

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

## MASONRY IN JERSEY.

At the next meeting of Grand Lodge, a most important appeal from twelve or fourteen brethren, who have been suspended from their Masonic privileges by the Provincial Grand Master, will have to be adjudicated upon, and we regret, knowing as we do that many of the brethren suspended are most zealous, upright, and conscientious Masons, to add that we are convinced the decision of the Provincial Grand Master must be upheld. It is, however, a recognised principle in Freemasonry that foreign jurisdictions are not to be established in any country having a governing body of its own; and any lodge established under a foreign jurisdiction must be held to be irregular, and its members refused all Masonic privileges, by the brethren of the Grand Lodge of the country in which it is attempted to be introduced. This is even admitted by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and though all claim the right to establish lodges in British possessions and colonies, they have always forbore from interfering with lodges in either of the three kingdoms united under the British Crown, excepting that which they immediately represent. The cause of the present dispute has arisen out of a direct violation of the principle of non-interference with the jurisdiction of another country by the Council of the French Rite Ecossais, who have established a new lodge in Jersey, without consulting the Grand Lodge of England or of Ireland, both of which have lodges in the island. We believe that the first cause of this act arose from a desire of some of the brethren to do away with the custom of obligating the brethren on the volume of the Sacred Law, as required by the Constitutions of each of the three Grand Lodges we have named, and instead thereof obligating on the diploma of the lodge, as practised in some places abroad.

Accordingly, a few months ago it was proposed to establish a French lodge in Jersey—that is to say, one not merely working in the French language under English jurisdiction, as *La Césarée*, but one totally independent of the Grand Lodge of England, deriving its authority from France. In pursuance of this, application was made to the “Grand Orient du Rite Ecossais” in France, from which a warrant was obtained. The Provincial Grand Master, under the English Constitution, on receiving information of the matter, sent a protest against such a proceeding to those English Masons who were instrumental in it, representing that it was an infringement of the prerogative of the Grand Lodge of England, and a violation of articles in the “Book of Constitutions,” to introduce a lodge under foreign

authority in territory under its jurisdiction; moreover, that a Past Master of an English lodge would violate his obligation by rendering assistance to the project, or participating in it. This failed to produce the desired effect, and a new lodge, bearing the title of *Les Amis de l’Avenir* (No. 169), was in due course consecrated and opened. Invitations to be present on the occasion were forwarded to the Provincial Grand Master, and also to the Masters of the different English lodges in Jersey, as well as to the Worshipful Master of a lodge under Irish warrant, all of whom declined acceptance, alleging various causes for such a course, but most of them pleading the 13th clause of the “Antient Charges and Regulations,” subscribed to by every Worshipful Master, on his installation, as one among other reasons. The Provincial Grand Master put himself in communication with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England on the subject, on which, by order of the latter, a letter was addressed by the Grand Secretary to M. Viennet, who is at the head of the Supreme Council of the “Grand Orient du Rite Ecossais” in France. No reply having been received to this letter, after a considerable interval, the Grand Master sent positive instructions to the Provincial Grand Master, among which was, as a preliminary step, to summon before him the principal brethren, members of English lodges, who had taken part in forming the new lodge, and to make certain definite inquiries from them, with directions how to act under such circumstances as might occur. Four brethren were, therefore, ordered to meet the Provincial Grand Master, to which no response was given. A second summons was issued, on which only one presented himself. The other three were, therefore, suspended for contumacious behaviour, since which it has become necessary to extend the suspensions to ten or a dozen more of the brethren.

That such a course should ever have become necessary we deeply regret; but we look upon it that the Grand Master and the Provincial Grand Master had no other course to pursue—the lodge established under the Grand Orient du Rite Ecossais being as clearly illegal in the English jurisdiction, as the Lodge of Memphis, established here some few years ago, and against which the Craft were solemnly warned by the Grand Lodge of England.

In justice to the brethren now under suspension we publish the following letter, though we altogether dissent from the arguments of Bro. Desmoulins:—

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your last numbers you have published successive acts of suspension of myself and of fourteen Jersey brethren, together with the proceeding of both Lodges—*Saint Aubin’s* and *Césarée*—against myself and my friends. As, owing to that very suspension, we could not attend the meetings of which your correspondent thought right to forward you the reports, we had no opportunity to present our defence,

and your readers have heard only of the charges brought against us.

Your correspondent even insisted on these charges. Not content with the modest post of reporter, he assumed the character of public accuser, and coloured the documents he pretended to sum up, adding to them sentences of his own, as the following, which is as contrary to charity as to justice:—"Fourteen brethren who, being Masons, and attached to lodges under the English Constitution, had taken part in these proceedings, were declared to be *IRREGULAR*, a violation (especially in the case of Past Masters) of Masonic obligations, a breach of the laws for the conduct of English Masonry, and an encroachment on the right and authority of the Grand Master, and of the Grand Lodge of England."

Your correspondent did more. He sent you a document emanating from the Prov. G.M., in which a certain part of the defence of Bro. Baudains is quoted, and commented on in terms I will not describe here; and did not forward you, at the same time, the whole of Bro. Baudain's memorial, which was, however, requisite to enable your readers to hear both sides.

This course is not fraternal; it is not fair play; especially if we consider that many of your readers will be our judges in the approaching meeting of the Grand Lodge.

I feel certain, dear sir and brother, that your sense of justice and of brotherly benevolence, will lead you to redress, as far as possible, the wrong which your correspondent has done us, and to publish the present answer in your number of the 28th inst., which will appear a few days before the meeting of the said Grand Lodge.

In order not to trespass on your space, I will abstain from entering into the particulars of the case, and present only a kind of summing up of our principal arguments.

1st. There is no provision in the Book of Constitutions forbidding English brothers to belong, at the same time, to different regular and accepted rites. Now, the Supreme Council of the Scotch Rite in France is a regular and accepted Masonic authority; they thought they had a right to give a warrant to some Jersey and French brothers, enabling them to form a new Scotch lodge here; this warrant is in due form. Therefore the brothers who founded that lodge, and those who have joined them, had a right to do so; and if they were before regular Masons, having been initiated in regular English lodges, they are still so now, as they have not forfeited their primitive title to participate in Masonic works, which, although conducted under a different rite, are, nevertheless, quite as regular as any Masonic work accomplished under the English Rite. Therefore it is a gratuitous affront to our Masonic character to describe us as irregular, and this affront will be resented by Past Masters as well as by simple brothers.

2nd. It is at variance with all Masonic principles to call irregular a lodge holding a warrant from such a respectable and universally-acknowledged Rite as the Scotch Rite in France. If the Supreme Council of that Rite was wrong in giving to our Jersey friends such a warrant, the Grand Lodge of England must obtain of them the withdrawal of that warrant; but, as long as my friends possess that regular warrant from an accepted Masonic authority, they form a regular lodge—they belong to a powerful and numerous Masonic body, represented in many countries, and as such they must be respected.

3rd. The Supreme Council was not wrong in giving that warrant to the founders of the new lodges, as there is in Jersey no lodge belonging to the Scotch Rite under the Grand Lodge of Edinburgh, and Jersey is not at all in the same political condition as "any county of England." Jersey is not represented in the Parliament; this island has its own States, the only legislative body which enacts laws binding it, under her Majesty's sanction in Privy Council. Jersey has its own Courts of Justice;

it is considered by Acts of Parliament as a foreign port, and as such has not been mentioned in the recent treaty of commerce with France. There is in this island a French population of no less than ten thousand inhabitants—a sixth of the whole population. The port of St. Helier is visited by Masons of all nations. It was but just to enable these French Masons to work in their own language and under their own Rite, and the special political situation of Jersey rendered this the easier.

4th. Jersey men have always defended their privileges with great energy, as petitions, signed by thousands, have shown every time any attempt has been made to deprive them of their independence. They are sincerely attached to their Sovereign, but, in order to show their loyalty the better, they wish to be left in full possession of their independence.

