The parish church of Bowdon, Cheshire, has been restored. Speaking generally, the characteristics of the old church have been preserved. The new building is of the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century. North and south transepts, each 13ft. 9in. by 20ft., are added, as is also a north porch, an additional length of 21ft. is also given to the chancel. The tower has been rebuilt, and the total height is 95ft., apart from the pinnacles. The length of the church, from the inner line of the tower to the chancel window, is 130ft., the nave is 20ft. 1in. wide; the arcaded walls, making the side aisles, 2ft. 6in. thick; the north aisle 19ft. wide, and the south, 17ft. 10in. The height of nave and aisles has been increased several feet. The nave had an old tie-beam roof: the timbers from it have been converted into those for a hammer-beam arch principal roof, with tracery filling the spandrels, and also with pendants, stone corbels, &c. The ceiling is panelled, with bosses at the intersections, and closely boarded. The chancel roof has arched principals, with king-posts, &c. The north aisle roof, which was restored some forty years ago, has been retained. The total number of sittings is 1,164, of which 100 are set apart for children. The exterior is constructed of Runcorn red sandstone; the interior work of stone from Lymn. Instead of pews, open seats have been substituted. The church is lighted with gaseliers. The whole of the windows are ornamented with stained glass; and in the chancel there is a memorial stained-glass window, representing the Crucifixion, erected by Alderman Neild to the memory of his deceased wife. A stained-glass window in the south of the chancel is also a memorial erected by Mr. Nicholls, of Altrincham. Two large windows in the transepts are to be thus decorated. The tower window is the memorial gift of Mrs. Clegg. The entire restoration is said to have cost £12,000.

The church of Swanswick, Derbyshire, has been consecrated. The edifice is of the Decorated Gothic style, and consists of nave, 61ft. long by 24ft. wide; a chancel, 39ft. long and 19ft. wide, with north and south aisles, of about the same length as the nave, and 13ft. wide. The nave is divided into four bays, on each side supported by octagonal columns with equilateral pointed arches. The chancel arch is 40ft. in height. At the east end of the chancel, and occupying nearly the whole of the wall, is a three-light window, and on the north and south sides are two-light windows. At the west end, and over the chancel arch, is a triangular window filled with tracery. The sides of the church are lighted by four windows on each side of the aisles, and one four-light window over the principal entrance at the west end, all of varied design and tracery. The whole of the roofs are of stained deal open framing, with ironwork shown in relief with light blue and gilt. The sittings are open, made of pitch pine, stained and varnished, and will accommodate about 450 persons, about 100 being set apart for the school children. The floor, together with the aisles, is boarded. The church will be lighted by gas-pendants, descending from the centre of the principals, and terminating in gilt stars, the shafts being of a bright blue. The acoustic properties of the building are said to be satisfactory. The church is built of stone from Amber-lane quarries, Ashover; and the works have been executed at a cost, including the fence-walls, of £2,300. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

The parish church of Knowle, Warwickshire, which had been closed since Easter for the purpose of restoring the interior, has been reopened. The old high-backed pews are replaced by open seats with stall ends, in Riga oak, many of them carved. The walls have been scraped and cleaned, and the curved screen repaired. The floor has been paved with Minton tiles, and other improvements have also been effected. By the new arrangements, 180 sittings for the poor are obtained. The cost of the alteration is about £1,000.

The first stone of a new church at Bottom-gate, Blackburn, has been laid. The design contemplates sittings for 766 persons on the ground-floor, including children, and the estimated cost of erection is £3,000. A suite of schools also is contemplated.

A church has recently been erected at Charnock Richard, Lancashire, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. James Darlington, and on the 21st September it was consecrated. The church is capable of accommodating about 450, and is situated a little off the high road from Wigan to Preston, and about four miles from Chorley, the nearest market-town. It is built of freestone. The architecture is Pointed Gothic. Mr. Darlington has provided for the whole cost of its erection and endowment, excepting a grant of £200 from the Manchester Diocesan Society, and £150 from the Incorporated Society.

A mixed school is about to be erected at Diss Haywood, a hamlet of Diss, Norfolk. The walls will be built of rubble, with stone windows and quoins. The style will be Early Decorated, partaking somewhat of the character of a small collegiate chapel, as one of the objects for which it will be built is to enable the Rev. C. R. Manning, the rector, to hold service in it on Sunday evenings, as the inhabitants of this part of the parish are upwards of two miles from the church.

Though the efforts of the rector, the Rev. C. F. Chide, and of the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, who once held the living of Holbrook, Suffolk, two new schools have, during the present year, been erected in the village. One is a small mixed school, with class-room and porch, and is situated at the extreme end of the parish. It is so planned as to be convenient for service, which is conducted by one of the curates every Sunday evening. The exterior is red brick, the bond being Flemish, and every header a grey brick. The other school is being built in the centre of the parish, and consists of a boys', girls', and infants' school, with class-rooms attached to each, and a comfortable masters' residence. Upwards of 200 children can with convenience be taught in this school. The style is Early Gothic, with bands of red, grey, and white brickwork, the vousoirs of the arches being relieved in the same manner. The schools have open trussed rafter roofs, and are covered with green and purple slates, in bands. The Rev. C. B. Wilkinson gave the site, including upwards of two acres of play-ground attached. The cost of the small school was £250, and the large one about £1,100.

About two years ago more than one half of the east window of the church of St. Paul's, Shipley, a window of large dimensions, was filled with stained glass; and the original design has just been completed by the filling in of the remaining lights. The subject of the window is a series of full-length figures of the twelve apostles, with our Lord and St. Paul occupying the central lights, the whole number of principal lights being fourteen. Each apostle is represented as bearing his appropriate symbol. The whole of the figures are placed within enriched canopies, and are draped in diapered garments of varied colours. Beneath the upper division of the apostles is a series of medallions, representing scenes in our Lord's history:—the Angel appearing to Mary; the Birth of Christ; the Presentation in the Temple; the Flight into Egypt; Jesus in the midst of the Doctors; the Burial of Jesus. Above and below five of these medallions are legends, setting forth the donors, and the persons to whose memories they, along with the lights above, have been erected. The tracery in the head of the window is filled with the evangelistic symbols, the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Pelican with its Young, the Lamb and Ribbons. The treatment of the glass is in the Perpendicular style.

An effort is being made by a number of gentlemen who sympathise with the working classes of the east of London, to provide a public museum, combining a library, reading, and lecture rooms, for the eastern districts of the metropolis. The working men of the neighbourhood hearing of this, and understanding that a select committee of the House of Commons had recommended the formation of branch museums in the crowded districts of the metropolis, have formed a society, called "The East London Museum and Library Working Men's Association," and have forwarded a petition to Parliament, signed by 10,500 working men, praying them to grant their assistance towards establishing a museum for the east of London. The secretaries, addressing us on the subject, say:—"We invite your attention to the actual condition of our toiling artisans, weavers, mechanics, labourers, &c., of the east of London, We long for improvement; but, alas! what have we after

our daily toil? little else than a public-house, the cheap theatre, low concert-rooms, or to stroll the public streets. Thousands of our young people (the hope of our country) are being ruined by these means, and poverty and vile habits fostered, which must degrade and impoverish those who are thus led. A committee of working men are now actively employed in endeavouring to establish a museum, library, reading rooms, lecture hall (on a large scale), to be opened from ten till four o'clock as an ordinary museum, and from six till ten o'clock (free) for reading, lectures, classes, and study. We have sent a petition to Parliament signed, in sixteen evenings, by 10,630 *bonâ fide* working men. We hope to raise from the working classes themselves £5,000 towards this object, and, by public meetings, advertisements, &c., to secure the cordial assistance of those who obtain their wealth by the toil of the working man." Looking to the interests of the thousands of Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Linchouse, Poplar, Shadwell, and their suburbs, we entreat assistance for them. Here is a good practical work wants doing, and surely aid will not be waiting. There is no reason why the east should be left unprovided with intellectual resources any more than the west. The officials of the South Kensington Museum are understood to be perfectly willing to co-operate in the provision of a museum for the district in question. Objects would be lent and given if a proper building were provided. The means of healthful and instructive enjoyment should be widely afforded.

The works at the New Church, Onslow-square, Brompton, have been prosecuted so vigorously within the last few months that the structure is expected to be opened on the first week in November next. Contrary to usual practice, the pulpit is to be placed immediately opposite the centre of the altar, in order that the whole of the audience both on the ground-floor and in the galleries, may see the minister. In describing the interior, we may remark that there are no specific divisions as to nave and aisles, but in the centre there is an avenue 10 feet in width, on which is a raised surface 5 feet wide, adapted for free-sittings, the other portions of the ground-floor surface, with the exception of the side avenues, being arranged in open seats. The roof, although somewhat plain, displays an exceedingly good example of the carpenter's art, having a clear span of 60 feet, and illustrates the adaptation of curved timbers as the bracings of the principals, in contradistinction to the old angular system, and consequently giving much additional strength. The principals are in three divisions, the central one being a full ellipsis and the side ones formed of sections of the ellipse, abutting against the triangular ends that rest on the wall-plates. Between the principals, apertures are planned for the purposes of ventilation in communication with outer surfaces of the roof, and in this respect the church is expected to be rendered agreeable in temperature. Internally, in the clear, the church measures 96 feet 6 inches from the communion to the eastern wall, exclusive of the entrance, above which is the tower. There are galleries along both sides, and across the eastern end. These galleries are supported by sixteen cast-iron columns, and the distance from the pulpit to the extreme points at the north-eastern and south-eastern angles is 80 feet. The altar is raised on steps, and the reredos, not yet completed, will form an excellent specimen of joinery in oak, as regards moulded work and carvings. In design it is in five divisions, the central one being the widest, and the whole to be surmounted with arches, embellished with crockets and appropriate finials. The exterior of the building, when completed, will present a good example of the Gothic style in what is termed the perpendicular period of its development, the chief characteristic of which is that the mullions of the windows are carried up to and intersect with the mouldings of the main arch. The walls externally are faced with Kentish rag-stone, and the windows, copings, and other moulded work are of Bath-stone. Adjoining the church a parsonage house has been erected, which, as forming a portion of the western side of Onslow-square, has been very appropriately designed to harmonise with the three sides of the square already completed. The building is fitted internally with all conveniences adapted for such a dwelling, both as regards domestic comfort and luxury. The tower is 20

feet square at the base, in which form it rises to the height of 70 feet, after which it breaks off to an octagonal plan, maintaining this shape to the summit of the spire. The total height from the ground line to the top of the spire is 160 feet. The church is planned to seat a congregation of 1,600 persons.

The New Church of St. Mary, Horsey-rise, Islington, of which the foundation-stone was laid on the 29th of June last, has made rapid progress. The roof timbers are now being raised, and it is confidently expected that the church will be completely covered before the winter sets in, with the view to its completion in the spring of next year. The tower, which is placed at the south-west angle, is only at present built to the level of the plinth, and not more than a yard out of the ground. The arrangement of the structure is that of a nave and chancel, north and south aisles, and north and south transepts. The style adopted is that called Decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century.

Many of our readers will, doubtless, remember that within the last two years an effort was made to raise subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument at Burslem to the late Josiah Wedgwood, the father of English pottery, and the introducer of that peculiar kind of ware which bears his name, and has attained such a world-wide renown. To worthily commemorate, therefore, the life and labours of this justly great man, the inhabitants of Burslem, Etruria, Newcastle, Hanley, Stoke, Longton, &c., resolved to unite and erect a memorial in some locality which was consecrated, as it were, by his labours. In a very few months a goodly sum was raised, and with it the question as to the shape the memorial should assume. Guided, perhaps, in some little measure, by the decision of the committee, in the matter of the "Minton Memorial," and feeling the want of a suitable home in that district for "art and science," they resolved to supply that long-felt want, and associate with the building the name of that man whose whole life was one long series of devotion to its welfare and advancement. After much deliberation, "instructions," believed to be ample and complete, were drawn up, and the whole profession of architects invited to compete for the honour of being associated with a building which would stand as a beacon to future generations, pointing to them at once the goal which rightly-directed labour may reach, and the reward which follows, and which crowns the brave heart that grapples with the difficulties of the contest, and fights its way to success. In the instructions, the committee stipulated for the following accommodation:—A free library, to contain an area of 600ft.; a room for a reference library; a museum, with 1200ft. super.; an elementary class-room of like contents; a ladies' class-room, 500ft. master's room, &c. with water-closet and lavatory conveniences. There were also to be apartments provided for a resident keeper. To this invitation twenty-nine architects responded, and the designs were, through the exertions of the committee, publicly exhibited for several days in the Town-hall of Burslem. Feeling themselves thoroughly incompetent to deal with the task before them in such a manner as to arrive at a satisfactory solution of their difficulty, they invited the assistance of an architect and an artist—the first being the talented designer of the building in which they were hung (Mr. G. T. Robinson, of Leamington), and the other the master of the School of Art (Mr. Hammersley). After two days' hard work, they selected four from among them out of which to choose the premiated designs. The four reported upon by the referees were as follows:—"Think well on't," by Messrs. Ford and Meyers, of Burslem; "Jus supra vim," by Messrs. Wigginton, Bennet, and Morris, of Dudley and London; "May the Arts flourish," by Mr. C. H. Cooper, of London; and "Pro Bono Publico," by Mr. Murray, of Coventry. After further consideration, the committee ultimately awarded the premiums to—first, Messrs. Ford and Meyer, of Burslem; and, second, Mr. Murray, of Coventry.

A YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIAST IN MATRIMONY.—On Monday an industrious painter, of Plymouth, aged twenty-six, led to the hymeneal altar of St. Andrew's Church his fourth bride. He deserves to be "plated" by the fair sex for his heroism.—*Devonport and Plymouth Telegraph.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

ROSE CROIX CHAPTERS.

How many English lodges have Rose Croix Chapters attached to them, and where do meet?—CHEVALIER R. C. DE GRAND ORIENT DE FRANCE.—[None. There are thirteen Rose Croix Chapters in England, meeting under the auspices of the 33°, and not connected with lodges. There are to be found in London, the Metropolitan, and the Mount Calvary; Axminster, Devon, the Coryton; Weymouth, All Souls; Birmingham, the Vernon; Bath, St. Peter and St. Paul; Manchester, Liverpool, and Bolton, alternately, the Palatine; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Royal Kent; Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Vectis; Portsmouth, the Royal Naval; Woolwich, the Invicta; Taunton, the Alfred; and Worcester, the St. Dunstan's.]

THE TOMBSTONES IN THE CRIMEA.

I have been told that in the British cemetery in the Crimea, where so many of our brave fellows repose, among the tombs are several with Masonic emblems. Can you tell me if any drawings of these monumental inscriptions and devices have been published?—A MILITARY BROTHER.—[We cannot, but perhaps some of our correspondents may. We believe, but are not sure, that there was a general view of the English graveyard in the Crimea, given in the *Illustrated London News* some four or five years since, but have no recollection of seeing in it any particular Masonic designs or memorials.]

AMERICAN MASONIC PUFFING.

In the American *Voice of Masonry* is the following most absurd notice:—"We have received from our esteemed brother, William L. Markell, of Rochester, N.Y., amidst a profusion of compliments and greetings, two bottles of perfume of his own manufacture, styled 'Knight Templars' Bouquet.' It verily smells as though it were the quintessence of all the good deeds of all good crusaders since the year 1062. It is fragrant, delicious, glorious, excelling as far all other perfumes that ever charmed us, as Masonic deeds excel all other classes of good deeds in the world.' Such puffing is unique, and deserves being placed on record among your *Notes and Queries* to show something of the spirit of trading Masonry so rife on the other side of the Atlantic.—M. T. Y.

EICHHORN: WHO WAS HE?

I am a constant reader of that little chatty periodical called *Notes and Queries*, in the last number of which is a note upon the "Religion of the Druses," signed J. T. Buckton, Lichfield, a constant contributor to that journal. He begins by alluding to, amongst other works of Eichhorn, his *Repertorium für Biblische und Morgenländische Litteratur*, from which Mr. Buckton condenses some accounts of the religion of the Druses. With this we have nothing to do here, but the last sentence says Eichhorn furnishes much of their catechism, &c., and concludes by adding, "the Missionary, the Christian Antiquary, and the advanced Freemason, will find these catechisms very interesting."—From this, I presume, Mr. T. J. Buckton is a Brother, but I want to know who was Eichhorn, and what is known about him?—C. C. [Consult the great German biographical dictionary, *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, with its continuations, in 24 volumes, 1840-49.]