5th. The Queen, ten years ago, had sent here three orders of the Privy Council which dispossessed Jersey of its rights; but when she saw the consternation of the inhabitants, she withdrew these orders. May the Grand Lodge share in the generous feelings of the Sovereign, and acknowledge the existence of the new lodge, founded on the privileges of Jersey.

6th. These questions, arising from the pretensions of the different Grand Lodges, could not be settled by such severe measures as the *suspension objet* of this letter. The only means to solve them satisfactorily would be by convening a meeting of Masonic Amphyctryons. Till the moment when such a meeting takes place, tolerance and fraternity should be the watchword of Masonic Rites and authorities.

Believe me, dear Sir and Brother, sincerely yours,

A. DESMOULINS.

November 21st, 1863.

## PROFESSOR DONALDSON ON THE POSITION OF ARCHITECTURE.

(From the *Builder*.—Concluded from page 396.)

Passing to the subject of the nature and quality of our professional publications, I think it must be acknowledged, that the architectural illustrated works of late years, with the exception of Mr. Cockerell's last volume, and some other works, have not maintained the high standard which was generally prevalent some years ago. Where it is the intention of the author to publish transcripts of his own sketches, and not seriously and elaborately worked out drawings, lithography is undoubtedly the best imitation of the crisp, sparkling, and off-hand pencilling of the artist. But wherever the graver is used, it should be with the delicacy, refinement, and finish which distinguish Stuart's "Athens," the volumes of the Dilettanti Society, or the works of Britton, Pugin, Blore, and such standard authorities. The loose, scratchy, and guesswork execution of some productions does not worthily represent the art. The French, on the contrary, and the Germans, execute their engravings more elaborately and carefully, and with a higher finish. At this time there are two works publishing by Mons. Daly, at Paris; and there is one in London, professing to give practical examples of constructive architecture, and they allow of a comparison on this subject. The English work is a compilation of examples without selection. Details are given of cornices, mouldings, and other details, possessing no special beauty or grace, and taken apparently from the ordinary volume of Gibbs, of the last century. They are drawn to an enormous scale, as though the editor did not care to take the trouble to reduce them to a manageable size, and many of them repulsive from their vulgarity. There may be an excess in point of scale, and parts drawn to the size of execution often unnecessarily encumber such a work, and render it ponderous. In fact, the reader had better be referred at once to the original work from

which they have been copied. Great discrimination is required in works of this class; certain elements of selection should be observed, a degree of merit in point of taste and of talent as to the construction. There is no doubt that, in mere matters of execution, there may be many instances of most ingenious skill by practical mechanics, engineers, and others, who lay no claim to taste, and whose previous education may not have qualified them to invent combinations of form and detail, so as to invest construction with the nobility of artistic grace. In instances such as these, an editor of such a work would be wise to confine himself to the mere portions embodying the true value of the example, the scientific disposition and combination of the parts. But to give what is intended for mere ornament, but which is in truth mere disfigurement and caricature, is to be unjust to the designer and lay bare his weak point. Although the price of such a publication to be generally purchasable should be placed at the lowest remunerative figure, yet the execution ought never to be coarse and negligent; nor should there be neglect either in the selection or arrangement of the details. Nor ought it to be a reproach, that many of the finest and most interesting and instructive works of recent time are absent, as though mediocre practitioners, anxious to make their names known, may have been but too happy to volunteer illustrations, and the editor no less ready to accept the costless sheets, which might swell his work at little expense.

Mons. Daly's publications offer a striking contrast to the preceding, though they have somewhat of a like object. The illustrations of the "*Revue d'Architecture*" are drawn and engraved with the utmost refinement and finish, and show an earnest loving treatment of the subjects. And I must notice with emphasis the graceful and elegant manner in which he has got up the "*Architecture Privée, or Domestic Architecture of the Nineteenth Century, under Napoleon III.*" being new houses of Paris and the suburbs, consisting of plans, elevations, and sections, and details of doors, windows, staircases, painted decorations, chimneys, gardens, &c., the plates all executed on steel. The selection is made with peculiar care, and I feel that those who are refined in taste will always require, in such illustrations, the chaste rendering of such a work as this, which can alone worthily illustrate whatever there may be of graceful design in the original, and which a coarse execution will only debase and disfigure. We might wish less repetition in the examples of the same sentiment, taste, and distribution, and which becomes to a degree irksome, and we may desire more practical details as to the structural combinations; but, in point of execution, these volumes are fine instances of care and finish, and offer a standard to which it would be desirable for us not to be inferior. We were the first in our "*Stuart's Athens*" to give the highest tone of illustration for architectural works, which the French have been eager to equal and surpass.

You will recollect with what careful deliberation the Institute drew up a scale of charges for professional services. It was anticipated that this would prove a useful guide, producing uniformity of practice on this delicate and important point; and, at the same time that it justified the architect in his fair claims, it should prevent an exaggerated charge for remuneration discreditable to the general body of the profession. And happily many cases have occurred in which such questions have been settled to the satisfaction of parties by mere reference to this scale, and legal intervention and misunderstandings avoided. But I am sorry to say that instances have arisen, in my own experience, with regard to some practitioners, not members of our body, and imperfectly acquainted with its scope and tendency, in which the scale of the Institute has been quoted to support unreasonable demands; and, although worded with every care to avoid misinterpretation, it has been adduced to justify claims greater than intended or justifiable. It is to be re-

membered by us, that this scale was meant not merely for the protection of the employed, but also for the protection of the employer; and that any attempt to contravene that great principle, and to render it a pretext for an excessive recompense, will be contrary to the spirit of integrity and high honour which should distinguish such a body as ours. Wherever called upon to give an opinion as to its intent and bearing, any doubt which may arise should be interpreted in the most liberal manner for the employer, since it was our body which drew up the scheme. Upon no other ground will this scale of charges be entitled to be considered as fair and impartial, or referred to as equitable, authoritative, and conclusive upon such questions.

It is subject for satisfaction to notice, that the Metropolitan Board have, with most creditable despatch, recently accepted a tender to the amount of more than half a million, for the execution of the portion of the Thames Embankment on the north side from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge, and that particulars are preparing for the section from the Temple to Blackfriars. It is to be assumed that the like movement may take place in regard to the south side, and that thus our noble river may have its banks faced with a continuous line of quays, which will at the same time sweep away the mud deposits that poison the water and the air, and will give it that aspect of majesty suited to the metropolis of a great empire. It is gratifying to observe that the leading features of these quays will display a certain artistic treatment, and will not be like the railway bridges which span the Thames in the same locality, hideous masses of utilitarian skill. We congratulate, also, the public in London and Dublin upon their being roused to the consideration of the frightful erections contemplated by railway companies, and of some which even now deform certain of our principal thoroughfares and threaten others. There has been too much indifference hitherto to the important influence of architectural taste on the convenience and enjoyment of the public. If proposed works embodied a useful purpose, the consideration of their forming decorative objects was regarded as non-essential; and we have thus certainly allowed many disgraceful disfigurements in the metropolis. In France it is the reverse. As in Athens, the rude speaker, however eloquent, who sinned in his grammar or his quantities, was hooted down; so in Paris public improvements are not tolerated unless treated as public embellishments. The consequence is, that Paris, under the spirited and enlightened renovations of Napoleon III., seconded by the æsthetic tendencies of the public mind, has become the queen of European capitals. She leaves all others at an immeasurable distance by the noble disposition of the new thoroughfares, the amplitude of the streets and public areas, the nobility of the public edifices, and the tasteful decoration of the private dwellings. It has become the fitting and enjoyable residence of a highly-refined, intelligent people, whose life is not wholly absorbed in the cares of business or the mere mania of amassing wealth.

Much of this conduct of ours arises in part from the unwillingness of the Government authorities to incur responsibility; still more from the niggardly parsimony of Parliament to afford the requisite funds. Only the other day the Chief Commissioner was precluded from entertaining the proposal to make the newly-proposed and leading street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, 80 feet wide, instead of 70 feet, because he felt assured that Parliament would refuse the extra amount (some £100,000);—and this in the face of the increasing traffic in the City, and the inadequate width of any of its largest thoroughfares. My feeling is, that it would be wise in Parliament, as being of the highest benefit to the empire, if public subventions, as in France, were given, in order to promote a spirit of reformation in our towns. There are many which, by the tide of manufactures and commerce, have from insignificant villages become em-

poriums of trade; and, however extended in all directions, have retained the original narrow high street, and the ways and alleys opening thereunto; so as to maintain and paralyse additions in the like stunted dimensions. They thus still present cramped tortuous lines of communication, without one grand avenue from north to south, or from east to west, to open up the way for the teeming tides of living beings who swarm the streets, hustling and impeding each other; or for the carriages, waggons, carts, and animals huddled into one mass of dead lock. If such contributions were once freely accorded in a certain proportion to any municipality, who would undertake the task and provide the main funds, we should soon find the spirit of improvement arise, petty local jealousies put to flight, higher aims entertained, and hopelessness of improvement superseded by energetic efforts to ameliorate and correct, and to accomplish grand and useful projects. Oh! for a ten years of the liberal and tasteful spirit for improvement which now pervades the whole of France, and England would accomplish great things.

There is also required some immediate interference by Parliament for the purpose of securing to the labouring classes more fitting dwellings than those swept away to make room for the metropolitan railways. There is wanting a greater consciousness of parental care in the authorities, whether the Parliament or the Government, to grapple with this difficult question. It is hedged in with difficulties; it is no one's special business; it carries with it no profit, and would have only the thankless reward which usually attends philanthropy. But it is a duty; the health, the happiness or misery of tens of thousands is involved in it; and it is a crime that, as a principle of action no longer to be deferred, the proper housing of the working classes lies in abeyance, and Parliament is heedless of the sufferings of the poor, and of their duty to undertake the remedy.

Mr. Hansard informs me that the Artificial Stone Committee, appointed in March last, have held eight meetings and investigated several processes, and tested by crushing at different dates after their manufacture each series of samples. These proofs necessarily take considerable time at each meeting, and extend over many weeks; this has prevented the committee from being ready with their report at this the commencement of the session. They think it likewise advisable, before arriving at any conclusion, to submit several of the samples to the exposure of the weather during the winter season, and to note the effect, if any, of frost after wet, or sudden change of temperature upon them. During their investigation the committee have taken the opportunity to test the strength of other materials, viz.:—bricks, cements, slate, stones, marble, and woods, the comparative results of which they hope, when finished, will prove interesting to the Institute. Some startling questions present themselves on this topic:—How is it that all at once we find out that none of our natural stones in common use are fit for construction, but liable to rapid decay? How is it that it should be assumed to be more economical to go through the process of manufacture, and to transport the object to the work at a less cost than the natural stone itself? Why is it that the best beds of Bath, the most enduring of Portland, such as Sir Christopher Wren used at St. Paul's, cannot be extracted from the quarry and conveyed to London at less expense than the artificial product? Are we prepared to put up with the dingy, opaque, and unartistic effect of the artificial stone, when the varied tints and the transparent tones give so great a charm to the natural material in buildings? Are we sure of their permanence?

You are aware, gentlemen, that a considerable body of admirers of the late Mr. A. Welby Pugin, anxious to mark their respect for his memory, and for the eminent services he had rendered in the revival and just appreciation of Mediæval art, entered into a subscription and raised a sum amounting to about £1000. After much

deliberation and the due consideration of a variety of proposals, as to the best manner of carrying out this intention, it has been at length decided to realise a wish, expressed many years ago by Mr. Pugin, to found an endowment out of the annual dividends or proceeds arising from this principal sum, and to apply them yearly to assist a well-qualified student to travel for not less than eight weeks in the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, for the purpose of studying Mediæval architecture in Great Britain, whether in ancient or modern buildings;—no person who has once held the studentship being eligible for re-election. In the first year the election is proposed to be made by four certain members of the committee of subscribers and five Fellows of the Institute. In subsequent years it will be by a committee of nine Fellows of the Institute to be named by the council. A declaration of trust is proposed to be made, placing the control of the said fund under certain regulations in the council of the Institute for ever. A draft declaration of trust has been prepared by the committee of subscribers and submitted to the council, and will soon be brought before the members for their consideration and adoption.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would observe, that art is a magic power. It is beyond the ken of human cunning. It is an instinct—an innate principle of fervid imagination; be its workings slow, laborious, like those of a Rousseau or a Byron, or glowing and ready like those of a Michael Angelo or a Vanbrugh, still it is the same divine gift: with some it is on the very surface, with others deeper seated, and only to be realised by immense toil. However powerful poetry, music, painting, or sculpture may be, as arresting the attention, fascinating one's faculties of thought or reason, speaking with a thrill to every emotion, pleasing, teaching, ennobling; yet architecture, by other means and by instruments the most rude, is at once more necessary to man, and still more absorbs his feelings and his admiration. Out of the crudest materials and mis-shapen masses she creates pile upon pile—gives them a grace not their own—combines them with a skill at which the most scientific are lost in wonder. Her monuments, under the accumulations of centuries or overgrown with creepers and lichens, employ the learned to explore their origin and destination. In them they discover unthought of secrets of past times—graces in their proportions, beauty in their ornaments, and hidden art in their paintings. They may reveal a nation *long since forgotten or before known only in name*. Architecture enriches the desert, as at Palmyra, with vistas of continuous colonnades and splendid palaces, and offers a halting-place of safety to the weary traveller, security to the wealth of commerce. On the bare rock she raises piles of vast magnificence and fanes of matchless beauty, in whose very fractured stones successive races seek for a hidden law of beauty, an inspiration to enable them to revive the truest aim of art—nature's most exquisite transcript. Who is there that wanders among the stately ruins of the Athenian Acropolis or the sublime memorials of the Roman Forum, and does not envy the glory of those past ages of classic art? Who can contemplate those traditions and mysterious sublimities of the creation of the middle ages, and does not feel his heart throb with powerful emotion? Who does not dwell with delight upon the works of that race of merchant princes who, upon the shifting sands of the water-covered lagoons, could rear up those stately piles which bear the names of the Grimani, Balbi, Vendramini, Foscari, and bid wood, stone, brick, and marble speak with stirring effect to those who have eyes to see and taste to appreciate: men who with fierce republican pride might have challenged cardinals, princes, popes, and kings and emperors to produce nobler realities out of fiction? The architect it is, who, with his pencil and compass, with a mind full of deep things, under God's providence and with his brave heart, creates all this and toils on unheeded, often misunderstood, frequently

blamed, rarely encouraged except by his own bright star of hope and faith. Let us, then, work on with the consciousness of something within us, which may, sooner or later, before or when in the grave, be at length understood, admired, and honoured by our fellow man.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### FREEMASONRY AND THE INQUISITION.

Our brethren at the present day have no idea of the persecution that Freemasons underwent at the hands of the Roman Catholic priesthood, on the continent, about the end of last century. This having been doubted by a young and zealous brother, who says, if it is printed in *THE MAGAZINE* he shall see it, I send an extract from *The Sufferings of John Coustos, for Freemasonry, in the Inquisition*, as it may be interesting to the brother alluded to, as well as to many others. Coustos says:—

"During my stay in this miserable dungeon I was taken three times before the Inquisition. The first thing they made me do was, to swear on the Bible that I would not reveal the secrets of the Inquisition, but declare the truth with regard to all such questions as they should put to me: they added, 'That it was their firm opinion that Masonry could not be founded on such good principles as I, in my former interrogatories, had affirmed; and that, if this society of Freemasons were so virtuous as I pretended, there was no occasion for their concealing, so very industriously, the secrets of it.'