CONSECRATION OF LODGES.

Can any one tell me when the ceremony of the consecration of a lodge first took place?—P. B.

HISTORY OF THE DRUSES.

As it has been stated in your columns that the Druses claim some affinity with Freemasonry, where can I find a history of this race?—EX. EX.—[We have seen an advertisement in *The Berkshire Chronicle* which states that Lord Carnarvon's *History of the Druses* is sold by Edward Lack, bookseller, Newbury. Whether it contains anything of the kind that our correspondent alludes to we cannot say, never having seen the work in question; but if there be any truth in the report that the Druses know something of Freemasonry, we presume, from the high character of our brother, the Earl of Carnarvon's scholarship, and his identification with the Craft, that such an important fact has found its way into his lordship's history.]

MAKING MASONS IN PRISON.

In a former number you told us that Masons were occasionally made in prison, and cited the notorious John Wilkes as an example. Permit me, while I think of it, to add something to that answer, which you appear to have overlooked. The Grand Lodge of England passed a special resolution in 1783, in which it was laid down as follows:—"That it is inconsistent with the principles of Masonry for any Freemasons' lodge to be held for the purpose of making, passing, or raising Masons, in any prison or place of confinement."—DELTA.

MENATZCHIM OR PREFIX.

Where does the Menatzchim, or Prefix, as it is sometimes termed, allude to the Overseers at the building of the Temple?—K. A. B.—[The above query is very loosely worded, but as we received it so we give it. For an account of the Menatzchim see I. Kings chap. v. verse 15, and II. Chron. chap. ii. verse 18. We presume by prefix our correspondent means prefects.]

MASONIC JEWEL.

Amongst a quantity of Masonic certificates, aprons, jewels, and memoranda, which were forwarded from India on the death of a friend's relative, was an ivory key engraved with the letter Z. These were given me to look over, my friend not being a Mason, and I am puzzled about the above to know if it is a Masonic jewel, or not.—Can you help me?—FLY.—[It is the jewel of a Secret Master.]

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON A CERTIFICATE.

I have been told by an officer of a lodge, which shall be nameless, that he had seen a representation of St. Paul's Cathedral as the engraved portion of a certificate. Is not my informant labouring under a mistake?—A. E.

MASONIC STATISTICS.

Is there any means of ascertaining what are the relative numbers of brethren in each of the lodges, under our Grand Lodge, so as to form an approximate data upon which to found some statistical information regarding the order?—NUMERUS.

BROTHER THE LATE SIR JOHN E. SWINBURNE, BART.

The late Sir John Edward Swinburne, who died some two or three months since, did not find a place in your Masonic obituary, and as he was a brother whose hand was ever ready to aid the needy, foster art, and extend the blessings of this life to all who required them, it may not be out of place to mention that in 1813 he was Prov. G. Master of Northumberland. He was born in 1762, and was nearly one hundred years of age at his death.—GENEALOGICUS.

LODGE DEVICES.

As private lodges cannot bear shields of arms, they taking under the general coat of the grand lodge, may I be permitted to enquire if any of them adopt devices, either canting, local, historical, or otherwise?—GENEALOGICUS.

TOM MOORE, THE LAST IRISH BARD.

Burns and Scott were Masons. Byron, it is believed, was not; he belonged only to the Carbonari. Was Tom Moore, the last of Irish bards, a brother Mason?—ERIN-GO-BRAGH.

LODGE OF THE CROWNED SERPENT.

Until the beginning of the present century, and for aught I know to the contrary, at the present time, there was a lodge at Goerliz, in Germany, which had met since 1764, with this title. Can any one tell me the reason it was so called?—BATTY.

TYLERS' SWORDS.

What is the correct pattern for a Tyler's Sword?—††.—[We know of none. We have seen dirks, scymitars, old and new regulation army and navy swords, the Roman blade, and every other species of sword used. They are mostly the present of a Brother to the lodge, and depend on individual taste.]

APRONS ALLOWED BY LAW.

The Grand Lodge has laid down in the Book of Constitutions a certain size for Masonic aprons. I am a little man; my friends call me "hop o' my thumb," and the apron is too large for me,—mayn't I have it made smaller?—PETITE MACON.—[It's rather out of our line to admit questions on Masonic law into these columns, yet our correspondent's seems more a matter of fact than law, and as we know a big Brother who has had his apron made a little larger (!) we are inclined to think you may have yours a little smaller, without

any fear that you will transgress the spirit of the Constitutions, which could never mean that giants and dwarfs were to be clothed alike].

Literature.

REVIEWS.

The French Under Arms. Being Essays on Military Matters in France. By BLANCHARD JERROLD, author of *Imperial Paris, The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold, &c.* London: L. Booth, 307, Regent Street.

This book contains rather more than three hundred pages, of which about fifty comprise all that is original on the part of Mr. Jerrold. The remainder of these "Essays" consist of translations (not particularly well executed) from the writings of sundry French authors, with two long extracts from Sir Charles Shaw, and an American officer, Colonel Tevis. Mr. Jerrold appears to entertain a high admiration for the French army and everything connected with the French military system; and a proportionate contempt for British officers and the Horseguards. Indeed he may be said to have adopted the very sentiments, as well as the language, of the Gallic authors whom he has set before us. No doubt he has been deeply impressed with the fitness of the description *à la nation bouliquière* conferred upon us by the first Napoleon in a fit of indigestion, and after a rebuff from *cet infame Pitt*. The English, we have been told constantly, for the last twenty or thirty years, are not a military nation—the French on the other hand a people of soldiers. Mr. Jerrold's work is another appeal to us to acknowledge these facts.

Englishmen lately have begun to doubt the correctness of this modern estimate of their military value. They are beginning to recollect what they have done, and to be pretty confident as to what they can do again, should occasion arise. We say "modern" advisedly, for it would indeed have astonished our grandfathers to be told that Frenchmen or any other men on the face of the globe, were better soldiers than Englishmen. Humbug obtains a certain sway for a certain time, both at home and abroad; as modern society is constituted, it must be so—but perhaps from our practical turn, any particular humbug has a shorter existence among Englishmen than among Frenchmen. The non-military fiction is being snuffed out along with the Peace Society, from whom it probably emanated, together with that other wonderful concoction—the "forty years peace since Waterloo"—which ignored battles fought in India by Englishmen now in the prime of life, as bloody as Austerlitz, and as decisive as Waterloo—to say nothing of campaigns in Kaffirland, China, and New Zealand, which have from time to time interposed to prevent the sword of Britannia becoming rusty from want of use.

Confident as we justly may be in our own strength, our wealth, and our liberty, it is nevertheless well to be acquainted with what is going on around us, and to glance at the doings of rivals, whether dangerous or harmless, magnanimous or cunning. And as the master of France rules in virtue of his position as the head of a purely military system, having at his back a larger disposable force of regular troops than any monarch in the world, a force which to preserve in the utmost efficiency and readiness is the main and paramount object of his government, it is undoubtedly desirable to learn as much as we can about it, that we may estimate correctly its value to France, or its danger to other nations. A carefully prepared description of *The French Under Arms*, by an able and acute observer, would be a very valuable volume, but the work under our consideration by no means answers to that description. It contains an historical sketch of the exploits of various foreign legions employed by France since the formation of the monarchy, but which have little to do with the army of the present day. One chapter describes the formation and organization of the Zouaves, another of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. A third of the volume is devoted to extracts from the biography and letters of M. de St. Arnaud. The remainder is derived from Sir Charles Shaw's description of a French military

education, and a paper of Colonel Tevis describing tactics in the field (which are no more French than English). With a dozen pages describing a visit to M. Minié, these constitute the whole contents of the book. Of the cavalry, artillery, troops of the line, or engineers of the French army we do not meet with a word, and as these constitute rather an important portion of that army, we submit that the *French Under Arms* is a misnomer, as applied to Mr. Jerrold's production. To complete a survey of the French as a military nation, it would be necessary also to glance at the National Guard and *gendarmerie*, both of which contingents are, we believe, under the control of the Minister of War.

Mr. Jerrold visited M. Minié at his workshop in the castle of Vincennes, and in his first chapter describes this celebrated inventor as an enthusiast in the art of destruction, but an affable and agreeable old gentleman, who was exceedingly communicative as to himself and the revolution which he had effected in the modern science of war. All that he had done, he told his visitors, was for the good of his country, and he had refused most tempting offers from would-be patentees, agents of foreign governments, and other seducers. He was nearly crushed by Louis Philippe's government, who considered he was neglecting his military duties to study rifle making, but met a substantial patron in Louis Napoleon, who at once adopted his inventions and armed his Imperial Guard with the Minié rifle. Louis Napoleon, who we know has always had a hankering for gunnery, found a congenial spirit in Minié, who boasts of his breakfasts with the Emperor, and of such sound appreciation as is shown by a present of 20,000 francs in return for a new rifle which Minié had submitted to him.

The chapter on French foreign legions which follows is as dry a specimen of compilation as the art of book-making could produce. It is succeeded by d'Aumale's sketch of the Zouaves, which contains many points of interest, and is the most readable part of the book. Making allowance for French bombast and exaggeration, deducting a considerable part of the *gloire* and the sentiment, and looking at the African demigods of the author merely as able officers, who have received rapid and merited promotion, we are really able to form a correct idea of the circumstances attending the formation of this remarkable force, of its peculiar value, and of its *morale*, the latter by the bye not being of the very highest standard. The corps was founded by General Clausel in 1830, in Algeria, and was intended to be formed of native Arab infantry and cavalry, deriving their name from the Arabia *Zouaoua*, a tribe famous for courage. The experiment of an entirely native force under French officers was not successful, and it was found impossible to preserve discipline. Volunteers from Paris and many foreign recruits were therefore added, and the mass became efficient. Our author does not tell us that these African regiments were used as a kind of penal depot to which were banished the *mauvais sujets* from every regiment in the French army; that their discipline was necessarily of iron severity; and that the men were as reckless of life as their officers were of exposing them to the utmost danger on the most trivial and unnecessary grounds. It is service with such troops and in such campaigns which has formed the officers in whom the ruler of France puts his firmest trust—men as daring as unscrupulous, upon whom he can rely to execute his behests, (as long as their own interests are studied), regardless of the appeals of so-called patriotism or humanity. St. Arnaud, Changarnier, Lamoricière, Leflo, Cavagnac, Pelissier and Caurobert, all graduated in this school; Cavagnac and Changarnier are thought to have flown at as high game as the eagle himself; St. Arnaud did his master's work on the memorable December days; the rest and many fellow-pupils remain a reserve for the exigencies of France—or at least of its master.

From the *Souvenirs d'un Zouave devant Sebastopol*, a long extract is introduced from which we cull a passage descriptive of the spirit which animates these semi-civilized troopers. The Zouave speaker is a trumpeter of Zouaves, describing a retreat before a superior Russian force:—

We executed this manœuvre, but without taking flight; step by step; firing always upon this living wall, which continued to advance. We took care not to sound the retreat: had not General Bosquet told me and my comrade, Fritcher, 'Sound any thing you

please except the retreat?' The battalion that had remained in the trenches supported us, then advanced beyond the parallel, followed by a battalion of infantry; then by another: then by a French brigade; then by an English brigade. A great fight was about to take place. Two or three bounds brought us up to the Russians, who still advanced. The shock is imminent, and the 6th and 7th companies, which have kept their position at the head of the column, will fall upon the enemy at the point of the bayonet, when I and my comrade, Fritcher, sound the charge. Our elbows touching one another, and the lips ready, we wait the order, drawing a long breath in advance. At last the order is given: I sound the charge, and my comrade, Fritcher, continues it. I want to go on, when, suddenly, I receive a violent blow upon my left shoulder that makes me spin round and fall. It must be a ball, by the sharpness and depth of the pain. The companies pass—the battalions pass—the brigades pass—and I remain there, upon the ground, stunned for the moment. Presently I rise furiously—forget my pain—and listen. I can hear, amid the rattle of musketry and the clamour of battle, the notes of my comrade Fritcher. My first idea is to reply to him, by sounding another charge for those who remain behind. Impossible! In my fall I have choked up my instrument. I look for my pin—it is gone! I have left it in the camp. Well, my knife! 'Comrades, comrades!' I cried to the soldiers still pressing forward, 'a knife!' but they all ran past without noticing me, in their impatience to join the combatants. Still a longing to sound the charge once more possessed me, and I tried to suck the earth away. At last, however, when I saw myself quite alone, I began to think that I should be very stupid to trumpet when all our people were engaged, for it would draw upon me the fire of the Russian scouts who were prowling about the neighbourhood, and make me lose my life to no purpose. A minute or two afterwards I felt something that was warm at first, and then cold, trickling down my breast. I slipped my hand under my waistcoat, and withdrew it wet all over; the darkness prevented me from seeing, but I knew by the smell that it was blood. This struck my legs from under me, and I sank to the earth. 'Help, comrades!' I cried, in a faint voice: 'help, Zouaves!' but already there was nothing within hearing. The brigades were moving further and further away, repulsing the sortie of the Russians, and I could hope for help only at the end of the combat, or, perhaps, of the night. I suppose my blood ceased soon to flow, for I felt my strength returning to me. You will perhaps think, gentleman, that I gave myself to lamentation, seeing myself wounded, and beyond the reach of help. Not a bit of it! On the contrary, I kept repeating the *bono besef*, our 'All right' of Africa, and taking the road which our companions had taken in issuing beyond the parallel, I tried to make the best of my way to the ambulance in the trenches. '*Jes bono besef*'—our African slang—these were the words that came from my lips when the horn fell from them. 'Thanks, gentlemen of Russia; you may send me on my convalescent trip; thanks to your cylindrical ball, I shall return to my native place, my old mother, and my friends. *Bono besef!*' Nobody had seen me, or, at least, nobody had appeared to pay me any attention when I fell, except the sub-lieutenant of the company, who, feeling the point of my sword-bayonet scratch his thigh, feared that he might rip his trousers. But when he was assured that his trousers had not suffered, he began to laugh his loudest to hear me cry '*Bono besef*,' and then he disappeared amid the whirlwind of the fight. The next day I saw him carried upon a hurdle into the operating tent of the third division. He was not laughing then, while I was smoking my pipe!"

This quotation fairly describes the cat-like courage of the French soldier and his selfish disregard for all but himself. Admire the officer whose concern is only for the safety of his breeches, and who feels relieved to find that it is his comrade and not his garment that is damaged. We should be sorry to think that such heartlessness existed among the members of an English regiment—it would be dearly bought if it brought with it three times as much *élan* and agility as is claimed by the most crack corps in the French army. The factious manner in which the Zouave or Chasseur pillages and destroys wherever the fortune of war takes him, however amusing to Parisian readers, is not likely to find admirers among Englishmen, or, we hope, English officers. The contrast between the two armies in this respect is by no means a new one (it was marked throughout the Peninsular war), when every Frenchman, from King Joseph and Marshal Soult down to the humblest drummer, laid their hands upon all that was not too hot or too heavy to carry off; while, on the other hand, Wellington and his officers did not spare the provost marshal for the slightest pilfering. According to the latest accounts from China, the same marked contrast is seen in

the behaviour of the "allied" French and English troops; we trust that John Chiuaman will soon learn the difference between French and English modes of carrying on war, and that we may not be credited with participation in the peculiarities of our neighbours.