"I told them, 'That as secrecy naturally excited curiosity, this induced great numbers of persons to enter into the society; that all the money given by members at their admission were reserved for works of charity; that, by the secrets which the several members practised, a true Mason instantly knew whether a stranger, who would introduce himself into a lodge, was really a Freemason; that, was it not for such precautions, this society would form confused assemblies of all sorts of people, who, as they were not obliged to pay obedience to the charter of the lodge, it, consequently, would be impossible to keep them within the bounds of that decorum and good manners which are exactly observed, upon certain penalties, by all Freemasons.'

"That the reason why women were excluded this society was, to take away all occasion for calumny and reproach, which would have been unavoidable had they been admitted into it. Further, that since women had, in general, been always considered as not very well qualified to keep a secret, the founders of the society of Freemasons, by their exclusion of the other sex, thereby gave a signal proof of their prudence and wisdom.' They then insisted upon my revealing to them the secrets of this art. 'The oath,' says I, 'taken by me at my admission, never to divulge them, directly or indirectly, will not permit me to do it; my conscience forbids me, and I therefore hope your lordships are too equitable to use compulsion.' They declared—'That my oath was nothing in their presence, and that they would absolve me from it.' 'Your lordships,' continued I, 'are very gracious, but, as I am firmly persuaded that it is not in the power of any being upon earth to free me from my oath, I am firmly determined never to violate it.' This was more than enough to make them order me back to my dungeon, where, a few days after, I was seized with a violent sickness. A physician was sent to me, who, finding me exceedingly ill, made a report thereof to the Inquisition. These, on being informed of it, gave immediate orders for my being removed from the frightful dungeon, into another which admitted some glimmering of daylight. They appointed, at the same time, another prisoner to look after me during my sickness, which, very happily, was not of long continuance.

"Being recovered I was again brought before the Inquisitors, who asked me several new questions with regard to the secrets of Masonry; 'and whether, since my abode in Lisbon, I had received any Portuguese into the society?' I replied 'that I had not: that it was true, indeed, that Don Emanuel de Sausa, Lord of Calliario, and captain of the German guards, hearing the person was at Lisbon who had made the Duke de Villeroy a Freemason, by order of the French King, Louis XV., Don Emanuel had desired M. de Chavigny, at that time Minister of France at the Portuguese court, to inquire for me; but that upon my being told that the King of Portugal would not per-

mit any of his subjects to be Freemasons, I had desired two of the brethren to wait on M. de Calliario above-mentioned, and acquaint him with my fears; and to assure him, at the same time, that in case he could obtain the king's leave, I was ready to receive him into the society; I being resolved not to do any thing which might draw upon me the indignation of his Portuguese Majesty; that M. de Calliario, having a very strong desire to enter into our society, declared that there was no foundation for what I had observed in regard to his Majesty's prohibition, it being unworthy the regal dignity to concern itself with such trifles. However, being certain that what I had mentioned proceeded from very good authority, and knowing that M. de Calliario was a nobleman of great economy, I found no other expedient to disengage myself from him, than by demanding fifty moidores for his admission; a demand which, I was persuaded, would soon lessen, if not entirely suppress, the violent desire he might have to enter into the society.'

"To this one of the Inquisitors said, 'That it was not only true that his Portuguese Majesty had forbid any of his subjects to be made Freemasons, but that there had been fixed up, five years before, upon the doors of all the churches in Lisbon, an order from his Holiness strictly enjoining the Portuguese in general not to enter into that society; and even excommunicated all such as were then, or should afterwards, become members of it.' Here I besought them to consider that, 'If I had committed any offence in practising Masonry at Lisbon, it was merely through ignorance, I having resided but two years in Portugal; that further, the circumstance just now mentioned by them, entirely destroyed the charge brought against me, viz., of my being the person who introduced Freemasonry in Portugal.' They answered, 'That as I was one of the most zealous partisans of this society, I could not but have heard, during my abode in Lisbon, the orders issued by the Holy Father.' I silenced them by the comparison I made between myself and a traveller (a foreigner), who, going to their capital city, and spying two roads leading to it, one of which was expressly forbid (upon pain of the severest punishment) to strangers, though without any indication or tokens being set up for this purpose; that this stranger should thereby strike accidentally, merely through ignorance, into the forbidden road.

"They afterwards charged me with drawing away Roman Catholics of other nations residing in Lisbon. I represented to them, 'That Roman Catholics must sooner be informed of the Pope's injunction than I who was a Protestant; that I was firmly of opinion, that the severe orders issued by the Roman Pontiff, had not a little induced many to enter into the society; that a man who was looked upon as a heretic was no ways qualified to win over persons who considered him as such; that a Freemason who professed the Romish religion was, I presumed, the only man fit to seduce and draw away others of the same persuasion with himself; to get into their confidence and remove successfully such scruples as might arise in their minds, both with regard to the injurious reports concerning Masonry, and to the Pope's excommunication; of which a vile heretic entertained an idea far different from that of the Romanists.' They then sent me back to my dungeon. Being again ordered to be brought before the inquisitors, they insisted upon my letting them into the secrets of Masonry; threatening me in case I did not comply. I persisted as before, in refusing to break my oath, and besought them to write, or give orders for writing, to his Portuguese Majesty's ministers both at London and Paris, to know from them whether anything was ever done in the assemblies of Freemasons, repugnant to decency and morality, to the dictates of the Romish faith, or to the obedience which every good Christian owes to the injunctions of the monarch in whose dominions he lives.' I observed further, 'that the King of France, who is the eldest son of the Church, and despotic in his dominions, would not have ordered his favourite to enter into a society proscribed by Mother Church, had he not been firmly persuaded, that nothing was transacted in their meetings contrary to the state or to religion.' I then referred them to Mr. Dogood, an Englishman, who was both a Roman Catholic and a Freemason. This gentleman had travelled with, and was greatly beloved by, Don Pedro Antonio, the king's favourite, and who (I observed farther), having settled a lodge in Lisbon fifteen years before, could acquaint them, in case he thought proper, with the nature and secrets of Masonry. The inquisitors commanded me to be taken back to my dismal abode.

"Appearing again before them, they did not once mention the secrets of Masonry, but took notice that I in one of my examinations had said, that it was a duty incumbent on Freemasons

to assist the needy; upon which they asked whether I had ever relieved a poor object? I named to them a lying-in woman, a Romanist, who being reduced to extreme misery, and hearing that Freemasons were very charitable, she addressed herself to me, and I gave her a moidore. I added, 'that the convent of the Franciscans having been burnt the fathers made a gathering, and I gave them on the exchange three quarters of a moidore.' I declared further, 'That a poor Roman Catholic who had a large family, and could get no work, being in the utmost distress, had been recommended to me by some Freemasons, with a request that we would make a purse among ourselves in order to set him up again, and thereby enable him to support his family; that accordingly we raised among seven of us, Freemasons, ten moidores, which money I myself put into his hands.' They then asked me, 'Whether I had given my own money in alms.' I replied, 'that these arose from the forfeits of such Freemasons as had not behaved properly in the meetings of the society.' 'What are the faults,' said they, 'committed by your brother Masons which occasion their being fined?' 'Those,' said I, 'who take the name of God in vain, pay a quarter of a moidore; such as utter any other oath, or pronounce obscene words, forfeit a new crusade; all who are turbulent or refuse to obey the orders of the Master of the lodge, are likewise fined.' They remanded me back to my dungeon, having first inquired the name and habitation of the several persons hinted at a little higher; on which occasion I assured them, that 'the last mentioned was not a Freemason; and that the brethren assisted, indiscriminately, all sorts of people, provided they were real objects of charity.' They then employed all the powers of their rhetoric to prove, 'That it became me to consider my imprisonment, by order of the Holy Office, as an effect of the goodness of God; who, 'they added, 'intended to bring me to a serious way of thinking; and, by this means lead me into the paths of truth, in order that I might labour efficaciously for the salvation of my soul. That I ought to know that Jesus Christ had said to St. Peter, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' whence it was my duty to obey the injunctions of his Holiness, he being St. Peter's successor.' I replied with spirit and resolution, that 'I did not acknowledge the Roman Pontiff either as successor to St. Peter, or as infallible; that I relied entirely, with regard to doctrine, on the Holy Scriptures, these being the sole guide of our faith; I besought them to let me enjoy, undisturbed, the privileges allowed the English in Portugal; that I was resolved to live and die in the communion of the Church of England; and, therefore, that all the pains they might take to make a convert of me would be in vain.'—Ex. Ex.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC LADY DESIROUS OF JOINING OUR INSTITUTION AT MILAN.