The next chapter is a translation from the same work, giving an account of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. This is followed by the long account of Marshal St. Arnaud, which, as we have said, takes up a third of the *French Under Arms*. In the few sentences with which Mr. Jerrold introduces and dismisses his lengthy quotations from St. Arnaud's biography, he contrives to show us his intense admiration for what, we presume, he considers a model soldier. We perceive that the career of St. Arnaud, as a young man, is discreetly passed over, though it is sufficiently notorious. Nor has the author been able to describe any very great exploit of his hero until the time when, as Minister of War, he directed the December massacres of the *coup d'état*. We are told, however, that he had an overwhelming "respect for the powers that be;" and the "powers that be" no doubt marked him as a useful man, for his rise was very rapid after 1848. His letters, it is said, show him to have been "daring to rashness;" but that daring rashness was certainly not displayed after the Alma, when French delays destroyed Lord Raglan's hopes of taking Sebastopol by a *coup de main*. We are unwilling to speak unfeelingly of the final career of the sinking invalid in the Crimea: but when these letters are held up to us for implicit reliance, we cannot but notice the egotism which pervades them, and the persistent casting of all blame upon the English. The shortcomings of the British in the Crimean war have been trumpeted forth by their own press and parliament all over the civilised world, but it is few, indeed, who know one-tenth of the mismanagement and misery which characterised the French part of the expedition. No special correspondents were ever ready to dispatch to the Paris journals a miserable, pity-starving appeal for relief to their countrymen under arms before Sebastopol. No, their news was directed by a paternal government, and was made up of brilliant feats of arms performed by the glorious French army—of laudations of the talents of their leaders—and of, perhaps, a shade of pity for the vastly inferior powers and abilities of their allies. The French journals did not impress upon their readers that, but for the courage and skill of British seamen, the landing of the French troops could not have been accomplished, or that, but for the English marine, they could hardly have been transported to the Crimea at all. It was not theirs to hold up to the admiration of French readers the prowess of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, or to remind them how, at Inkermann, the British guards stood the shock of an army and saved the allied troops from overwhelming surprise, doing on that day what no other soldiers but Englishmen could have done. The French must have heroes, however, and, if there be any scarcity, let them make one of St. Arnaud and welcome.

Sir Charles Shaw's remarks upon the education of French officers are in the next chapter prefaced by some satirical sentences directed by Mr. Jerrold against the aristocratic principle in the British army. Mr. Jerrold's satire is not very tremendous; it is singularly mild, though possibly intended to be particularly stinging. Here is some of it:—

"Lord Tupperingham has been a very tiresome fellow, from the day when, to the horror of the Earl's servants, he could walk alone. He revelled in mischief of all kinds before he could write his name. You know the wondrous splutter upon paper which stands for his venerable name even now, in his thirty-second year. It was impossible to cram any serviceable knowledge into his head. But, then, of what use was knowledge to the head that bore aloft, along the broad pavement of Piccadilly, such a hat? Knowledge is the necessity of the head that wears no hat."

Can Military aristocracy survive this? or, to carry out the elegant idea of the author, will not that hat be a "bonnetter" for the most obtuse red tapist at the Horse Guards. Mr. Jerrold informs us that 116 out of every 142 officers sent to the Crimea were Lord Tupperinghams', and proceeds to lash their whiskers, their "Piccadilly collars," and the gloves, bought at Houbigants, which "cover their jewelled fingers." We wonder if Mr. Jerrold ever saw an

English officer riding a steeple-chase, rowing a match, or playing at cricket. In our eyes, to excel in manly sports compensates for the talent for dancing which he admires so much in French officers and soldiers, whose manners also he takes care to let us know are by no means "coarse." He points out that the French officer is not the son of an earl, but of a Lyons grocer and a pretty milliner, and that he is proud of it. Was Mr. Jerrold's hero—the great Leroy de St. Arnaud—a grocer's heir? Was he educated among olive jars and needles? We have heard of some British officers who have made a figure in the world without being sons of earls. What were the fathers of Sir Harry Smith, of Pollock, of Sale, of Outram, and Lawrence? On the other hand, did the princely descent of the Napiers make them the worse soldiers? and how came the genius of Wellington to spring from a lordly stock? Mr. Jerrold's illustrations are not happy, however good may be his intentions.

Ingenuity the French possess beyond all European nations, and this is shown in their cultivation of the military as of the civil arts; but in grandeur of natural purpose and enterprise, the Gaul is immeasurably the inferior of the Anglo-Saxon. He is conscious of this, and hence his constant exercise of his utmost cleverness to conceal his own defects—to compensate for his weakness by cunning—and, above all, to discover the "weak point in his rival's cuirass." Fortunately, the Englishman prefers to fight without a cuirass at all; and, to this day, his coolness and courage have had the best of it. Are we inferior to our fathers? or are the present race of Frenchmen mightier than their ancestors? Yet English grenadiers on many a bloody field have scattered the picked troops of France. The English Rifle Brigade in the Peninsula counted for something against French *tirailleurs*; and, when the time comes, if ever, English light infantry will prove as deadly marksmen as active skirmishers, and far more awkward customers at close quarters than all the Zouaves or Chasseurs that can be brought against them. Let the French go on inventing new manœuvres and new arms; we have always beaten them in men and in material. Their crude notions have been perfected by British skill, and the result has always been in our favour. At the same time, we may remember that the great inventions which have changed the destiny of nations have never sprung from French brains, but emanated from a greater race—their superior in arms, in science, and in state craft.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Professor Goldstucker commenced his lectures, at University College, London, on the Languages of India, on Saturday last.

One of the offices of assistant-physician to the hospital of King's College, London, is now vacant.

The chemical laboratory of the University of Edinburgh is to be opened for the winter session, on the 5th of November, under the immediate superintendence of Professor Playfair.

Some four years ago, a thousand letters of Voltaire were published for the first time; three hundred others, principally collected by M. Evariste Bavoux, have just been made public in Paris.

Dr. Charles Mackay, the popular poet, has been taking much interest in the election of a member of parliament for the borough of Boston, in Lincolnshire, rendered vacant by the lamented death of our late Bro. Herbert Ingram, of the *Illustrated London News*, the candidate being Mr. Geo. Taxford, the proprietor of the *Mark Lane Express*, who was brought up in the same printing-office as the late member.

Mr. James Blackwood has the following works in preparation:—A novel entitled "Ismael and Cassander, or the Jew and the Greek." A "Journal of what passed in the Temple Prison during the captivity of Louis XIV., King of France," by Mons. Clery, the King's Valet. And "Celebs in Search of a Cook; with Divers receipts and other delectable things relating to the Gastronomic Art."

Mr. William Mudd, of Great Ayton, in Cleveland, has a work in the press, entitled "A Manual of British Lichens," to be sold to subscribers either with or without Fasciculi. Mr. Mudd, we under-

stand, is an unwearied botanist, who has been eight years at work on this Manual, and who has travelled upwards of a thousand miles in search of botanical specimens. We like the earnestness of such students of the hidden mysteries of nature and science.

The introductory address at Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, will be delivered by Dr. Sanders, on Monday, Nov. 5th.

The examinations for Science Certificates of the Committee of Council on Education (under the Minute of the 2nd of June, 1859), will take place at the offices of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, commencing on Monday, Nov. 5th. The subjects of examination are Practical, Plane, and Descriptive Geometry; Mechanical and Machine Drawing; Mechanical and Experimental Physics; Chemistry; Geology; and Mineralogy; and Natural History. All these are truly Masonic studies; and we shall be glad to learn that the Craftsmen distinguish themselves at these examinations.

The next examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, will commence on Thursday, December 27th.

Mr. Gerald Massey, the well-known poet, is lecturing in the provinces.

An authorised English translation from the fourth German edition of Dr. George Hartwig's famous book, "The Sea and its Living Wonders," is just out.

Dr. L. Bradley, of New York, is said to have invented a plan by which he can transmit by electric telegraph fifteen thousand words an hour.

The Rev. Joseph Wolff, LL.D., the celebrated Eastern Missionary, who for fifteen years has been vicar of Ile Brewers, in Somersetshire and whose autobiography has just been published, is contemplating another missionary expedition; the scene of his labours to be Armenia and Tarkand, with other places in Chinese Tartary.

The third and concluding volume of Macknight's "History of the Life and Times of Edmund Burke" is on the eve of publication. This volume will contain the history of the Coalition Ministry, the India Bills, the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, the conduct of Burke with respect to the French Revolution, his final retirement at Beaconsfield, his private life, and his death; with sketches of political events of his time.

A cheap edition of *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, by the late Hugh Miller, has just been issued.

Dr. Foresi, of Florence, in his researches among the Medici records, has discovered that porcelain was manufactured in that city, under the patronage of the Grand-Duke Francis I., about the years 1580-90—a century before what had until now been considered the proper date of the introduction of the manufacture into Europe. Of the few specimens of this Florentine porcelain now to be found, two are at the South Kensington Museum, one being a double flask covered with an arabesque scroll; and the other, a large bowl, covered with blue foliage. The manufacture ceased with the life of Francis I., it not being made for sale, but as an article of royal luxury.

A new work, by Professor Kelland, is in the press, entitled *Elements of Algebra for the Use of Schools*.

R. D. Blackmore, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, London, has just produced a poem on *The Fate of Franklin*, which is being published in aid of the statue about to be erected to Sir John in his native town.

The singular work, *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, has just reached an eleventh edition.

A new novel has just appeared (under the strange title of *The Valley of a Hundred Fires*). We have not seen the book, but suppose from its title that it will be a lurid light in the literary world.

A treatise on *The Philosophy and History of Civilization*, by Alexander Alison, will appear in a day or two.

A new work by Professor Phillips, the eminent geologist, is announced for immediate publication, *On the Origin and Succession of Life on the Earth*.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Monmouthshire is appointed to be held at Abergavenny on Friday, the 16th of November. Divine service is to take place at St. Mary's Church, where a collection will be made on behalf of the Masonic charities.

At the Board of Benevolence on Wednesday last ten petitioners were relieved with various sums amounting to £130.

The Grand Stewards will have a public night for Master Masons on Wednesday next, when the ceremonies of consecration and installation will be worked, concluding by a lecture on the Preston and Webb workings.

METROPOLITAN.

OLD KING'S ARMS LODGE (No 30).—This old and distinguished Lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, October 22nd. Bro. Baylis was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in a most able manner by Bro. Marsh, P.M., assisted by the officers of the lodge. The brethren then proceeded to banquet, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the health of the W.M. Bro. Phillips was drunk with the cordial thanks of the lodge for the kind and urbane manner with which he had presided during the past year. The W.M., after returning thanks for the kind and truly Masonic support he had received from the members of the lodge, proposed the health of the Past Masters, thanking them for their valuable assistance, especially Bro. Marsh, who had at all times been ready to place his great Masonic talent at the service of the lodge, no doubt frequently at considerable inconvenience to himself. He then invested Bro. Playford with a handsome Past Masters' jewel, presented by the lodge as a mark of its esteem, for the manner in which he had presided during his year of office. Bro. Playford expressed his great satisfaction in receiving the kind mark of affection and goodwill, which led him to hope that although he felt he had not discharged his duties as a Mason, he had presided in a manner to gain their esteem as a man. The W.M. proposed the health of the visitors, Bro. Dagg No. 657, and Bro. Aubrey, the latter in conjunction with Bro. George Genge (member of the lodge), and Bro. Crew who dropped in late, and stating that he had only just arrived from Suffolk, delighted the brethren with their harmony. The W.M. proposed the health of the officers of the lodge, and thanked them for their able support. Bro. Marzetti S.W., in returning thanks, assured the W.M., that the officers felt it a pleasure, as well as their duty, to render him every assistance which laid in their power, and informed him, that it was the intention of the J.W. Bro. Dr. Ray, to serve the office of steward at the forthcoming Girls' Festival. Bro. Nesbit S.D. to serve for the Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, and he (Bro. Marzetti), for the Boy's School.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115).—The second meeting for the season of this new and flourishing lodge was held on Friday, Oct. 19, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, and was very numerously attended, not only by the members, but by a large body of visitors, amongst the latter being Bros. Amos, of the Crystal Palace Lodge; Dixon, Old Concord; Kirby, Fitzroy; H. Thompson, Dometic; and several other brethren. Bro. Emmens, W.M., presided; Bro. Bertram, S.W.; Bro. Sumnock, J.W.; Bro. Lawrence, S.D.; and Bro. Levisohn, J.D. The lodge having been duly opened and the minutes read, Bros. Gray, Heath, Hart, and Rand, candidates to be passed to the second degree, were questioned as to their proficiency, and having answered satisfactorily, they were severally passed. The lodge then resumed, when Messrs. Winn, Perry, and Cubit were introduced in due form, and solemnly and impressively initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry by Bro. Emmens, the W.M., in his well-known excellent manner. Bros. Cameron, of the Temple Lodge and Bossy, of the Lion and Lamb Lodge, were severally admitted as joining members of this lodge. Bro. J. Wild moved that the joining fee to this lodge be increased from two to three guineas, which was seconded by the W.M. and carried unanimously. Bro. Estwick, treasurer, intimated his willingness to serve as steward on behalf of his lodge at the coming festival of the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows to be held in January next. The W.M. said that he had no doubt Bro. Estwick would be supported by the officers of the lodge and a large majority of the brethren. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the new banqueting hall for refreshment. About 65

sat down to a bounteous repast, which was furnished in Bro. Stannard's best style. The cloth having been drawn, and the usual loyal and masonic toasts given and responded to, the W. M. said the next toast he had to propose was one that, as master of the lodge, gave him great pleasure. It was the health of three gentlemen, whom he could now call brothers, who had joined them that evening, and he hoped they would never regret the step they had taken from the little they had seen of Freemasonry, which was nothing to what they would see hereafter. He was happy to find that they had made choice of the New Concord Lodge to be admitted into Freemasonry, and he trusted that they might be for many years brothers and members of that lodge. Bro. PERRY returned thanks on behalf of himself and brother initiates, and thanked the brethren for the kind and generous reception they had met with that evening, and for himself, to use a somewhat hackneyed phrase, he could truly say that it was the proudest moment of his life to be admitted into Freemasonry. They hoped, and indeed it would be their study, to be worthy of the reception they had met with, and to become brothers in every sense of the word, and although their position on the present occasion was puzzling, if not embarrassing, he hoped the brethren would excuse any imperfection on his part while endeavouring to give vent to his feelings for the honour conferred on them. (Loud cheers.) Bro. H. MUGGERIDGE said their W. M. had been pleased to say that he should consider him as P.M. of the lodge for the present year until other years should produce the regular P.M. of the lodge. As he had, therefore, the honour to represent that mysterious individual, whoever he might be, he should now proceed to discharge his duties, which was, as past master, to propose the health of the W.M., Bro. Emmens and they would agree with him that it was not necessary that he should say anything in his behalf, as they all knew the merits of Bro. Emmens, and his zeal as a Mason for many years. They knew what an active part he had taken in founding the New Concord Lodge. They all knew what he had done in promoting the interests of the charities of the Masonic order, and they all knew the anxiety he had displayed to get a steward to attend the festival for the aged Masons and Widows' Fund. He was now going on in the same way in which he had begun in promoting the prosperity of the New Concord Lodge, as he had done with respect to the Old Concord Lodge. He therefore called upon them to drink to the health of Bro. Emmens, their esteemed W.M. (Great Cheering.) The W.M. said he rose to thank them for the way in which they had responded to the toast which had been so kindly proposed by his esteemed friend and brother, Bro. Muggeridge, whom he considered so identified with the lodge, that he should look upon him as one of its members. They found Bro. Muggeridge at the consecration of the lodge, and although he could not attend so often as he could wish, he (the W.M.) felt sure that every brother who witnessed the consecration of the lodge must have felt greatly indebted to him. He thanked Bro. Muggeridge for his remarks and the brethren for responding to them, and he would endeavour to carry out Freemasonry in the New Concord Lodge to the best of his ability, and according to the constitution to the routine business of the lodge, and in doing so he hoped to have the assistance of the brethren, for without that he should be unable to do so. He thanked them sincerely for responding to the toast in the manner they had done that evening. The W.M. next proposed "The health of the visitors," for which Bro. H. THORNTON returned thanks, expressing the high sense the visiting brethren entertained of the lodge, having a W.M. of whom the lodge might be justly proud, and equally so might the W.M. be of the lodge and its officers. Under the auspices of their W.M. there was no doubt that the New Concord would always equal if not outstrip the Old Concord Lodge in the race for public favour. The W.M. then, in very complimentary terms, proposed "The Officers of the Lodge." Bro. the Rev. J. SHACOE, Chaplain, in returning thanks for the officers of the lodge, alluded to the five years connection he had had with that district as curate of Hoxton, and said that during that time he had never met with anything but kindness, and although he had now left it, he did not think there was a man, woman, or child, who did not entertain towards him the same feelings as he had to them. He had joined that lodge, and he did not repent it, and he felt assured that their newly initiated brethren would never regret having joined it. He had heard one of them say, that evening was the happiest moment of his life, and he believed that he would be exceedingly rejoiced that he had joined their order, for in a long professional career as a member of the Church, he could sincerely say, that he had never met a Mason of whose conduct he ever felt ashamed, or did he ever meet with one who had been guilty of a dirty action. He could go further, and say, that he was exceedingly rejoiced that he was a mason, not only for the good that it did to all mankind, but because it prevented any unkind action or unhappy thought. He could also direct their attention to their charities, for as Masons, if they walked over their Freemasons' Schools they would be told that although 1000 girls had been educated in one of them,

that they never had occasion to blush for one of them, and when he met Bro. Crow at the Crystal Palace, he told him that he need not defend the character of any one of those children, which they must admit was saying a good deal for Freemasonry. They had tonight heard that Bro. Estwick could represent the lodge at the festival for the old men and women, and although they then felt that sitting round that table they were rich, healthy and strong, there was no telling what a day might bring forth. It was therefore their duty to give their mite in support of those charities and he hoped that one and all would give their assistance to Bro. Estwick, who would represent the lodge at the coming anniversary. He rendered his cordial thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received. The W. M. then gave "The Health of Bro. Muggeridge," and expressed the pleasure he experienced in seeing him amongst them that evening. Bro. MUGGERIDGE, after a few preliminary observations, said he highly appreciated the compliment paid to him on that and on other occasions, and remarked that as Bro. Shaboe had alluded to the Freemasons' Girls' School, he might add the institution was intended to receive 80 daughters of Freemasons, where they obtained a good education. During the past year, through the generosity and munificence of the Craft, the governors had been enabled to increase the number; and another movement had also latterly taken place, which had extended the time for keeping the children in the school from 14 to 16 years of age. This alteration might be unpleasant to some, as for two years none would leave the school, and, as a matter of course, as there was no vacancy, there would be no election; but if they would exercise a little patience in getting their children into the school, they would, in the long run, receive the benefit of it. At the last festival, of the Royal Benevolent Institution, the sum of £3,100 was received, and when they considered that there were two or three other Masonic institutions, it must be admitted that the brethren supported them in the most generous manner. On that occasion the brethren of Yorkshire did a great deal. In 1859 they gave £300 to the boys' school, and this year they gave £700 to the girls' school. Next year they would give 120 guineas to the annuity fund, and he had no doubt that Warwickshire and Lancashire would do something. Bro. Crow was attending the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk, which was under the charge of Bro. Roxburgh, and he had no doubt that it would take up the Masonic charities. Indeed: there was a growing desire, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the provinces, by the brethren, to support these institutions. He sincerely thanked them for the way in which his health had been received. Some other toasts were given, and the proceedings terminated in the most harmonious manner.