"A Kentish Matron," whom a brother at Rheims, possessed of some mysterious art, having read her letter, pronounces from her handwriting, to be young and comely, is mistaken in her supposition that a lady, my near relative, was initiated into Masonry during her stay at Milan last year. She had indeed a desire to join our institution there, but being a priory Roman Catholic, before taking any steps she consulted her Director, the Abbé \*\*\*\*, who sent her a translation of some lines of the bulls of Popes Clement XII. and Benedict XIV., visiting Freemasons with excommunication. All desire of joining our institution at Milan or elsewhere was thus effectually extinguished.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

### ANTIQUITY OF MASONIC DEGREES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit to rectify one or two errors of misprint, which occur in your last number, and in my last communication.

R. Phud, for instance, should read R. Flud, and R. de Phutibus, R. de Fluctibus. The dates 1717 and 1723 should be, respectively, 1617 and 1623.

I omitted, I find, to mention a curious little French work, published also at Paris in 1623, entitled "Instruction a la France, sur la verité de l'histoire des Frères de la Rose Croix."

There are one or two other typographical mistakes in my last communication, which I must request your readers to correct for themselves.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

EBOR.

November 23rd, 1863.

[The dates and the majority of the other errors, even to a name which he complains of as being mis-spelt, are "Ebor's" own, we having referred to the copy to see where the blame really attached.—Ed.]

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“Ebor” will excuse me for again forwarding the following extracts from a York document, dated 1786, which is in the handwriting of Blanchard, who was Secretary, not to the lodge, but to the whole rite. No doubt the old York Masons held, as is almost universally the case, that the military element of the Hospitallers was the addition of the nine first Templars —“We, the G.G.C. of the G. and R.E. of all England, held at York, do by the power and authority vested in us from the earliest ages of E.K., and derived to us from the successors of that worthy S.K.T., S(ir) G(odfrey) B(ouillon), the first C(hristian) K(ing) of Jerusalem.”

Few well read High Grade Masons will probably dispute that there were three or more versions of the Rose Croix, all of antiquity in different countries, viz., Knights of the Eagle, K. of the Rosy Cross, and Heredom Templars, as they styled themselves, of York. I should look to no better authority on the York rite than the Humber Lodge, Hull, as, to this day, they have, I am happy to say, strenuously refused to adopt the London innovations; and it was stated from the minutes, some months ago, in your pages, that in 1802 they worked the Knight Templar with the old English Heredom or Orange Masonry. A friend suggests Heredom—earthly house—crypt. Had they a Kadosh degree other than the Priestly, after mentioned? I think not.

This rite would be equivalent to the Knights of the East and West, and Rose Croix of the Arras Chapter, and the present K.D.S.H. may have been superadded on the Arras system from some Templar rite. I, therefore, suppose that Dunckerley, to consolidate Masonry, placed the Templar above the Heredom, or Rosy Cross, or Knights of the Eagle, but that his system was not generally adopted. If any one can prove I am wrong in this, I will thank him to do so. Whatever York was, it is very evident to me, from long study of the point, that it was not what we now consider, a general assembly of operatives; and it had and claimed the privilege of making Craft, Arch, and Templars.

The Hashhasheens, called also Bathenians, from their secret knowledge of mysteries and their meanings (Herbelot), I have sufficient reading and charity to believe they were very much maligned. We Europeans dislike secret warfare, which, to the Eastern nations, is second nature; but, looking at the question in a humane point of view, whether was their slaughter of one obnoxious individual, or two armies, better?

I believe the R.A. to be so ancient that it is the word or creative energy of Plato. A Frenchman reads it, cabalistically, Ho-Hi-He-she; which brings us to the Ptah and Khem, or creative power of the Deity, of the ancient Egyptians.

When it was found safe to give the Order of Rosy Cross publicity in Germany, they fixed upon the mystical or allegorical pilgrimage of Rosy Cross, just as, when Anderson determined to reform Speculative Masonry, he declined the previous philosophical claims



of Pythagoras, Homer, &c., and adopted a guild pedigree, tracing architecture up to Adam, and forgetting that, to a comparatively recent period, all architecture was in the hands of monks, through whom we must have received our ceremonies.

Dr. Oliver asserts that Raleigh was a Rosicrucian :—

"Give me a *scallop shell* of quiet,  
My *staff* of faith to walk upon,  
My *scrip* of joy, immortal *diet*,  
My *battle* of salvation,  
My *gown* of glory, *hope's* true gauge,  
And then I'll take my *pilgrimage*."

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

△.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Bro. "Ebor" says I know as well as he does that in 1715, and long before 1715, the same system as we have now was in full operation in all its leading particulars in this country. I know nothing of the kind—I wish I did—I have for years been seeking for evidence to prove it. The "Legend of Hiram" and the Master Mason's degree was unknown in 1646 (Sloane MSS. 3848). In 1682, Freemasons were admitted in a lodge of Fellow Crafts (Ashmole), and according to Dr. Oliver ("Freemasons Treasury," page 234) there were no regular lodges at that time, and the brethren met at considerable intervals, as chance might direct. About the year 1717 (says Ahim. Rez., p. xxiii, ed. 1813), some joyous companions *who had passed the degree of a Craft*, though very rusty, resolved to form a lodge for themselves, in order, by conversation, to recollect what had formerly been dictated to them; or, if that should be found impracticable, to substitute something new, which for the future might pass for Masonry among themselves. At this meeting the question was asked whether any person in the assembly knew the Master's part, and being answered in the negative, it was resolved that the deficiency should be made up by a new composition. In fact, Master Masons existed long before the third degree was invented.

Now, does our Bro. "Ebor" mean to say that the ancient ritual, without the third degree, was the same we have now, like the play of Hamlet, leaving out the Prince of Denmark? Yet he says, of this, plenty of evidence is happily forthcoming; indeed, it may, without fear of contradiction, be affirmed that there is substantial evidence which goes back to the middle of the 17th century, as the identity of our Craft ritual is now as then. Then why, in the name of common sense, does not he produce it?

But do we not lay too much stress on mere ritualism, which, after all, is but the outer clothing, not the soul within? By its very nature, handed down to us by oral tradition, affected by the lapse of ages, the change of language and customs, the advancement of knowledge, and the introduction of a purer system of morality and religion, a ritual must be subject to constant revisions.

"Delta" says English Masonry, meaning the Craft ritual, cannot boast of more than fifty years; yet the records of Grand Lodge go back to a century and a half. In 1787, Grand Lodge recognised the Grand Elected Knight, K.D.S.H. (see "Cumberland Masonry"). In 1785, German Rosicrucianism embodied Craft Masonry, Templarism, and the N.P.U. ("Mysterium Magnum Studium Universale Altona," 1785). In 1722, all Masons were commanded to respect the Knights K.D.S.H. (Dr. Leeson). In 1314, the Royal Order of H.R.D.M., the Scottish Rose Croix, was instituted by Robert Bruce; and in 1147, the ancient Kilwinning brethren were told "that you mak, instruct, and teach the Masonry of St. John, in all its pairs and secrets, and as lik belted Knights and cross-legged Knights with armour."

Indeed, however modern may be the ritual of the antiquity of Symbolic Masonry, no doubt has ever been

hazarded; and we find in 1155 the Grand Master of the Templars, when in the full plenitude of their power and greatness, honouring the Craft by exercising the office of their Grand Master (Preston). Nor did this fraternal act pass unrequited by the brethren; for when sinking under the malignant attacks of their enemies, the Templars were robbed of their possessions, and their Grand Master burnt alive by the most Christian king, Philip the Fair, several of the English Knights, instead of flying to Scotland, found refuge in the religious foundations in Yorkshire. That Freemasons were patronised by the monkish orders, history contains ample proof; and among the more aged inmates, the Templars, there is every reason to believe, would have met many of their old companions of the battle-fields of Palestine. At least this is certain, Freemasonry from this period assumed a new phase; for the title of one of the oldest lodges of the Craft was the Druidical Lodge, or Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, or Templar Encampment of York.

Indeed, from this time Templarism and Masonry have been so completely entwined that it is impossible for the Masonic historian to untwist the thread; and whilst every Templar is bound, by his Masonic obligation, to uphold the dignity of our venerable Order, Craft Masons must feel some pride in being so closely affiliated with the descendants of a body whose gallant deeds in the defence of the holy Christian faith has been the theme of every historian, and who include in their ranks the most highly educated and influential members of the society of Freemasons.

Very far am I from wishing to depreciate universal Freemasonry, but I wish to see Christian Masonry go hand in hand with the moral teachings of the Craft. Bro. "Ebor" and many other of our most zealous brethren may differ with me as to the antiquity of several of the degrees and chivalric orders—that is fair ground for mutual argument and research—but there is one point on which we must all agree, and I cannot do better than close this letter in the words of our eloquent and reverend Bro. Oliver—"The days are come when the real must supersede the ideal. Truth cannot always be at a discount amongst us, nor fable be the acknowledged basis of the system. To be acknowledged and esteemed by the outer world, Freemasonry must *ex necessitate rei*, renounce its indefensible theories, and trust its celebrity to the firm and immovable pillar of unquestionable and unquestioned verity. The Masonry of the past must be purified from all fabulous relics of a superstitious age, that the residuum may be beautifully and transparently bright and clean."

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
ROSÆ CRUCIS.

Nov. 24, 1863.

#### LODGE OF HARMONY (No. 600).

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At the regular monthly meeting of the above Lodge, held November 19th, the following resolution was passed unanimously, and the Secretary was instructed to record the same in the minutes of the lodge, and to forward a copy to the Editor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE for insertion therein:—

"That the Lodge of Harmony (No. 600), having been interested observers of the correspondence between their esteemed and worthy 'Treasurer' and 'Investigator,' in the columns of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, feel it incumbent upon them to express, by a vote of its members in lodge assembled, their unqualified approval of the course taken by their Treasurer in that correspondence."

I, therefore, respectfully ask you to allow the above to appear in your next issue,

And remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
S. O. BAILEY, P.M. and Sec.  
of Lodge of Harmony (No. 600).

November 23rd, 1863.

## THE ROYAL ARCH.

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

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words in opposition to the decision of Grand Chapter in relation to Sunday meetings in your valuable paper. I had no idea what bigotry there could be shown by a few companions in and about London that Grand Chapter should use such dictatorial means to coerce companions of private chapters when to meet; on the contrary, I have always understood that to choose the day of meeting belonged exclusively to the companions themselves. With all due deference to Grand Chapter, there is another little discrepancy which I do not see how Grand Chapter is to get out of. What are they going to do with the warrants granted to meet on Sundays? As for the success of working the warrants on Sundays, I can speak favourably, for I have known many chapters that owe their success to Sunday meetings alone. I know others that have changed their day of meeting from Sunday that have only met two or three times, and then the attendance has fallen off till they have not been able to meet oftener than once a year.

As another reason for Sunday meetings, the strongest argument with companions in the country for taking private rooms, or building Masonic Halls, is that the companions could meet without annoyance from either landlord or any other party; but here Grand Chapter steps in to do police business, the members of country chapters being afraid, I suppose, that they are not obeying the laws of the country in which they live. I should have understood Comp. Warren if he had said "the laws of the country in which I do, or may, reside;" but not having promised anything of the sort when I was exalted, excuse me for not seeing the inference.

In conclusion, allow me to say that London is not England, with all its bright notions.

I am, yours fraternally,

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF A CHAPTER  
IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

## CAN A WARDEN INITIATE?

"Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?"

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

"Bro. Blackburn," evidently, sticks to the guild degree. Now, the Scottish lodges are the only ones, I believe, that can prove a regular descent; and, if he will examine into their history, he will find that the Senior Warden was the Deputy of the Deacon or Master, and the Junior lately appointed as the Deputy of the Senior, there being no secret ceremony of installation of W.M. I therefore hold, rightly or wrongly, that anything the Master could do, devolved upon the Wardens, in his absence.

No doubt the same rule applies to Speculative Masonry, which I believe to be of great antiquity, though it is probable the three were considered one. A speech delivered at York, in 1726, by a Junior Warden, states, "I am not only particularly obliged to take care that, during my administration, neither the revenue nor the arcana of the lodge be either embezzled or exposed to vulgar eyes;" and further on says, "I would not, in this, be thought to derogate from the dignity of my office, which, as the learned Verstegan observes, is a title of trust and power, warden and guardian being synonymous terms."

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

△.

A rich man one day asked a man of wit what sort of a thing opulence was. "It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest man."

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

## MASONIC MEMS.

His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, Prov. G.M. for Lincoln, has kindly undertaken to preside at the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows on the 27th January next. The number of brethren who have kindly handed in their names as Stewards is fifty-five.

At the meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence on Wednesday, 18th inst., Bro. Capt. Creaton, P.G.D., in the chair, twenty-one petitioners were relieved, the sums granted amounting to £212 2s.; and one petition was deferred.

## GRAND LODGE.

The following is the official agenda of the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge, on Wednesday, 2nd December, 1863:—

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 2nd. September, to be read and put for confirmation.
2. Nomination of a Grand Master for the year ensuing.

*Business not disposed of in September last, viz. :—*

3. Appeal of Bro. the Rev. A. Wallace, of Newport, Isle of Wight, against the decision of the Provincial Grand Master of the Isle of Wight, in the matter of a complaint laid before him on the 19th February, 1863.

4. Election of twelve Past Masters to serve on the Board of Benevolence.

5. The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz. :—

Bro. John Snow, of the Domestic Lodge (No 177), London .....	£50 0 0
„ Thomas Gunter, of the Lodge of Prudence (No. 388), Halesworth .....	30 0 0
„ James Davidson, of the Vitruvian Lodge (No. 87), London .....	50 0 0

## 6. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

*To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.*

The Board of General Purposes beg to report as follows:—

1. A complaint was preferred by Bro. Richard J. Duck, of the Merchant Navy Lodge (No. 781, late No. 1082), Poplar, against his lodge, for having improperly excluded him from membership. The W.M. attended the board pursuant to summons, and produced the warrant and books of the lodge, but as it appeared, on investigation, that the formalities required by the "Book of Constitutions," page 65, Articles 20 and 21, in reference to proceeding to exclude a brother, had not been complied with, the board, without going further into the case, or expressing any opinion on the merits, resolved "That the exclusion of Bro. Duck was irregular, and that he was consequently still a member of the Merchant Navy Lodge."

2. A complaint was preferred by the Board of Benevolence against the Lodge of Friendship (No. 206, late 248), London, for neglecting, on three successive monthly meetings of the Board of Benevolence, to attend and support the petition of the widow of a brother whose petition for relief the lodge had recommended as deserving. The W.M. attended the board, pursuant to summons, with the warrant and books of the lodge,



and, admitting his non-attendance, stated that he had thought another member of the lodge would have attended for him. The Board resolved "That the complaint was proved, and that the W.M. be severely reprimanded for neglecting to attend in support of a petition recommended by his lodge; and further that the lodge be fined one guinea." The W.M. was called in and reprimanded accordingly. The fine being paid, the warrant and books were returned to the W.M., and he was ordered to have the sentence of the board read in open lodge, and entered on the minutes.