PROVINCIAL.

ESSEX.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Thursday, Oct. 18, Bro. Robert John Bagshaw, Provincial Grand Master, held his annual Provincial Grand Lodge at the Town Hall, Colchester. The only two lodges in the province unrepresented were those of Burnham and North Essex, but owing to the unpropitious weather, and other circumstances, there was not so large an attendance as usual of the brethren from other parts of the county. The R. W. Prov. G. Master was supported by the Deputy Prov. G. M., Bro. S. J. Skinner, Major R.A.; and the following Grand Officers of the Province:—Bros. Andrew Durrant, S.G. Warden; Rev. G. E. Carwithin, G. Chaplain; John Pattison, G. Treasurer; C. S. Owen, G. Registrar; John Mann, G. Secretary; Taylor Osborne, S. G. Deacon; F. Adlard, Assistant C.D.C.; William Paas, G. Pursuivant, &c.

There were also present, from Colchester:—Angel Lodge (59), Bros. J. Pattison, W.M.; W. Griffin, jun., P.M., S.W.; A. E. Church, J.W.; W. Slaney, P.M., Treas.; T. Hall, P.M.; T. Osborne, P.M.; W. Williams, Sec.; T. Fenning, J. Saunders, J. H. Brown, W. C. Winterbon, J. Arnoup, N. Gluckstein, T. Ralling, and J. Whitten. Rochford Lodge (186), J. Bell Braizer, W.M.; W. Knapping, P.M. Lodge 259; A. Thissleton, Secretary to Royal Freemason's Boys' School. Chelmsford Lodge (34), A. Durrant, P.M.; Jas. Maryon. Brightingsea Lodge (627), Joseph Ames, W.M.; J. Richardson, S.W.; H. W. Baker, P.M. Romford Lodge (259), F. Adlard, W.M. Chigwell Lodge (663), R. W. Stewart, W.M. Harwich Lodge (935), E. Tenison Ryan, W.M.; C. S. Owen, P.M. Colchester United Lodge (998), Captain Pender, W.M.; G. E. Thompson, C. Guiver, E. Pratt, F. Early, W. Stokes, Thomas Lloyd, &c.

The report of the Audit Committee was read and adopted; and the following were appointed or elected Grand officers of the Province for the year ensuing, and those present were invested by the R. W. Prov. G.M., with their collars of office:—

Major Samuel James Skinner, R.A., 343, D. Prov. G.M.; Captain Francis Pender, 5th Fusiliers, 998, Prov. S.G.W.; William

Griffin, jun., 59, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. G. E. Carwithen, H.M.S. Pembroke, 935, and Rev. E. L. Walsh, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, 998, Prov. G. Chaps.; C. S. Owen, 935, Prov. G. Reg.; John Mann, 998, Prov. G. Sec.; John Pattison, 59, Prov. G. Treas.; Major Charles Wright, 259, Prov. S.G.D.; Surgeon Ryan, R.N., 935, Prov. J.G.D.; G. G. Tompson, 998, Prov. G.S.B.; Peter Matthews, 343, Prov. G.D.C.; F. Adlard, 259, Prov. Assist. G.D.C.; Col. W. C. Haddon, R.E., 998, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; Job Austin, 343 Prov. G. Org.; A. E. Church, 59, Prov. G. Pur.; James Maryon, 343, Prov. G. Tyler; Gluckstein, Winterbon, Early, Lloyd, Pratt, and Arnoup, Prov. G. Stewards.

Several other matters affecting the lodge having been discussed and disposed of, the brethren, at four o'clock, adjourned to the Three Cups Hotel, where a banquet was served up by Bro. Salter, The R.W. Prov. G.M. presided, supported by the D. Prov. G.M.; and besides most of those already mentioned there were present:—Bros. J. R. Kirby; Captain Pelley, 37th Regiment, and Lieutenant Onslow, 98th Regiment, of Lodge 998; Bros. E. Bean; H. May, and Watson, No. 59.

The Prov. GRAND MASTER, in proposing the health of Her Majesty, said they had the happiness in this country to have a Queen who was a protector of Freemasonry, and a supporter of its charities; and he trusted the Royal Family of England would always stand by the Craft as they had hitherto done. (Applause.)

The healths of the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master, and of Lord Pammure, Deputy-Grand Master of England, were next duly honoured; followed by that of the Deputy-Grand Master for Essex; but Bro. Skinner had been obliged to leave at an earlier period of the evening.

The Prov. G.M., in proposing "The healths of the Provincial Grand Officers," said Bro. Pender had well entitled himself to the office of S. W., which that day he entered upon, having been for two years Worshipful Master of the United Lodge, which, from its connection with the garrison, had in the last year the extraordinary number of 22 initiations; and as these officers were constantly being removed to different stations, the Lodge was really doing a great deal towards diffusing the principles of Masonry all over the world. The J. W., Bro. Griffin was of high standing in Lodge 59, of which he had twice been W. M.

Bros. PENDER and GRIFFIN returned thanks; and the latter proposed "The health of the Prov. Grand Master of Essex," alluding to his services to this Province and to his efforts to promote the interests of Freemasonry in general. (Cheers.)

The Prov. GRAND MASTER, in returning thanks, said he should be very glad to see so distinguished an office more worthily occupied; but as long as he was so well supported by the brethren of the Province, and such a kind feeling manifested towards him, he should not shrink from the performance of his duties. (Applause.)

The Prov. GRAND MASTER, in proposing the health of the W.M. of the Angel Lodge, remarked that Bro. Pattison had long held a distinguished office in the Province, and was one of the great props of Masonry. He only regretted that another engagement deprived them of his company that evening.

The Prov. GRAND MASTER next gave the "Past Officers of the Province," coupling with it the name of Bro. T. Hall, of whose services to Masonry he spoke in very high terms.

Bro. HALL returned thanks.

The Prov. GRAND MASTER proposed "The health of Bro. Colonel Maydwell" (now Adjutant-General at Ceylon), the founder of the Colchester United Lodge, and one of the most able, zealous, and worthy Masons that ever lived.

Capt. PENDER, who was Junior Warden during the Mastership of Col. Maydwell, returned thanks on his behalf.

The health of the Prov. G. Secretary (Bro. Mann) was drank, with those of the members of the Brightlingsea Lodge and the Mersea brethren; and as the closing toast Bro. GRIFFIN proposed "the Masonic Charities," which he described as the bright and distinguishing feature of Freemasonry, and alluded to the large extent to which the Province of Essex, and Colchester in particular, had participated in those charities.

The Prov. GRAND MASTER also spoke in support of the toast, and especially eulogised the boys' and girls' schools as amongst the most admirable institutions in the kingdom.

During the evening some excellent songs were sung by Bros. Onslow, Griffin, Winterbon, Arnoup, &c.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSEA.—Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 128).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Wednesday, October 17th. The principal business of the lodge was the delivery of a lecture by the W.M. Bro. William Tuohy, "On the working tools used in Freemasonry." None but Master Masons were invited, and a goodly sprinkling of the Craft were present. Among the visitors were Bro. Captain Williams, of the Royal Naval College, W.M. of the

Phoenix Lodge (No. 319); Bro. T. Weston, W.M., of the Portsmouth Lodge (No. 717); Bro. D. King, W.M., of the Fareham Lodge (No. 387); and officers and brethren of the different lodges in the locality. The usual business being concluded the W.M. Bro. W. Tuohy, gave one of the most interesting discourses the brethren ever had the pleasure of listening to in a provincial lodge, in a very lucid and happy style, explaining minutely the tools as used by the Craft, and their morals attached. At the conclusion a very pleasing discussion took place on the uniformity of working in English lodges, when the lodge closed down, and the brethren retired to a splendid banquet, served in Bro. G. Wilkins' best style. The usual toasts were given, and a most pleasant evening was spent, great credit being reflected on the W.M. and his officers for their usual efficiency and desire to still maintain the Royal Sussex as the best working lodge in the province.

KENT.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Gravesend on Monday last, and attracted more than usual attention owing to the announcement that our distinguished Bro., Viscount Holmesdale, was to be installed as Prov. G.M., and Bro. Dobson, of Gravesend, as D. Prov. G.M.

On our arrival at Gravesend, in pursuance of an invitation to breakfast with the W. Masters of the two Gravesend Lodges (Nos. 91 and 709), we found every appearance of a holiday, the streets being most profusely decorated with flags, Masonic and otherwise, whilst the bells of the church were merrily pealing a welcome to the visitors.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in the large room of the New Falcon Tavern by the R.W. Bro. Hall, P.G. Reg. and Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire, who was supported by Bros. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M.; Rev. W. H. Wentworth Bowyer, G. Chap.; Rev. J. E. Cox, P.G. Chap.; W. H. White, P.G. Sec.; J. Savage, P.G.D.; S. B. Wilson, P.G.D., and P. Prov. Sup. of Works; Harcourt, G.S.B.; Patten, P.G.S.B.; Farmer, A.G. Purs.; Beech, A.L.P., P. Prov. G.W. Hants; Adlard, Prov. G.D. Cers. Essex; Burton, Prov. G.D. Herts; and nearly 300 brethren of the province, amongst whom we observed Bros. Ashley, P.D. Prov. G.M.; Harvey Boyes, P.D. Prov. G.M.; C. J. Cooke, P. Prov. S.G.W.; C. J. Whittaker, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Charles Isaacs, G. Sec.; Saunders, Prov. G. Treas.; Francis Barrow, T. Hallows, Sharland, Hilder, Pike, Samuel Isaacs, Hodge, James Delmas, P. Prov. G. Wardens; Watson, Moore, P. Prov. G. Deacon; Crutcherden, Thorpe and Windyer, P. Prov. G. Regs.; Bros. Philcox, Martin, Bray, and Bonner, of Dartford; Bros. Stock, Hodd, and Boucher, P.M.'s of Folkestone; Bros. Pearson, Sargeant, Pine, Hartnup, Woolcot, and Goodwin, of Maidstone; Bros. Holton and Trimmell, of Canterbury; Bro. Conley, J. J. Everist, W. Stiles, E. Mudd, Skiller, G. Everist, Winder, Roffway, Radley, Jesse, Thomas, Spenser, Webb, &c., of Gravesend. There were also present, Bros. Capt. Geo. Forbes, R.A., of the Florence Nightingale Lodge (1008); Bro. Sawbridge, W.M. of No. 82; the Rev. H. H. Davis, P.M. 995; Bro. Blundell, 432, &c.

The Prov. G. Sec. having read the minutes of the last annual Prov. G. Lodge, and also of a lodge held as a preliminary to that of this day, which were confirmed,

Bro. DOBSON, D. Prov. G.M. announced that Viscount Holmesdale was in attendance, awaiting to receive the benefit of installation as Prov. G.M. A committee of seven Past Masters was appointed to receive and conduct him into the lodge, which having been done, the patent, signed by the M.W.G.M. and the R.W.D.G.M., appointing Bro. Wm. Archer Amherst, commonly called Viscount Holmesdale, as Prov. G.M., was read.

The Acting Prov. G. M., addressing Bro. Viscount Holmesdale, said that the M. W. G. M. having the fullest confidence in his abilities, and having watched his Masonic career with great interest, felt the fullest confidence that he would do honour to the position to which he was now appointed. He (Viscount Holmesdale) had already served the office of Master in a private lodge, and received the thanks and approbation of his brethren; he was now called to a more exalted position, and his lordship must remember that the more extended his sphere, the more would he have the opportunities of doing good—the more would the field of usefulness be enlarged—the more would his responsibilities to the Craft be increased; and he (Bro. Hall) sincerely trusted that his lordship would justify the hopes of the brethren and the choice of the Grand Master.

The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with, and the Fellow Crafts quite unnecessarily (if they were allowed to be present at all) desired to withdraw, only that portion of the ceremony being performed, which, as a rule, takes place in a Fellow Crafts Lodge.

The R. W. Prov. G.M. having been installed and saluted in due form, Bro. Dobson, the D. Prov. G.M. (who was originally appointed by Bro. Roxburgh G. Reg. whilst the province awaiting the appoint-

ment of a Prov. G.M., was under his care) was re-appointed, and also received the benefit of installation and was duly saluted.

On the motion of Bro. Ashley, P. D. Prov. G.M., seconded by Bro. Hallowes, P. Prov. G. Warden, several notices of motion were referred to a committee, who were also instructed to revise the bye-laws of the Prov. G. Lodge.

The Prov. G. Master then appointed his Prov. G. Officers as follows:—

Bros. Plummer, of No. 34, Prov. S.G.W.; Gardner, Mayor of Gravesend, 709, Prov. J.G.W.; Snowden, 621, Prov. G. Reg.; C. Isaacs, 20, Prov. G. Sec. being re-appointed for the 18th time; Wates, 91, Asst. Prov. G. Sec.; Rev. W. A. Hill, Rector of St. Peter's, Maidstone, 741, Prov. G. Chap.; R. Day, 741, Prov. S.G.D.; Pembroke, 1086, Prov. J.G.D.; Phileox, 376, Prov. G.D.C.; J. J. Everist, 91, Asst. Prov. G.D.C.; Shrubsole, 184, Pro. G. Sup. of Works; Shepard, 1011, Prov. G.S.B.; Tolpott, 816, Prov. G. Org.; Philpott, 235, Prov. G. Pur.; Bros. Brazier, 149; Cuadra, 898; Bathurst, 155; Gee, 34; Fry, 741; and Thos. Nettingham, 709, Prov. G. Stewards; Briggs, Prov. G. Tyler.

The Prov. G. Officers having been invested and saluted,

Bro. COOKE, P. Prov. G.W. rose and stated that it was usual for them in each year to set aside a portion of their charity fund to make the Master for the time being, of different lodges, Life Governors of the various Masonic Charities. Last year they did not give all the money away, and they consequently had now an accumulation in hand amounting to about £100. He, therefore, proposed that £31 10s. should be voted to each of three lodges, the Prince Edwin's (147), Hythe; Invicta (1011), Ashford; and Sympathy (709), Gravesend; to enable them to become Life Governors to the charities.