3. The board have had under their consideration the great increase of work in the office of the Grand Secretary, arising from the continuing extension of the Craft, and the consequent necessity of further assistance to prevent an accumulation of arrears of business. The board are of opinion that a further increase in the staff of clerks is absolutely necessary, and beg to recommend "That Grand Lodge do sanction the appointment of an additional clerk in the Grand Secretary's Office, at a salary not exceeding £100 per annum."

4.—The board regret to be obliged to have to recommend that the following lodges, viz., the Wear Lodge (No. 427, late No. 618), Chester-le-street, Durham, and the Sefton Lodge (No. 680, late 980), Waterloo, Liverpool, East Lancashire, which have been repeatedly applied to, but have made no returns since September, 1859, be summoned to attend the meeting of Grand Lodge in March next, to show cause why they should not respectively be erased.

5.—The board further beg to report that they have arranged for the immediate issue of the "Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book for 1864," with certain alterations and improvements, at the reduced price of 2s. per copy.

(Signed) J. LLEWELLYN EVANS,

Freemasons' Hall, London, President.  
18th November, 1863.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 13th November inst., shewing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £2855 10s. 3d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £713 8s. 1d., to the Fund of General Purposes £1710 11s. 6d., and there is in the unappropriated account £481 10s. 8d.

#### 7.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

*To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient and Accepted Masons of England.*

The Committee on Grand Lodge Property beg to report that they have continued with their work; that the cottages in Queen's-place, and the houses Nos. 59 and 60, Great Queen-street have been sold by auction and have been pulled down, so that the ground will be cleared for the builders to commence upon the first section of the new works as soon as the contracts are entered into.

The committee have appointed Bro. S. B. Wilson to act for them in reference to the contracts, and they are in daily expectation of receiving the estimates of the builders.

The committee have the pleasure to inform Grand Lodge that they have made arrangements for the purchase of a piece of land in New-yard (adjoining the south-west end of the present property of the Society) for the sum of £500; this property they consider will be a very desirable acquisition to the society.

In consequence of an erroneous report which the committee are informed has been circulated, they desire to state for the information of Grand Lodge and of the brethren generally, that no part of the present buildings will be pulled down or taken

from the uses of the tenants or the Craft until the first section of the new buildings is completed and fit for use, and that when the executive and the Craft are in possession of their new premises the remainder of the building will be so carried on as to interfere as little as possible with the business of the tavern or the comfort of the brethren.

(Signed)

JOHN HAVERS,

London, November 18th, 1863.

Chairman.

8.—Appeal of Bro. Philip Baudains, of Lodge La Césarée (No. 590), Jersey, against his suspension from Masonic privileges by the Prov. G.M. of Jersey.

9.—Appeal of Bro. Charles A. Rondeaux, of Lodge La Césarée (No. 590), Jersey, against his suspension from Masonic privileges by the Prov. G.M. of Jersey.

10.—Appeal of Bro. K. Alavoine, of Lodge La Césarée (No. 590), Jersey, against his suspension from Masonic privileges by the Prov. G.M. of Jersey.

11.—Appeal of Bro. A. Desmoulins, and eight others of the Lodge La Césarée (No. 590), Jersey, against their suspension from Masonic privileges by the Prov. G.M. of Jersey.

#### NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

By Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, P.M. No. 130, Southampton:—"That in the event of the minutes of the last Grand Lodge being confirmed so far as regards the appointment of a Committee of thirteen members to consider the constitution, duties, and powers of the Committee or Lodge of Benevolence, &c., that the following brethren do constitute the said Committee:—

Bro. Charles A. Cottebruue,	Bro. Aeneas J. McIntyre,
" Edward Cox,	" John Savage,
" John L. Evans,	" Joseph Smith,
" David R. Farmer,	" J. Rankin Stebbing,
" Benjamin Head,	" John Symonds,
" Jabez Hogg,	" John Udall.
" Charles Lee,	

and the following brethren were also nominated by other members of the Grand Lodge to be on the said Committee, viz.:—

Bro. James J. Blake,	Bro. James Mason,
" Henry Bradley,	" Samuel E. Moss,
" James Brett,	" Joshua Nunn,
" Thomas G. Dickie,	" James R. Sheen,
" Samuel Gale,	" Thomas Tyrrell,
" Charles Lee,	" John A. Winsland."
" Morris Levinson,	

By Bro. Alfred Smith, W.M. No. 76, Winchester:—"That the Board of General Purposes be requested to alter and amend the 6th paragraph commencing on page 75 of the Constitutions relating to Masters and Wardens, and to define more strictly the powers of Wardens when 'ruling' a lodge."

The Appeal Cases are in the Grand Secretary's Office, and will be open for perusal till the meeting of Grand Lodge.

The new edition of the "Book of Constitutions" is now ready, price 1s. 6d. a copy, bound in cloth.

"The Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book for 1864" will be published in course of a few days, price 2s. a copy, bound in roan, with elastic band.

#### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—The regular meeting of this old established and flourishing lodge was held at Bro. C. Cathie's, the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, Southwark, on Tuesday, Nov. 17th. Amongst the members present were—Bros. Frederick Walters, W.M.; E. N. Levy, S.W.; H. Moore, J.W.; N. Lake, J.D.; J. C. Goodry, I.G.; D. Davies, P.M. and Treas.; C. Deans, P.M.; Hopton, Hurrell,

Jarvis, Dunjer, T. Moore, Powell, Watkins, Sard, Fenn, Cathie, and many others. The visitors included Bros. H. Potter, P.M. 11; H. Lodge, 13; G. Chapman, J.D. 147; J. Patte, I.G. 147; Spencer, W.M. 173; R. Welsford, P.M. 548; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M. 548; J. W. Weir, P.M. 25; T. C. Green, 871, and several more whose names we could not learn. The business consisted in initiating Messrs. Meagher and J. Delaney; passing Bros. Chipperfield, Cooper, and Denton; raising Bros. Morris and H. Levy, all of which were performed by Bro. Frederick Walters, W.M., in his usual perfect and agreeable manner.—The W. MASTER then proposed that the usual sum of £10 be given from the lodge funds in aid of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows at the same time reading an extract from the letter received from Bro. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec., asking the lodge to send a steward; and earnestly advising the necessity of some brother volunteering to fill that distinguished position.—Bro. E. N. LEVY, S.W., seconded the proposition, and informed the lodge that, if the motion was carried, he knew of a brother who would willingly accept the stewardship. This proposition was carried unanimously.—Bro. E. N. LEVY then informed the lodge that his brother, H. Levy, who had just been raised, would feel happy to undertake the responsibility of that position; and as his brother wished to receive all the support he could muster, he intended to commence his list with £10, and hoped to receive the usual liberal support of the members of the Mount Lebanon Lodge.—Bro. D. DAVIES, P.M. and Treas., in a feeling speech, spoke in favour of the Charity, and gave his name for £5 to support Bro. Levy in his good work.—The W. MASTER informed the brethren he would be happy to receive the names of all those who were willing to contribute their aid to this institution. This was responded to in a very liberal manner, as many of the brethren copied the W.M. in placing their annual subscriptions on Bro. Levy's list. The W.M. also cordially thanked them for their kindness in having during his year of office voted the sums of either £10 or £10 10s. on four different occasions, viz., twice to the Aged Freemason's Institution, once to the Girls' School, and once to the Boys' School, and also to those brethren who had been generous enough to stand stewards. He then gave a notice of motion for the next lodge meeting, "That the sum of £10 10s. be granted to the Girls' School."—Bro. H. LEVY returned his thanks to the brethren who had so nobly responded to his call, informing them that, although more than two years had elapsed since his initiation and passing, and the pressure of business had caused him apparently to neglect his Masonic duties, but he could assure them he felt a sincere, deep interest in Masonry, and he hoped his standing steward would be taken as a guarantee of the sincerity of his good intentions.—Bro. H. POTTER, P.M. 11, &c., having obtained the leave of the W.M., spoke on behalf of the petition for a new lodge, to be called the St. Mary Magdalen Lodge, to be held at the Tanners' Arms, Bermondsey, and in an able manner solicited the signatures of the members of the lodge.—Bro. F. WALTERS, W.M., replied, and said no person was more fully aware than himself how necessary it was for the good of the Craft that another lodge should be opened near them. The Mount Lebanon Lodge now numbered 100 members, and was, as a rule, well attended, and the great increase of their numbers annually (for even then he had received a communication from Bro. E. Harris, P.M. and Sec., who unfortunately was too ill to attend, that he had for the next meeting no less than five propositions) and he himself knew of three more, and all these new applications had been received since their last meeting, which had taken place on the previous Thursday, when two gentlemen were initiated. He considered, taking these facts into their consideration, also the excellent brother who was chosen as the first W.M., Bro. Potter, P.M. 11, &c., the able officers who were to support him, the intentions expressed of supporting the Masonic Charities, and the pressing want felt by this lodge for a new lodge, that it would receive the unanimous support of the lodge. This proposition was received with every kind feeling which was possible to evince, for there was not a dissenting voice; it was carried unanimously, and all the officers present signed it in open lodge.—Bro. H. POTTER thanked both the lodge, and particularly the W.M., for the kind treatment he had received at their hands. After four hours of labour the brethren sat down to a cold collation, served up in Bro. Cathie's usual superior manner.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 140).—The regular meeting of this old lodge was held on Wednesday, November 18th, at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich. Bro. Dr. William Scott, W.M., presided, and rendered all the ceremonies in his usual impressive