Bro. HALLOWES, P.G.W., seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

The D. Prov. G.M. then read a letter from Bro. C. Purton Cooper, the P. Prov. G.M., placing his votes hereafter as a Life Governor of the Girls' School, the Boys' School, and the Widows' Fund at the disposal of the Prov. Grand Lodge. He would take that opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to their late Prov. G.M. for the zeal and ability with which he had discharged the duties of his office. Bro. Cooper had ruled over the province for several years, so as to command the esteem and respect of the brethren, and he was sure that they could not do otherwise than return him their grateful thanks, not only for the handsome offer now conveyed to them, but for the benefits he had conferred upon the Craft of his province during the rule.

Bro. HALLOWES, P.G.W., seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The Prov. G. Sec. announced that the number of subscribing members to lodges in the province was 630.

The lodge was then adjourned to the Terrace Pier, where a procession was formed, headed by the band of the Gravesend Volunteer Artillery, and the banners of the twelve tribes of Israel carried by boys. Then came a number of visitors, followed by the lodges of the provinces; the junior lodges first, each preceded by its banner, the two which excited most attention being those belonging to the Lodge of Sympathy, Gravesend, and the Lodge of St. John and St. Paul, Erith, recently supplied by Bro. Platt. These were followed by the members of Grand Lodge, and closed by the Prov. Grand Lodge. The procession having been formed, marched through Harmer-street, the Milton-road, New-road, King-street, &c., to St. George's Church, where divine service was performed, the prayers being read by the M.W. Wentworth Bowyer, G. Chap., and J. E. Cox, P. G. Chap. The sermon was preached by the Prov. G. Chap. Bro. Hill, who took as his text Revelations, chap. xxii, part of verse 16: "I am the root and the offspring of David and the bright and morning star." He said that, in addressing Christian Masons, he could not but feel that there was something peculiarly appropriate in the proceedings of the day, as their annual re-assembling marked the flight of time and their approach to eternity, and it became them to take a retrospect of the proceedings of the past, whether it had been productive of good or evil. It was now twelve months since that they were gathered together, as Masons in another church in another town, publicly to return thanks to God for blessings received, and to exemplify those principles of brotherly relief and truth upon which their Order was founded. He then proceeded, at some length, to point out that the bright and morning star alluded to in the text was the Lord Jesus, through whose suffering, resurrection, and death, the Christian Mason, who conscientiously discharges his duties in this world, must look for life hereafter in a mansion not built by hands, but one eternally in the heavens. He also exhorted his hearers to be especially careful in their lives, to show the world by their example the beneficial influences of Freemasonry upon society, whilst they never neglected to glorify God, to whom all must be for aid and support whilst on this earth, and through whom alone they could enter upon eternal bliss. The Rev. Bro. next

the brethren present not to forget, in entering on a new Masonic year, the claims which their poorer brethren had upon them, and more especially directed their attention to the Gravesend Dispensary and Infirmary, and the two Masonic Schools, for Boys and Girls, on whose behalf a collection would be made, to which, he trusted, they would contribute liberally, each according to his abundance or his poverty, concluding with a brief history of the various institutions alluded to.

At the conclusion of the service, the collection was made; the procession re-formed; and the brethren returned to the lodge.

On the business of the lodge being resumed,

The Prov. G.M. moved that a vote of thanks be entered on the minutes to the Grand Chaplain for his excellent and practical sermon, with a request that he would allow it to be printed at the expense of Prov. Grand Lodge for the benefit of the Masonic Charities; and, in that vote, he was sure they would be glad to include the other rev. brothers who had assisted in the service of the day, and to whom they were also greatly indebted for the part they had taken in the ceremonies of the morning.

The resolution having been carried,

The Prov. G. Chap. returned thanks, and assured the brethren that he took the greatest interest in the prosperity of the Order; and, if they thought it would at all tend to the advantage of the Institution for his sermon to be printed, he should be most happy to place it at the disposal of the Prov. Grand Lodge.

The Prov. G.M. said he had now a most pleasing duty to perform—one peculiarly agreeable to himself—it being that they should return their sincere thanks to Bro. Hall, the Prov. G.M. of Cambridgeshire, for his kindness in attending and performing the ceremony of the day, and which he was aware he had done at some trouble and inconvenience to himself.

The D. Prov. G.M. seconded the resolution, and expressed his obligations for the kindness and promptness with which he had accorded to his request to come amongst them and perform the ceremony of installation.

The Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire acknowledged the compliment, and assured the brethren that nothing gave him greater pleasure than when he had an opportunity by his Masonic services to advance the prosperity and interests of the Order.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Prov. G.M. for the urbanity and courtesy with which he had presided over the lodge, brought the business to an end, and the lodge was closed in due form.

[The brethren afterwards dined at the Assembly-rooms; but, owing to the great pressure on our columns this week, we are reluctantly compelled to postpone our report of the proceedings until our next number.]

HYTHE.—*Prince Edwin's Lodge* (No. 147).—A meeting of this lodge was held on October 17th. Present: Bro. Ashdown, W.M. and the following brethren:—Wm. Clark, Lt. Stack, G. Key, E. Tomatin, B. K. Thorpe, H. J. Studd, A. Lapping, G. Breeze, and R. Barker. There were also present as visitors, H. Barber (972), H. S. Syers, of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford, and G. Manning. On this occasion there were two initiations; the first that of Lt. G. L. Le Messurier Taylor, of the 16th Regiment; the other, Capt. E. S. Bridges, Grenadier Guards; both ceremonies and the ancient charge being given by the W.M. At the close of business the brethren retired to refreshment, and passed a pleasant Masonic evening, part of the first lecture being worked in.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of this province was held on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool. The object of the meeting was the transaction of the annual business of the province, and to hold a Court of Governors of the West Lancashire Masonic Institution for the education and advancement in life of children of distressed Masons. Among the brethren present were the D. Prov. G.M. Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart.; Bro. Thos. Littledale, J. Prov. G.W.; Bro. Samuel Gates Hess, J. Prov. G.W.; Bro. the Rev. John Deenkley, Prov. G. Chaplain; Bro. Joshua Walmsley, Prov. G. Treasurer; Bro. Thos. Wylie, Prov. G. Secretary; Bro. Hugh R. Edwards, Prov. G. Registrar; Bro. Cornelius Sherlock, Prov. G.D.; Bro. John Thorley, Prov. J. G.D.; Bro. Peter Madley, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; Bro. James Hamer, Prov. G.D. of Ceremonies; Bro. C. J. Banister, P. Prov. G.P. Northumberland, Prov. G.J.D. Durham, and Prov. G.A.D. of Ceremonies, West Lancashire; Bro. H. S. Alpass, G.S.B.; Bro. Horatio Gambell, P. Prov. G.P.; Bro. John Molineux, Prov. G. Organist; Bro. Jos. Maudsley, G. Stewart; Bro. W. J. May, Prov. G. Steward; Bro. J. B. Hughes, Prov. G. Steward; Bro. Peter W. J. May, Prov. G. Tyler, and Bro. Edward Evans, Ass. Prov. G. Tyler. In addition to several visiting brethren from other provinces, the following lodges were represented:—Nos. 35, 101, 130, 173, 181,



207, 247, 263, 267, 294, 310, 350, 368, 393, 407, 418, 429, 711, 845, 864, 889, 965, 971, 980, 1005, 1026, 1032, 1088, and 1125.

The Craft Lodge was opened up to the third degree by Bro. Bromley, W.M. of lodge "Ancient Union," No. 245. After the receipt of the various contributions to the funds of Prov. G. Lodge by the several lodges, the Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge formed in procession in the committee-room, and marched, accompanied on the organ, into the lodge-room. In the absence of the R.W. Prov. G.M. Bro. Le Gendre N. Starkie, the D. Prov. G.M., Sir Thos. G. Hesketh, Bart. opened the Provincial Grand Lodge in the third degree. The Prov. G. Chaplain offered up prayer, after which the musical brethren sang the anthem "To Heaven's High Architect, all praise," Bro. John Molineux presiding on the organ.

Bro. WYLIE, Prov. G. Sec., read the minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, which mentioned that the sum of 50 guineas was voted to the fund for the erection of a Masonic Hall, as well as the sum of 25 guineas towards the fund for the alteration of the present building. A further sum of 50 guineas was also afterwards voted towards the building of the intended new hall. During the year there had been a meeting of emergency of Provincial Grand Lodge, which had been summoned at the instance of Lodge 971. It appears that after one of the meetings of the last named lodge, Bro. Pepper, P.M., No. 310, lost a jewel which had been presented to him, and at a meeting of his own lodge he caused to be inserted into the minute book the circumstance, which the W.M. of lodge No. 971, considered to be a slur on his lodge. The jewel was afterwards left by some unknown person at the residence of Bro. Pepper, and notwithstanding several advertisements in the Liverpool newspapers, offering a reward of £5 to any person who would give information in reference thereto, lodge No. 971 had failed to fasten the theft upon any one, and they therefore urged the withdrawal of the objectionable portion of the minutes of lodge No. 310, which, after the deliberation of Provincial Grand Lodge, was accordingly done—it being considered that the members of lodge No. 971 were blameless. The report for the present year stated that the lodges in the province were in a satisfactory position, though some of them by their returns were stationary in their proceeding; and the charities, more especially the Educational Institution for the province, were not well supported in consequence. The Educational Institution should be one of the best charities; and the way in which it was supported by some of the lodges, would, it was hoped, be an incentive to those which had not hitherto accorded it—their warm support to do so for future years. A warrant of constitution had been granted for a new lodge, called the Grenton Lodge, (No. 1125), which was to meet at the Clarence Hotel, Grenton-road. This made 29 lodges in that province. The claims upon the Prov. G. Lodge's Fund of Benevolence had been rather heavy during the past year; but it was thought that the fund had thus been the means of fulfilling the intentions of its promoters in solacing the minds of their brethren, and the widows of others of their brethren in the hour of their affliction. It had been considered desirable to state that a General Relief Committee had been appointed for Liverpool and the surrounding districts; and as this Committee sat at the Temple, Hope-street, every Friday evening, lodges at a distance were invited to correspond with the Committee with the view to ascertain if applicants for relief in country districts were really, what they were sometimes found not to be, "worthy brethren in distress."

The D. Prov. G.M. read a letter from the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. le Gendre N. Starkie, in which he regretted not being able to be present at Prov. G. Lodge through indisposition, but sent a cheque for £20 to be added to the fund for erecting a new Masonic hall.

The Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Wylie, afterwards read a list of the sums granted to brethren in relief from the Benevolent Fund.

Bro. WALMSLEY proposed, and Bro. ALPASS seconded, that the sum of fifty guineas be this year presented out of Prov. G. Lodge funds towards the erecting of a Masonic hall in that town, which was carried unanimously. The sum of £12 per annum was voted to Bro. Carroll, Prov. G. Tyler.

Bro. WYLIE, Prov. G. Sec., said it was the wish of the Prov. G.M. to appoint Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, who was on the Continent, to the office of Prov. G. Junior Warden, and accordingly he invested Bro. Hess, who was acting Prov. J.G.W., in his stead. Bro. Joshua Walmsley was again elected unanimously Prov. G. Treasurer.

This concluded the business of Grand Lodge, and the meeting resolved itself into a Court of Governors of the West Lancashire Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons for the transaction of the business of the Institution.

Bro. HORATIO GAMBELL, P. Prov. G.D. and Hon. Sec. of the Institution, read the report of the proceedings of the Institution during the past year. There were now ten children on the funds of the Institution, of whom the report spoke in high terms of commendation. The fund of the charities now scarcely reached

the sum of £3,500. A committee was elected for the ensuing year, and the following brethren were elected Honorary Officers:—S. P. Brehner, Treas.; J. S. Mawdsley, Sec. (vice H. Gambell, now Vice-President); H. W. Collins, Legal Adviser; and J. Fenton, Surgeon.

Bro. WYLIE said, before closing the court, he would wish to press upon the attention of all the brethren to the claims of the Educational Institution. It was one of the best charities in connection with the Order. He hoped, therefore, that those lodges which had not contributed towards its funds would do so at once. The object of the Institution was to give a good education to those who had to battle with the world; and, as one of the principles of the Order was the spread of knowledge and the education of their offspring, he hoped and trusted all would feel an interest in the welfare of the charity, and that by their aid it would go on prospering, as it had done.

The Prov. G. Lodge was afterwards adjourned to the Adelphi Hotel.

THE BANQUET.

About four o'clock upwards of eighty of the brethren assembled at the above-named hotel, and partook of an excellent repast, served up in Bro. Hadley's wide-famed style. Sir Bro. G. Hesketh, Bart., D. Prov. G.M., presided, and Bro. Thomas Littledale occupied the vice-chair. Grace was sung before and after dinner by the musical brethren.

The D. Prov. G.M. said he had great pleasure in drinking "The Health of the Queen," who was so highly prized by the Masons of England, and none more so than the brethren of the county of Lancashire. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M., in proposing "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," said he had no doubt that the Prince of Wales would join their ranks and be an ornament to the Craft when monarch of these realms. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M.: I had great pleasure in proposing the first Masonic toast of the evening—"The Health of the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England." They all knew what an amount of attention and courtesy he had given to the interests of the craft. Having held an office in Grand Lodge during the past year, he could, as every one could who had any transaction with G. Lodge, speak of the zeal with which their Grand Master attended to his duties, and it was, no doubt, through his devotion and attention to the duties of his office that Masonry had prospered so much under his sway. He therefore called upon the brethren to give the toast with Masonic honours. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G. M. then gave "Lord Panmure, Deputy Grand Master of England." They all knew what an excellent Mason he was, and the good he had done to the craft. (Applause.)

The D. Prov. G.M. said, no doubt they all felt with him, regret at the absence of the R.W. Prov. G. Master, Bro. le Gendre N. Starkie, who had been prevented from being amongst them through age and infirmities. Although he was not amongst them, still at heart he felt the deepest interest in their proceedings and the welfare of the Order. He wished the Prov. G. Master was present, for he individually felt that he done greater justice to the chair. (No, no.) He would thank them to give the toast with all Masonic honours. (Cheers.)

Bro. GIBBONS, Prov. G.D. of Ceremonies for East Lancashire, said he was sorry the toast which had fallen to his lot to propose had not been placed in abler hands, but he had great pleasure in proposing "The Health of the D. Prov. G. Master, Sir G. Hesketh, Bart." (Loud cheers.) The manner in which his name had been received was additional evidence that the high encomiums which had been passed on the D. Prov. G. Master were well merited, and the very flattering tones he had used in reference to the M.W.G.M. and his Deputy were justly due to himself. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G. M. said he could not express how much he felt at the manner in which his health had been drunk. Whatever he could do for the benefit of the craft they might be sure he would willingly do. He could not refrain from alluding to the West Lancashire Masonic Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons, the excellent report of which they had that day heard read. He had great pleasure in proposing "Prosperity to that Institution," coupling with the toast the health of two brethren who had strenuously worked on its behalf, and to whom the institution was indebted for the success which had been the result of their labours. He gave the names of Bros. Walmsley and Gambell. (Cheers.)

Bro. WALMSLEY, after returning thanks, urged the importance of the institution on the attention of the brethren. He characterised it as the best institution in the country.

Bro. GAMBELL was happy to say that the income of the institution had considerably exceeded that of last year. During the last twelve months three of the children of the institution had finished their education. They had four applications, which would be submitted to the next Court of Governors.

Bro. WALMSLEY said that the great increase in the last year's

income of the institution was through a donation of 100 guineas by Lodge 245. (Cheers.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN gave "The Health of Stephen Blair and Lord Combermere, R.W. Prov. G. Masters of East Lancashire and Cheshire." The name of Stephen Blair, he said, was as well known as the monument on Ludgate Hill, and that of Lord Combermere was known all over the world. (Cheers.)

The D. Prov. G. M. gave "The Provincial Grand Officers and Wardens," whom he represented as a hard-working body of men.

Bro. WYLIE, Prov. G. Secretary, replied on behalf of himself and his brother officers.

"The Lancashire Witches," "The Grand Stewards of the Province," and "The Masters and Wardens of Lodges," were afterwards given, and the lodge closed shortly after nine o'clock, the proceedings having been enlivened by some excellent singing.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge* (No. 766).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., the attendance, from various causes, being unusually small. There were present—Bros. Captain Brewin, W.M. (in the chair); W. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M.; Kinton, P.M.; Willey, P.M., as Sec.; Shepherd, S.W.; W. Johnson, J.W.; Lloyd, Bithrey, as J.G.; T. W. Smith, W. Foster, and C. Bembridge, Tylers. Visitors—Bros. Sutton Cockran, Grand Lodge of Ireland; Windram, P.M.; and W. Jackson, St. John's Lodge, (No. 348). The lodge having been opened and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. W. Foster having undergone a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency as a Fellow Craft, the lodge was opened in the third degree, when he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The ceremony was (for the first time) performed by the W.M., who (as he invariably does) executed his duty in a highly efficient manner. The lodge was then closed in the several degrees, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

SUFFOLK.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk was held on Friday last at Lowestoft.

The lodge was opened in the Town Hall. Of the twelve lodges in the province, ten were represented, the absentees being the Apollo Lodge, of Beccles, and the South Suffolk Lodge, of Sudbury.

The absence of the last named Lodge was owing probably to this distance of Sudbury from Lowestoft, which is a palliation, but not an excuse. Surely one or two brethren could have been found to have undertaken the journey as a matter of duty. The example of the Ipswich brethren stands out in very favourable contrast with that of the Lowestoft and Sudbury lodges. Sixteen members of the Ipswich Lodge drove to Lowestoft, a distance of forty-four miles, and a journey of nearly six hours, and returned the same night, the railway arrangements not enabling them to avail themselves of the more expeditious mode of travelling.

Each of the unrepresented lodges has been fined £2 2s. for its absence.

One further remark remains to be made respecting the attendance; that though there are thirty-two subscribing members to the Unity Lodge in Lowestoft, and about twenty other resident Masons who do not subscribe to the local lodge, the Lowestoft brethren did not muster more than ten at the meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge, or at the banquet.

The R.W. Bro. the Rev. Fred. Wm. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M., presided in the absence of Bro. Roxburgh, who is acting G.M. of the province, by virtue of his office of G. Registrar.

Among the brethren present were—Bros. Peter Alley, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. W. Garnham, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. A. Pettit, P. Prov. G. Supt. Works; H. Luff, Prov. G. Supt. Works; Rev. R. N. Sanderson, Prov. G. Chap.; Edward Dorling, Prov. G. Sec.; C. T. Townsend, P. Prov. G.P.; Francis Crew, Grand Masters' Lodge No. 1, (Secretary to the Royal Freemasons' Girls' School); T. Adlard, Prov. G.D.C., Essex; Alfred Day, Temple Lodge, 118; H. S. Friend, Albion, 9; James Burton, Prov. G.D., Hertfordshire; C. F. Morgan, Prov. G.S.W., Norfolk; J. Dawbarn, Prov. G.A.D.C., Norfolk; Saml. Aldrich, P.M., 196; Wm. Hart, P. Prov. G.J.D.; G. G. Collinson, 124, Lynn; J. Rounce, P.M., 81; T. Rounce, P.M., 813; Wm. Wilmhurst, Prov. G. Steward; Thos. Noble, P. Prov. G.J.D.; Wm. Ludbrook, Prov. G.J.D., &c.

The D. Prov. G.M.'s Chair, at Bro. Freeman's request, was taken by Bro. Adlard, P.M., of the York Lodge, 7 (London), and Prov. G.D.C., Essex.

On the recommendation of the Board of Finance, it was resolved that an annual subscription of £2 2s. to be paid to each of the four Masonic charities, out of the Provincial Grand Lodge funds, in addition to the existing life-governships in each charity, enjoyed by the lodge in respect of its former donation of twenty guineas.

The Provincial Grand Lodge also voted £5 to the Henley Testimonial Fund. Various sums of money were voted for the relief of distressed brethren, connected with the province.

The Acting Grand Master appointed and invested the following brethren as officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the next two years, according to a practice adopted in this province:—

Albert Fleming, P.M., 131, Prov. W.G.S.; R. M. Bradbere, P.M., 84, Prov. J.G.W.; the Rev. B.N. Sanderson, S.W., 522, Prov. Chaplain; F. Fleming, P.M., 522, Prov. Reg.; Spencer Freeman, 757, Prov. G. Treas.; E. Dorling, P.M. 522, Prov. G. Sec.; R. G. Fuller, W.M. 757, Prov. S.G.D.; S. Aldrich, P.M. 522, Prov. J.G.D.; H. Luff, P.M., 522, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Bays, P.M., 96, Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies; G. S. Frindley, P.M., 522, Prov. G. Assistant ditto; W. Wilmhurst, J.W., 96, Prov. G. Sword Bearer; W. O. Ward, J.W., 131, Prov. G. Pursuivant; Alexander Robertson, Tyler.

After the business of the Provincial Grand Lodge had been transacted, the brethren formed in procession, and walked (in their Masonic clothing) to St. Peter's Church, where Divine service was performed. The sermon was preached by the Very Worshipful the Grand Chaplain, Brother the Rev. N. Sanderson, from the 13th and 14th verses of the 12th chapter of Ecclesiastes:—"Let us hear the sum of the whole matter—Fear God and keep His commandments—for this is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." Such, observed the preacher, were the last inspired words which followed from the pen of the Grand Master, King Solomon. What a life was his, and what a lesson might all, especially the members of their royal Craft, draw from its history, as recorded in the inspired pages of Holy Scripture, and in the unwritten lore of Masonic tradition. His name was a very proverb for wisdom, riches and glory. He was endowed with every requisite for happiness, which the heart of man could desire, or the mind of man could conceive, and yet was he happy? Alas! in this, his last work, he spoke of the things which he had received in the tone of a man who had found them all as dry and tasteless as the husks of the prodigal's swine trough—like the apples of the Dead Sea, "fair without, yet full of dust and rottenness within." But he did not speak like one who, in the sunset of a well-spent life, saw already the angel form which beckoned him to join them with hands holding before his eyes "the crown of glory that fadeth not away." The withering canker of sin, had turned his power into weakness, his riches into poverty, and his heaven-taught wisdom into folly; or the greatest of mankind, into the poor, heart-sick, brain-worn old king, who poured out his soul in such a strain, of which the melancholy burden was "Vanity of Vanities—all is vanity!" Riches, power, and glory—what were they, when death bored through the wall of life? Only at the last, when the chink of the gold bowl sounded, but hollow as the ebbing well, did wisdom read her latest, truest lesson, that "the sum of the whole matter is to fear God, and keep his commandments." Notwithstanding the difference in our position, the frailty of King Solomon, was nearer to each of us, in his own degree, than we were aware. The worship of pleasure and pride might reduce the heart, and lead it as far astray from God as the worship of Astarte and Moloch did Solomon of old. Too ready were our men of eminence to grasp at power, our men of business to grasp at wealth, our men of public life to grasp at the praise and esteem of their fellows against God's will, or before God's time, or out of God's way, while the idolatry of intellect, and the worship of worldly knowledge and wisdom—was a terribly prevalent sin of our day. All Christians, therefore, should pray to God, and timely seek His grace, lest hereafter, having lived in this world so as to forget that there was another beyond it, they might come to that pass, that at the last they could only hope by a tardy, bitter repentance, to be brought to feel how far better it had been to have earlier sought to "fear God and keep His commandments." And you in especial, well beloved brethren in Freemasonry (continued the very worshipful chaplain) do not let the many and instructive lessons, which our noble Craft offers to you, be offered in vain. Follow me while I endeavour to point out to you some of the many proofs that to fear God and keep His commandments is the great lesson, the Alpha and Omega, the first and last of the teachings of our order—"To fear God." The very first word which the professed candidate speaks is an acknowledgement of faith and trust in Him, relying on whose sure support we pass unscathed through difficulties and dangers till we reach the light of heavenly knowledge. What is it that is shown to us, to be in very truth, as the Psalmist says, "a light unto our feet," but the sacred volume of His word, by which he reveals to us His nature and His will, and guides us to the knowledge of the truth?—"to keep his commandments." Do not the very tools put into the novice's hand, tell him to use his industry and acquirements to the glory of God, and the welfare of man, and daily to hallow them and consecrate them to Him, in prayer? Yea, is not the very form of the lodge in

which the newly initiated stands a lesson, that his love to all is to be as boundless as that love which brought the Son of God to earth to redeem us? And as the worthy Mason learns more of that science into which he is now privileged to enquire, does he not find each symbol around him replete with mystic beauty? He learns to feel that the very ground on which he stands is holy to the Lord, that the whole universe is the temple of Him whom we serve, and that Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty, are about His throne, as pillars of his work. He is reminded again and again of the gracious purpose for which God's holy word was given to us, and thereby taught, he ascends that ladder, whose rounds are Faith, Hope, and Love, into the very sanctuary and presence of the Lord. The very tools we use become more in his hands, than mere implements of labour. To the true Mason their moral tendency render them as precious as kingly jewels; well it were for each of us, my brethren, did we lay more deeply to heart the lessons they give us of justice, uprightness, and humility before God. Yea, the lifeless stones find among Masons a voice to tell us that which we have been, and of that which, by the peace of God, we hope to become. Then, when Masonry invites her worthy son, thus taught in the principles of moral truth and virtue, to extend his researches into the more hidden mysteries of nature, and of science, the instruction is still of the same exalted character. We are told of that Almighty hand which in six days made the heavens and the earth, which hung great lights in the firmament, and once made them stand still there at the voice of a man for the deliverance of the chosen people. We are told of that all-seeing eye of majesty and love which is continually watching over us, and marking all our ways, and how our work is to be established in heavenly strength, that God's name may rest there for ever. Nor is this all: we have one great and useful lesson more. When earth and earthly things are passing away for ever, and when death is drawing near to smite the Mason, we are taught to bend with humility and resignation to the will of the G.A.O.T.U., and to commend our spirit into His hands who gave it. Wondrous things has Masonry to tell us of Him who said that He would dwell in the thick darkness, and reverently pointing where God's word points the way, lifts that mysterious veil which the eye of human reason cannot penetrate unless assisted by that light which is from above, and bids the eye of faith seek through the darkness visible, that bright morning star, whose rising brings the peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the sons of men. Call to mind, my beloved brethren, the solemn and impressive lesson which you have all received, how, even in that last hour, the right hand of the Redeemer's righteousness upholds His faithful servants and places them near to the sanctuary of His presence. Let us learn, at the same time, to arise from the deathly sleep in which the world, and the flesh, and the devil, would fain throw us, and with renewed energy set about our work in union with companions linked to us by so solemn a pledge that not even his own mother's son is dearer to the true Mason than the brother who takes his hand in the mystic clasp of fellowship. Said I not well, then, my brethren, that to fear God and to keep His commandments, to love God and his neighbour, was the Alpha and Omega of the teaching of our Order? A system in which we may read such lessons as these must be a great and holy thing. Let those who are without be content to believe that there can be no good in anything which hides itself from their prying and inquisitive gaze. We who have seen the light, though, in comparison with that which we hope to see, it be but as the faint glimmering of the star which heralds the dawn, can afford to wait till their error shall be cleared up in our heavenly Master's day. We seek no proselytes, but we bid glad welcome to all the worthy who seek to join our ranks, promising that through patience and industry they shall reap a rich reward. But to you, my brethren in Freemasonry, I have yet a word to say. Imperfectly as I have dwelt on the teaching of our Order, I trust I have said enough to show that a talent of no common kind has been entrusted to your keeping, of which God will assuredly demand an account. "God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret thing." God forbid that any of you should receive the portion of the slothful servant. How shall we approve ourselves in the eyes of our Divine Master as true and faithful Masons, striving to work as becomes our Masonic profession? How shall we show to those who are without, that Freemasonry is no system of idle forms—no association for the purposes of selfish pleasure and indulgence—but in very truth a body of men helping each other to fear God and keep His commandments, to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before God? How, indeed, but by striving to follow His blessed steps, whose favourite employment on earth was to soothe the sufferer's anguish and to dry the mourner's tear? Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, are our watch-words. We rejoice that God has enabled us to care for the children, to feed the widows, and to cherish the indigent old age of so many of our own brethren. Let us, however, not suppose that a true Mason's charity is bounded by such limits. No, in the broad circle of his affections he embraces all mankind, and it is enough to

come before him in sorrow and destitution to establish a claim upon his sympathy. The Right Worshipful Chaplain concluded by appealing to his hearers, both Masons and non-Masons, to contribute to the fund raised for the relief of the widows and orphans of the 194 fishermen who perished in the fearful gales of May last, and, at the close of the sermon, a collection was made in behalf of that object, which amounted to £5 10s., of which £4 16s. were contributed by the brethren, and 14s. by the non-masonic portion of the congregation.

THE BANQUET

Was held in the evening, at the Suffolk Hotel, and was attended by 43 brethren. A sumptuous dinner was provided by Bro. Clark, of the Suffolk Hotel, whose catering is always first-rate.

The R.W.D. Prov. G.M., Bro. the Rev. F. W. Freeman, presided, and was supported by Bros. the Rev. W. N. Sanderson (the Bro. Grand Chaplain), Bros. Alley, F. Adland, F. Crew, W. Ludbrook, J. A. Pettit, W. W. Garnham, R. G. Fuller, and E. Dorling. The vice-chairs were occupied by the Provincial Grand Wardens, Bros. A. Fleming, and R. W. Bradbere. On the removal of the cloth,

The R.W. DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER said:—"As we are not only Freemasons, but all loyal subjects, I beg leave to propose the health of Her Majesty, and as we always join the Craft with that toast, I give you 'The Queen and the Craft.' Her Majesty being the daughter of a Mason, I am sure you will receive the toast with enthusiasm." (Loud Cheers.)

In proposing the health of "The Prince Consort; the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," the D. Prov. G.M. said that though the Prince Consort was not a Mason, he hoped that before this time twelvemonth they should see him enrolled amongst their members the heir apparent to the crown of England (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Army and Navy" the D. Prov. G.M. coupled with the names of two distinguished Masons belonging to those services, F. M. Lord Combermere, Prov. G.M. of Cheshire, and Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M. of Hampshire.

The D. Prov. G.M. said the next toast he had to offer was one which he was sure needed no encomiums from him, but would enter at once into the hearts and feelings of every Mason, "The health of their Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland" (Cheers.) They all knew the value he was to the Craft. He (Bro. Freeman) had himself experienced the courtesy and cordiality of the noble Earl, and had witnessed his great tact and kindness, and untiring patience, which was sometimes, indeed, sorely tried in Grand Lodge by the talking against time which had often annoyed him (Bro. Freeman), but was endured by the Grand Master, without the least symptom of annoyance. He (Bro. Freeman) considered that every Mason should appreciate the admirable manner in which their Grand Master met the last attack upon him, and which, perhaps, many brethren now present were not acquainted with. On the occasion in question, Lord Zetland simply went into Grand Lodge, opened it, informed the brethren that such and such things were to be brought before them, with which he himself was mixed up, and then quietly bade the brethren "good night," and walked out of the lodge. He (Bro. Freeman) thought that such temperate conduct deserved the appreciation of every honourable and right feeling brother, for every true brother must feel that the head of their order ought to be supported, and he (Bro. Freeman) had had the gratification of supporting their Grand Master, and should always be happy to go to London for that purpose whenever his assistance might be required. He felt that authority ought to be supported whether in Grand Lodge, or Provincial Grand Lodge, so that the principles of their order might be carried out, and its ancient landmarks preserved from the encroachments of initiation. (Hear, hear.)

The health of the M.W.G.M. was drunk with the usual honours, as also that of the M.W.D.G.M., Lord Pamure.

Bro. F. ADLARD proposed the health of Bro. Roxburgh, the Acting Grand Master of the Province of Suffolk, whose absence, he said, was owing, he believed to the illness of a relative, and the arduous duties of his office as Grand Registrar, which, as they were aware, was no sinecure.

Bro. F. CREW, in proposing the next toast, echoed the hope expressed by the R. W. D. Prov. G.M., that before long the Craft would be presided over as it was formerly, by a member of the Royal family. It was a Royal society, and deserved a royal head. It was a great and mighty society, for it was more ancient than any other society in the world, and it had existed for ages without external assistance, without the support of any state or authority; but in spite of frequent opposition and enmity from "the powers that be," it had existed solely through its own inherent virtue and goodness, and it was diffused not simply over England, Ireland, and Scotland, or even Europe, but over every nation on the face of the earth. The influence of Masonry abroad was little known except by those who had personally experienced the advantages of the fraternal bond in foreign countries, where a brother was received as a friend among strangers. He (Bro. Crew) was asked by Lord Salisbury to make

his son a Mason, because he was going to join the army in the Crimea; and his reason he said was, "I know that if my son becomes a Mason, he is sure to find friends in whatever part of the world he may go." That war in the Crimea produced many incidents which exemplified the power of the mystic tie, and the feeling of love and charity, and constant regard which was awakened between persons who became known to each other as brethren in Masonry. He (Bro. Crew) had been entrusted with the gavel to propose the next toast, which was the health of their Right Worshipful D.G.M., Bro. Freeman. (Loud cheers.) He (Bro. Crew) had no idea until a few moments ago that he had had the honour of raising their D.G.M. to the third degree, but he had great satisfaction in hearing that that was the fact, and the more so at finding that it was remembered by that worthy brother when he himself (Bro. Crew) had forgotten it. He was proud of having had that honour, for from what he knew and had heard of Bro. Freeman, he was sure that he had not forgotten the charge given to him on that occasion, either in his private sphere, in his own home and neighbourhood, or in the distinguished office which he held in the Craft. (Cheers.) He had given in his own conduct an example of all those virtues which that sublime degree illustrated and inculcated; and though they might regret the absence of Bro. Roxburgh on this occasion, they could not but feel that his place was well supplied by his deputy. (Cheers.) It must always be a source of pride and gratification to them to have brethren belonging to Bro. Freeman's profession, because it proved to the world that those whose duty it was to point out the path of morality and virtue to others, found nothing in Masonry which was inconsistent with that sacred duty; but on the contrary, were convinced that Masonry contained nothing which was not good and noble, and perfectly agreeable to the character of a true Christian. (Applause.) He (Bro. Crew) was always glad to see among them brethren connected with any church, for they were not a sectarian body, and their hand was given freely to either Christian, Jew, or Mahomedan. (Hear, hear.) The admirable manner in which Bro. Freeman discharged all the duties of his office was so well known to the brethren that it needed no eulogium on this occasion; and he (Bro. Crew) had only to add an expression of his wish and hope that the brother whom he had the honour to raise to the third degree, would soon be removed to even a higher position than he now occupied in the Craft, and that instead of being the deputy, he would be the Grand Master of this great province. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the greatest cordiality.

The Rev. Bro. FREEMAN, D. Prov. G. M., in replying, said that in this nautical place, he might well say that he was cast adrift, and that all the wind had been taken out of his sails, by the very eulogistic terms in which his health had been proposed by his worthy brother, or rather, his father in Masonry, for if Bro. Crew did not introduce him into Masonry (as he believed he did) he, (Bro. Freeman) was, at any rate, full-fledged under that brother's auspices. (Laughter.) He certainly felt that the compliments paid to him by Bro. Crew were wholly undeserved. ("No, no!") He had, however, endeavoured, as far as his humble ability went, to do his duty, and he was glad to find that the brethren believed he had done it. He had, during the past year, endeavoured to visit every lodge in the province. It was a very large province, and he did not, therefore, require the Grand Secretary and Grand Tyler to accompany him on those occasions, but he preferred visiting them as a friend and a brother, and in a private manner. His desire was to see the lodges of this province work together in unity, and also, he might say, in uniformity. (Hear, hear.) Only in one lodge had he found any irregularities which called for particular remark and reproof as being contrary to the constitutions and landmarks of the order. The practice of overstepping those landmarks and of introducing innovations had, besides the evil itself, another injurious result, from its tendency to make the brethren who did so pride themselves on their own self-sufficiency, and despise duly constituted authority. The circumstances to which he referred were the cause of the lodge in question not having been represented that day. He felt the circumstance deeply. Being anxious to draw together the dissipated bonds of brotherly love in the lodge in question, he undertook, a fortnight ago, a journey of some 70 miles with the Prov. G. Sec., and had an interview with the W.M. of that lodge, who promised to attend to-day with the Secretary of his lodge, to hear his (Bro. Freeman's) decision on a point on which he had to arbitrate. They had not, however, made their appearance, and he could only say that he was deeply grieved that the brethren of the lodge should have chosen to take such an attitude. They would not have had to come 70 miles to wait on him, but he did go 70 miles to wait on them, and he felt that being placed in a position of authority over the brethren, some deference was due to his authority when he felt bound to exercise it, which he did with great pain and reluctance. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that no brother ever knew him to break any official appointment which he made with a brother or a lodge. (Hear, hear.) He

thought he had a right to expect to be dealt with in the same brotherly spirit and straightforward manner, and he wished it to be known by the brethren of the lodge to which he alluded that it was no trifling matter to treat with discourtesy the letters addressed to them by the D. Prov. G. M. or the Prov. G. Sec., or to make an appointment with them and then not to keep it. His motive in wishing to visit all the lodges was to see that their working was correct, and that the brethren did not go beyond the landmarks of the order. He was aware that in some provinces the practice had obtained of obligating three or five brethren at the same time on their initiation, and it might be said that it was not forbidden by the constitutions. But it was obviously indecent, and an encroachment on the landmarks, and the fundamental principles of their order, and, therefore, he, like Bro. Roxburgh, was determined to set his face against it. He read a rebuke to the master and officers of the lodge where this irregularity occurred, but nevertheless they had defied his authority, and still continued the practice. Now, he would put this question. Supposing they were obligating five initiates together—that being the greatest number who could be initiated at one meeting without a dispensation, and supposing, when the usual charitable appeal was made, one of the initiates turned out to have been improperly prepared, what would be the result? The other four, as well as that one, would have to go through the whole ceremony again, though they had been properly prepared. Every one must see at once that such a thing was indecent and calculated to bring the ceremonial of initiation into ridicule. He was aware that the practice came from the University of Oxford, but he hoped now that the snake was scotched, that it would before long be totally killed. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He considered that, as their D. Prov. G. M., it was his duty not to talk about their kindness to him, though he deeply appreciated it and was very grateful for it, but to talk to them about the business of their lodge. He trusted that they should never hear again in the province of any lodge breaking in upon the ancient landmarks of the Order. Bro. Crew's allusion to the initiation of a son of Lord Salisbury's into Masonry previous to going out to the Crimea, reminded him (Bro. Freeman) of an anecdote of a military friend of his who led the forlorn hope at Badajoz, where he was shot through both thighs and fell into the trenches, every Frenchman that came near him sticking a bayonet into him. He had 37 bayonet wounds. He was continually making the sign of a Mason, and at last a French officer recognised him as a brother, ordered up a file of men, had him taken into his own lodgings, and attended by a surgeon, and when the British took Badajoz, the wounded officer, then nearly recovered, came out to meet them on crutches. That story was one of the innumerable proofs of the value of Masonry. (Cheers.) He (Bro. Freeman) had himself experienced the benefit of it when abroad. It opened a door to many pleasures which otherwise one would not be able to participate in. In conclusion, he would only repeat his thanks for the compliment paid to him, and assure them that so long as he continued to hold the office of D.G.M., he should exert himself to perform his duty to the brethren and the Craft generally. (Loud cheers.)

The D. Prov. G.M. soon afterwards rose again, and, observing that it was always more agreeable to talk of another than oneself, proposed "The Health of the Very Worshipful Grand Chaplain of the Province, Bro. Sanderson," who deserved every praise for the admirable sermon which he preached to them that day; and he (Bro. Freeman) could only say that, if they followed the admonitions given to them, and profited by their rev. brother's enunciation of the sum of the wisdom of their first Grand Master, King Solomon, and of the principles of their own Order—"to fear God and keep His commandments"—they would find that therein they would discharge "the whole duty of man."

Bro. the Rev. R. N. SANDERSON, Prov. G. Chaplain, said this was the third time that his humble endeavours to discharge the duties of his office had been acknowledged in this flattering manner by the brethren. He would only say that, if they were satisfied, he was amply rewarded; indeed, his reward consisted more in the testimony of their kindly and brotherly feelings towards him than in any consciousness on his own part of his capacity to fulfil the duties of his office. He hoped he should be allowed to remain amongst them a very long time; and, whilst it was the pleasure of the Prov. G.M. for the time being to continue him in his present office, it should be no fault of his if he did not do his duty. If there were any shortcomings in his sermon that day, he must claim their indulgence, as, owing to his time being now so fully occupied with his ordinary clerical duties, he had to sit up the whole of the previous night to write the sermon. (Applause.)

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO BRO. E. DORLING, PROV. G. SEC.

The D. Prov. G.M. then proposed the health of Bro. E. Dorling, the Provincial Grand Secretary, which was received with loud cheering. It was impossible, Bro. Freeman remarked, for any Prov. G.M. or D. Prov. G.M., to conduct the affairs of the Order in his

province efficiently, unless he had the active assistance and co-operation of a competent Secretary. He thought he might say, without fear of contradiction, that the province of Suffolk had a Secretary who was second to none in any province in England. (Cheers.) His heart was unmistakably in the right place, and his feelings were entirely bound up in Masonry. He was also intimately acquainted with every branch of the mystic art, as recognised by the Grand Lodge of England. He had been among them nineteen years, and for ten years of that period he had discharged the duties of Provincial Grand Secretary, but long before he was appointed to that office, he did a great deal in promoting the welfare of the Order in the province. (Hear, hear.) The brethren were deeply indebted to him for the services he had rendered the Craft, and a number of them had shown their appreciation of those services by subscribing to the handsome testimonial which was now on the table, and which he (Bro. Freeman) had great pleasure, on behalf of those brethren, in asking Bro. Dorling to accept, as a token of the regard and esteem which he had earned by his zealous and indefatigable exertions in promoting the interests of Masonry in the province of Suffolk. (Loud cheers.)

The testimonial (which was placed in front of the chairman), consisted of a handsome silver tea and coffee service, with a salver, richly chased. The cost was seventy guineas. The salver bore the following inscription:—

"This service of plate was presented to the Very Worshipful Brother Edward Dorling, Provincial Grand Secretary for Suffolk, P.M. 522, by subscription of several lodges and individual brethren in testimony of the appreciation of the manner in which he has discharged his Masonic duties for a period of nineteen years, and of their personal esteem.
"Lowestoft, Oct. 19, 1860."

The health of Bro. Dorling was drunk with the greatest warmth. Bro. DORLING returned his sincere acknowledgements for the very kind manner in which his health had been proposed and received, and for the handsome compliment paid to him in the shape of the service of plate just presented him. He assured them that he should never forget their kindness as long as he lived. Masonry in the province of Suffolk was in a much more prosperous condition now than it used to be, and it was gratifying to him to feel that he had been instrumental in promoting its revival. (Hear, hear.) From 1816 to 1838 there was no G.M. of the province. A few lodges certainly used to meet, but there were no meetings of provincial grand lodge. In 1838 Bro. John Read was made Prov. G.M., and from that time masonry began to improve in the province. He was succeeded by Lord Rendlesham, who did not live long after his installation, and after him came their great, good, and generous and lamented brother, Sir Edward Gooch, who, however, only survived two or three years, but in that short time, the order flourished more than it ever did before. The brethren always rallied round him wherever he went, and their meetings were happy and contented. During the whole of the time that he presided over the order in this province, there was not the slightest thing to mar the good feeling which then subsisted among all the brethren. That brother had departed from them, and they had since been without a chief. He (Bro. Dorling) hoped that they would not long remain without a Prov. G.M. for he had had an interview with a brother who was one of the most distinguished men of the day, and one of the members for the county, and he believed that the hon. gentleman he referred to, would accept the office of Prov. G.M., and that he would be installed shortly at Ipswich. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Dorling) believed that the province would go on again as flourishingly as it did before, but as long as it was without a head—though they had so excellent a deputy as Bro. Freeman, their progress was not likely to be what it ought to be. Bro. Dorling concluded by repeating his warmest thanks for the compliment paid him.

The D. Prov. G. M. next proposed "Success to all the Masonic Charities," to which

Bro. CREW, Secretary to the Girl's School, replied, and suggested that lodges should have a regular subscription for the charities, that subscriptions should be requested of each initiated brother, and that each brother should also pay a small donation on being appointed to office in his lodge.

"The Health of the Provincial Grand Officers" was responded to by the Prov. Grand Wardens, Bros. Fleming and Bradbire, and that of "The Past Prov. Grand Officers" was acknowledged by Bro. Allery, who proposed "The Visitors," coupled with the name of Bro. F. Adlard.

Bro. ADLARD spoke of the very efficient manner in which the duties of the Prov. Grand Lodge were performed that day, and which he said would have done credit to any lodge he had ever had the honour of attending.

The health of the host, Bro. Clark, having been drunk, the Tyler's toast was given, "To all Distressed Brethren," and the rest of the evening was spent in a less formal manner, the vocal talent of Brother Crew greatly contributing to the conviviality of the brethren.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Farborough Lodge*.—The first meeting of this lodge was held at the Old Ship Hotel on Saturday last, Bro. Wood presiding in the unavoidable absence of the W.M. The business was principally formal. Bro. Coningham, M.P., a candidate for passing, being engaged in Paris, Bro. Leeks, of No. 82, was elected a joining member and a candidate elected for initiation. Bro. Warner Wheeler, G.D., was elected to serve as Steward at the festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution in January.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—A Lodge of Emergency was held in the above lodge on Tuesday, Oct. 16th, and a Lodge of Emergency was ordered to be called for Monday, Oct. 22nd, to complete the business in hand.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—On Monday, Oct. 22nd, a Lodge of Emergency was held in the lodge room. Present: Bros. J. T. Robinson, W.M.; James Lamb as S.W.; L. Hill, J.W.; William Gath, P. Prov. J.G.W. as P.M.; D. Salmond, P.M., Prov. S.G.W.; Dr. Taylor, P.M.; M. Rogerson, P.M.; H. Smith, P.M., 543; G. M. Wand, P.M., 543; G. C. Tottle as S.D.; J. Gaunt, J.D.; with the rest of the Officers and several visiting brethren, including Bro. Suddards, from Philadelphia, U.S. The lodge was opened by the W.M. with his usual punctuality at seven o'clock, when he stated that the brethren had been called together for the purpose of passing Bro. F. W. Catmur, who was initiated in this lodge some years ago, and has since been resident in the United States, to which country he was about to return. Bro. Catmur then passed his examination as an E.A. in a satisfactory manner, and was afterwards passed to the degree of F.C. by the W.M., who called upon Bro. H. Smith, P.M., to give the working tools. The W.M. then proceeded to gratify and instruct the brethren with the lecture on the second tracing-board, after which the lodge was lowered to the first degree, and further instruction given by the W.M. on the first tracing-board. Bro. Salmond then, at the call of the W.M., proceeded to state the result of the exertions of himself and Bro. Gath in London at the Boys' School election. The brethren of this province would be glad to learn that their efforts had been crowned with success, and that the boy Arthur Wilson had been elected. This happy result was, however, mainly secured by the liberality of the London brethren, and more especially by the kindness of Bros. Geo. Barrett, and J. S. Hopwood, P.G.D. who had, in the most generous spirit, placed a large number of votes at their service, which had secured the election; and to whom the best thanks of this lodge and the province were due. After a few words from Bro. Gath, who also expressed the greatest obligation to the above named brethren for their timely and valuable support, a vote of thanks to Bros. Barrett and Hopwood was proposed and carried by acclamation. Bro. Dr. Taylor then rose, and in appropriate terms expressed his conviction that the brethren of the Lodge of Hope would not be doing justice to Bros. D. Salmond and W. Gath if they separated without recognising the important services rendered by those worthy brethren on this and many previous occasions in the cause of charity, to which they had at all times proved themselves willing to devote their time and best energies. He concluded by proposing that the best thanks of this lodge be presented to them, which was also carried by acclamation. Bros. Salmond and Gath, in briefly responding, highly commended the care and assiduity displayed by Bro. H. Smith in collecting and arranging the voting papers, both on this and several other elections. A vote of thanks was also presented to Bro. Smith and suitably acknowledged. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to the refreshment room, where supper was served, and an hour or two passed in an agreeable and social manner, enlivened by the vocal abilities of many of the brethren present.

MARK MASONRY.

KEY-STONE LODGE (No. 3).—An adjourned meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Ship and Turtle Tavern, for the despatch of business. The W. Bro. Edward Burrell, G. Reg., the Master, presided. The lodge was opened in due form, and Bro. Burrell informed the members that he had prepared forms of certificates for such members as had resigned the lodge, showing they had faithfully discharged all dues, which would give them admittance to other lodges, they might desire to join. These forms were adopted by the lodge. Agreeably to notice in the summons, the brethren then proceeded to the election of officers; and the result of the ballot was found to be as follows: Bro. Lavender, W.M.; Bro. Thorn, Treas.; and Bro. Rice, Tyler. The Finance Committee made a favourable report of the lodge funds, and the same members were re-appointed. After the completion of other routine business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren re-assembled at the social board. The dinner ended, and the usual loyal toasts having been honoured, the

W.M. in proposing the G.M. of Mark Masons, referred to the recent election to that high office of Lord Carnarvon, and to his Masonic attainments, and desire to promote the interests of Freemasonry. His election as their chief could not but be of advantage to Mark Masonry. Bro. Barringer, P.M. then claimed as his privilege, the pleasure of proposing the health of their W.M., and after noticing the care and attention he had given to the duties of his office, said that, however they might pay compliments to others, he could positively assert that to Bro. Burrell was due the merit of getting their lodge in its present state of perfection, and as that was the last time he would appear in his present position, they should take advantage of the opportunity of thanking him, and dedicate a glass to his health and happiness. Bro. Burrell, after thanking the brethren for their kind wishes, said: Bro. Barringer had been pleased to refer to his exertions for the lodge. He could assure the brethren that for the pains he had bestowed he had his reward in the success of the lodge. He referred to the practice of the Master retaining the chair for two years, which he thought not desirable, as, to keep it healthy, masonry should be a running stream. He then invited the brethren to join in cordial good wishes that the same success should continue to his success or as had attended him in office, and said that in the W.M. elect they had a distinguished P.M. of the Bedford Lodge, and that a better choice the brethren could not possibly have made. Bro. Lavender briefly acknowledged the compliment, and after some other toasts had been drunk, the brethren separated.

ROYAL ARCH.

LIVERPOOL.—*Jerusalem Chapter* (No. 35).—The regular meeting of this Chapter was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, on Monday, October 15th, there being present, M.E.P.Z. Wahmsley, Z.; P.M.E.Z. Thomas Littledale, H.; P.M.E.Z. Thomas Wylie, J.; P.M.E.Z. Kilpin, E.; P.M.E.Z. Jas. Hamer, N.; P.M.E.Z. Hess; and a full attendance of Companions. The minutes of the last Chapters being confirmed, Bro. Le Gendre, N. Stakie, Junior, son of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, was presented by Companion C. J. Banister, H., acting as P.S., and exalted as a R.A.M. in due and solemn form, by the M.E. chiefs. The business of the Chapter finished, it was closed, and the Companions adjourned to the banquet prepared by Bro. Radley at the Adelphi Hotel, after which the Companions returned to the Temple to a meeting of the Court of Governors for the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution; Bro. Jas. Wahmsley, Prov. G.T., in the chair. It was one of the largest meetings we remember, and all approved candidates were admitted to the benefits of the Institution.

BAILDON, NEAR LEEDS.—*Chapter of Moravia* (No. 513).—The regular meeting of this Chapter took place on Wednesday, October 17th, when there were present: H. Smith, Z.; John Walker, senr. H.; G. M. Ward, J.; and the rest of the Officers. The Chapter was opened at 7.30 in due form, when the minutes of the last Chapter were read and confirmed. The Treasurer presented a satisfactory balance-sheet, showing the funds to be increasing slowly, but surely, and the Chapter out of debt, and all but complete in its furniture. A vote of thanks was then passed and ordered to be forwarded to Comps. George Barrett, London; David Solomon, and William Gath, of Bradford, for their recent services in the cause of charity connected with this province. The Comps. next proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously chosen. Nicholas Walker, Z.; George Motley Ward, H.; W. W. Holmes, J.; Jesse Denby, S.E.; John Mann, S.N.; Jas. C. Read, P. Soj.; Wainman Holmes, Treasurer; Lycias Barker, 1st A. Soj.; Richard L. Tetley, 2nd A. Soj.; Joseph Walker, P.Z., Janitor. The Chapter was then closed in due form at 9 p.m., when the Comps. joined the festive board.

BRADFORD.—*Chapter of Charity* (No. 379).—At a regular Chapter held on Monday, Oct. 15, presided over by Henry Smith, Z.; Wm. Mawson, H.; Thos. Hill, P.Z. as I. There were also present P. T. Robinson, Dr. Taylor, Thos. Woodhead, James Lamb, Henry Mawson, John Gaunt, &c. The minutes of the last Chapter were read and confirmed. Several other subjects relating to the well-being of the Chapter were discussed, when Bro. J. Pickard was proposed as a fit and proper person to be exalted in due course. The chapter was then closed at eight o'clock, and the companions partook of refreshments.

Obituary.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND, K.G., PROV. G. MASTER FOR SUSSEX.

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished brother, who expired at twenty minutes before two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at the family mansion in Portland-place. For some months past the Duke's health had occasioned much anxiety to the mem-

bers of the family, and he returned from Scotland about a fortnight ago in a very weak state, since which he has been gradually sinking. We believe he died from dropsy. The deceased, Charles Gordon Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, all in the county of York, in the peerage of England; Duke of Lennox, county Dumbarton, Earl of Darnley, county Renfrew, and Baron Methuen of Torbolton, county of Ayr, in the peerage of Scotland, and also Duke d'Aubigny, in the peerage of France (the second Duke having inherited that Dukedom from his grandmother, who received that title from Louis XIV., in 1633), was the eldest son of Charles, fourth duke, by Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was born in Whitehall-gardens, 3rd August, 1791, and succeeded to the dukedom on the 28th August, 1819, on the death of his father, who died from the effects of a bite of a dog in Canada, of which dependency he was Governor-General. At an early age the deceased nobleman adopted the army for his future career, and entered the 52nd Regiment as ensign. He joined the army in Portugal in July, 1810, as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained until the close of the war in 1814, and was present in all the skirmishes, affairs, general actions and sieges, which took place during that period, amongst which were the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of Badajoz, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, the first storming at San Sebastian, action at Vera, and battles of Orthes. At the last mentioned battle, having left in January, 1814, the Duke of Wellington's staff in order to obtain a practical knowledge of regimental duty in the field, he served with the first battalion of his regiment, the 52d Light Infantry, on which occasion he was severely wounded in his chest by a musket ball. He was sent home with duplicate despatches of the battle of Salamanca and the capture of Astorga by the Spaniards, and with the despatches of Vera, and the entrance of the army into France. During the campaign in the Netherlands he was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange (the late King of the Netherlands), and was present with him at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After the Prince of Orange was wounded at Waterloo, he joined the Duke of Wellington's staff as aide-de-camp, and remained with the illustrious Duke during the rest of the campaign. The late Duke for his military services had received the silver war medal and eight clasps, for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Orthes. The Duke was mainly instrumental in obtaining that commemorative decoration for the officers who had participated in the series of victories during the Peninsular war from 1806 to the spring of 1814, by his energetic advocacy of their claims in the House of Lords. On the 1st of June, 1817, Her Majesty granted the silver war medals under a General Order, which gave great satisfaction among the gallant officers, whose claims had been for so many years passed over. The late Duke was, with the exception of the Marquis of Exeter, the senior Knight of the Garter, having received that illustrious order in 1828. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex; Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Sussex; Colonel of the Royal Sussex Artillery and Light Infantry Battalions of the Militia, which his Grace had held from December, 1819; was an aide-de-camp to the Queen; High Steward of Chichester; Chancellor of Marischall College, Aberdeen, and Hereditary Constable of Inverness Castle. On inheriting the large estates of his maternal uncle, the last Duke of Gordon, he assumed the name of Gordon by Royal letters patent, for himself and all his then surviving issue. We are not aware where his Grace was originally initiated into Freemasonry, though we believe it was abroad, whilst serving in the army, but we find that he joined the Union Lodge (No. 45), Chichester, in 1823, and continued a member until the time of his death. His Grace was in the same year appointed Prov. G. Master for Sussex. His Grace was a Life Governor of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows. The province, awaiting the appointment of a successor to his Grace, will, no doubt, be forthwith placed under the jurisdiction of the Grand Registrar.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and younger branches of the Royal Family are residing at Windsor Castle, and daily enjoy themselves in the Park or neighbourhood. On Wednesday the ambassador extraordinary from the Shah of Persia had an audience of her Majesty at Windsor Castle to present his credentials from that Court. The late envoy also attended to present his letters of recall. The Prince of Wales left Washington on the 6th, and arrived at Richmond the same evening; from thence, on the 8th, he proceeded to Baltimore, and reached Philadelphia on the 9th. His reception everywhere was of the most enthusiastic description. His Royal Highness reached New York on the 11th, and

experienced a most gratifying reception. The ball on the following evening went off with great spirit.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of the metropolitan population, which for some weeks past has been under the average of corresponding previous periods, last weeks approximated close to the rate usual at this season of the year. From the report of the Registrar General it appears that the deaths for the week ending Saturday last numbered 1,116, whilst the births were 1,800—939 boys and 861 girls. The births were 684 in excess of the deaths. The returns of the medical officer for the City show an advance in the number of deaths to a little above the average for the season. There were 51 deaths in the City last week, and 59 births.—The Colchester Conservative Association held their annual meeting on Tuesday evening. The members for the borough were present, and addressed their constituents at considerable length. Mr. Miller, speaking of the late session, said, however barren of results it had proved, the labour demanded of the members, from the protracted duration of each sitting, was quite as much as they were able to sustain. He reviewed the various subjects which had been under discussion, and pointed out what, in his estimation, was the chief cause of failure; it was, he thought, from the house engaging itself with questions which it was incompetent to deal with, and the decision of which lay beyond its province. Mr. Papillon, alluding to the aspect of affairs on the Continent, deprecated the idea of any interference, especially on the part of England, and trusted that the Italians would be left entirely free to settle their own affairs—as they certainly had a right to do—to their own mind.—Street tramways are not to be put to the test in Marylebone so quietly as was anticipated. A strong opposition has been organised, and several memorials presented to the representative council urging strong objections to the measure. It appears to be the desire of a number of the ratepayers that nothing should be done in the matter, at least till an act of Parliament has been procured.—An appeal has been made on behalf of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, through its secretary, to the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. It is much to be regretted that this institution, so valuable in its character and so specially important in our climate, should, at a season of the year when there is more than ordinary demand on its charitable skill, find its efforts nearly paralysed for want of the necessary funds to carry out its benevolent objects. Indeed, not only are its funds exhausted, but a large draught has been made on the prospective income of the institution. His lordship kindly landed Mr. Slater, the secretary, a cheque for £25 in aid of the pressing necessity of the case. It is to be hoped that all who can will come forward, and lend their assistance to uphold a charity which relieves the sufferings of 1000 of our poorer fellow-creatures, on an average, every week.—On Monday last Mr. Moffat was elected to represent the borough of Honiton in Parliament, in the room of the late Mr. Locke, whose unexpected demise left this seat vacant.—On Monday night a dreadful crime was perpetrated in Limerick, county Clare:—It would appear that Alderman William Sheehy, was burned to death, his house having been fired during the night and completely destroyed. It is supposed by some that he was murdered previous to the burning of the house, but if so the assassins have taken means to prevent the possibility of its detection by reducing the body to a cinder. Mr. Sheehy had become possessed of some property at Feale under the Encumbered Estates Act, and had been engaged in legal contests with several of his tenants, of whom he wished to get rid.—On Sunday night last the wife of a solicitor's clerk, named Gowland, residing in Bradford, cut the throats of her two children, and afterwards cut her own. The children are both dead, but it was reported on Monday evening that the woman was expected to recover. It is stated that the unhappy woman had been in a comfortable domestic situation previous to her marriage; but since that event, owing to the immoral conduct of her husband, she had led a life of unspeakable wretchedness, starvation having been added to general cruel treatment. The October sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened yesterday. The number of names on the first edition of the calendar was 100. Many of the cases were of a very serious character, there being charges of wilful murder. One of those is that of the first officer of the ship *Brierly Hill*, charged with shooting a seaman on board the vessel. Another is the case of a young woman, Ann Padfield, for the murder of her child; and the third the notorious case of James Mullins, charged with the murder of Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney. Three men, named Homewood, Kelley, and Timothy, were found guilty of burglary, with personal violence, at the shop of a pawnbroker in Cannon-street, St. George's East; and each of them was sentenced to two years' hard labour. William Wilmot pleaded guilty to two charges of uttering forged receipts, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.—Martin Donohan, a letter carrier, was convicted of stealing a money letter, and was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Judgment was deferred in the case of Joseph Copcutt, who pleaded guilty to a like charge. Charles Gault, a clerk, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing three

watches and a watch case at the shop of Benjamin Walker, Liverpool-road. The robbery was at once impudent and daring, having been committed openly and in broad daylight. The prisoner was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. The bill against Webb, chief officer of the the ship *Brierly Hill*, for the murder of one of the sailors, William Brown, on the high seas, has been ignored by the grand jury. They express their belief that the crew at the time of the occurrence were in a state bordering on mutiny, and that deceased had threatened the captain with violence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Fresh disturbances were expected at Damascus, and so much agitation prevailed that Fuad Pacla and the French and Russian consuls had returned in haste. The British squadron left Beyrout on the 11th, it is said for the Adriatic.—According to previous arrangement the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Prince Regent of Prussia, met at Warsaw on Saturday.—The *Wiener Zeitung* contains the long-looked for decree of the Emperor of Austria, establishing constitutional government for the various provinces of the empire. Henceforth the system of centralisation which has weighed so heavily on the subjects of Francis Joseph is abolished, and representative institutions, in the fullest sense of the word, are to be established.—Prussia has addressed to its representative at Turin a despatch containing a very able and temperate condemnation of the revolutionary proceedings of the Sardinian Government. There is, however, no intimation, in the document that Prussia intends to break off diplomatic intercourse with Piedmont.—Victor Emmanuel will arrive at Naples on the 28th, and the proclamation of the annexation vote will take place on the following day. The voting, both in Sicily and Naples, is almost unanimous in favour of annexation.—The Piedmontese General Cialdini has beaten the Neapolitan troops at Isinia; besides 700 prisoners, including 50 officers, the colours of the 1st Neapolitan Regiment fell into the hands of the Piedmontese. A telegram, dated Naples, the 23rd, informs us that the Garibaldians have entered Capua. It is stated that one of Garibaldi's sons has died of his wounds received before Capua, and that the other is a prisoner at Gaeta. A letter of Count Arrivabene, the correspondent of the *Daily News*, written on his release from the hands of the Neapolitans, describes the horrible treatment experienced by the soldiers of Garibaldi captured by the King's forces.—The *Constitutionnel*, in a note warning the public against placing any reliance in the report that Baron Hulner had been instructed to obtain explanations from France as to its views of Austrian intervention in Italy, eulogises the present foreign policy of the Austrian Government, and expresses its firm opinion that it will not depart from its purely defensive attitude. The French Government are making experiments with Mr. Whitworth's rifle, which they pronounce to be superior to any in use, and intend to adopt it in the Foot Chasseurs. Mr. Whitworth was last week in personal communication with the Emperor on the subject of his inventions.

INDIA.—The news brought by the Bombay mail is generally satisfactory. India remained tranquil, with the exception of a slight Waghere rising in Kattiawar. The great scarcity, almost to famine, in the north of India is supposed to have given rise to the movement. The whole of the north-west provinces have, indeed, only been saved from the horrors of famine by a general fall of rain at the most critical moment. Great surprise had been caused by the announcement that the Indian Government intended to encourage the formation of volunteer rifle corps throughout India. The announcement has been received with much satisfaction, and it is likely to appease the animosity against the Arms Act.

AMERICA.—The accounts by the *Persia* states that, some fresh negro troubles had arisen in Virginia, and several negroes had been arrested. A fire at South Boston had destroyed property to the amount of 200,000 dollars. There appears to be little change in the state of affairs at Mexico. Miramon was still at the capital with 11,000 men. A proposal, made by the English Minister, to mediate between the contending parties, had been refused. New Grenada is in a very distracted state, caused by the proceedings of the revolutionary forces; to which has been added a rising of the black population, who attacked the city of Panama, and would have succeeded, had not a party of British marines been landed, by whose assistance they were driven off.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM.—End of page 316 in last week's number. For *Traits* read *Triads*.

DURHAM.—In our report of the Prov. G. Lodge of Northumberland, Bro. Crookes was described as Prov. G. M. for Durham instead of Prov. G. Sec.

170 is advised not to make any alteration in the usual system. R. R.—We do not give advice as to the propriety of becoming a Mason. If, as R. R. states, he has been a reader of the Magazine for some time, he ought to be able to decide for himself; or he can consult the relative at whose house he says he reads it.