manner. There was a good attendance of the brethren. After business the brethren adjourned to Bro. Moore's, Globe Tavern, Royal-hill, where a superior banquet was in readiness. Visitors: F. Walters, W.M. 73; Vinten, S.D. 73; J. Hawker, 871, and many others.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE (No. 145, late 169).—The last meeting of 1863 was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Bro. Exall, W.M. The usual preliminaries having been gone through, Messrs. Horatio Chapman and Thomas were regularly initiated into Freemasonry, the chair being resigned by the W.M. to Bro. Blackburn, P.M., who expressed a wish to perform the ceremony, the initiates being his immediate friends. Bro. Carter was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Boyd, Treasurer, in the place of Bro. H. G. Warren, who resigned on the ground that he could not give such a close attention to the business of the lodge as he could wish. An Audit Committee having been appointed and other business transacted, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and a pleasant evening was spent.

LODGE OF JUSTICE (No. 147).—This lodge held its regular meeting at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford (Bro. J. Porter's), on Wednesday, 11th November. Bro. J. A. Green, W.M., assisted by his officers, opened the lodge, and in an able and efficient manner initiated one gentleman into the Order, and raised a brother to the sublime degree of a Master Mason.

LODGE OF TEMPERANCE (No. 169).—This lodge held its monthly meeting at the Plough Tavern, Plough Bridge, Rotherhithe (Bro. Holman's), on Thursday, November 19th. Bro. Nowland, W.M., opened the lodge. Bro. G. Bolton, P.M., passed a brother to the degree of a Fellow Craft. After business the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet. Visitors: Bros. W. Andrews, 147, and J. S. Blomley, S.W. 871.

JORDAN LODGE (No. 201, late 237).—This lodge met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, the 20th inst. It was the first meeting since the recess, and was very numerously attended. Bro. Jeffery, W.M., opened the lodge, and the minutes of the last lodge having been confirmed, a ballot was taken for the candidates for initiation, three of whom, being present, they were regularly initiated into Freemasonry. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bros. Lawrence and Bollaert were passed to that degree. The W.M. informed the lodge that he had that morning received a letter from Bro. F. Goldsborough, acquainting him with his safe arrival in Australia; and the W.M. added that he felt sure every member of the lodge would be glad to hear that this highly esteemed brother (who still retained his connection with the Jordan Lodge) had thus far succeeded in the object of his visit to that far distant land, and that every member of the Jordan Lodge would most heartily wish him God speed. The lodge being closed in due form, the brethren were called to refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given by the W.M., and duly honoured by the brethren. Bro. Patten, Prov. G.S.B., after replying to the toast of the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Officers, stated that he had been a member of the Jordan Lodge for more than 38 years, and that during the whole of that period he had never been absent from his lodge on more than five occasions; that he was the only one left of all the members who were present when he was initiated, and that the brother who was next in seniority was initiated 20 years after him; that during this period of 38 years he had visited a great number of lodges, and he felt it was his duty to state, in compliment to Bro. Jeffery, that, during the whole of his Masonic experience, he had never witnessed the ceremonies performed in a better manner than they had been on this occasion. The W.M. then said that he had a toast to propose which was an exceptional one, as being out of the ordinary agenda, but he did not see why it should be considered so. "Two of our highly-esteemed members are now in foreign lands, the one, Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, in India; the other, Bro. F. Goldsborough, in Australia. I do not know any two more estimable Masons than these two brethren. I have had the pleasure of knowing them intimately. I shall, therefore, call upon you, brethren, to wish them health, happiness, and success in all their undertakings, and I have no doubt that Bro. Dr. Goldsborough, P.M., will respond to the toast on their behalf." Bro. Goldsborough, P.M., said he had very sincere pleasure in replying to the toast of the W.M., and, on behalf Bros. Farnham and F. Goldsborough, cordially thanked the W.M. and brethren for their special remembrance of the two worthy brethren, who, he knew, had the welfare of the Craft in general at heart, and that of the Jordan

Lodge in particular; and though they were now more than 10,000 miles distant, he could answer for it they were present with them in heart this evening. As a proof of the universality of Masonic feeling, he said Bro. F. Goldsborough had expressed himself in the warmest terms of praise of the truly fraternal reception accorded him by the brethren at the antipodes. Bro. Farnham also had experienced the same gratifying reception in India. Bro. Goldsborough, P.M., felt assured that this special act of remembrance would be highly gratifying to them, when made acquainted with the circumstance (as they no doubt would be), viz., that though "far awa'" they were borne in fraternal remembrance by the members of their mother lodge. The P.M.'s present were Bros. Patten, Spooner, Sheen, Watts, Robinson, Goldsborough, and Dyer. The visitors present, Bros. Webb and May, and several other brethren.

## PROVINCIAL.

### CHESHIRE.

CREWE.—*Lodge of the Four Cardinal Virtues* (No. 979).—The third regular meeting of this lodge (new) was held at the Town Hall on the 19th inst. Present: Bros. Mould, W.M.; W. J. Bullock, S.W. and Sec., *pro tem.*; W. H. Scott, J.W.; Reade, P.M.; Lord, Treas.; Wilson, S.D.; Thompson, J.D., *pro tem.*; Kenyon, I.G.; Smith, Tyler; and the following members, Bros. G. Lord, Eardley, Price, Broadbent, and Wilkinson. Visiting brethren, Bros. Edwards, S.W. 293, and Thursby, late 899. The lodge was opened with prayer and the minutes of the last lodge were confirmed, one of which was that the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE be taken in by the lodge. The W.M. then requested the S.W. to examine Bros. Broadbent and Wilkinson as to their proficiency in the first degree, which was highly satisfactory. The lodge was opened, and the S.W. passed them to the F.C. degree. Bros. Lord, Eardley, and Price were next examined; and the S.W. then raised Bro. Lord; Bro. Reade, P.M., raised Bro. Price; at the request of the W.M. and P.M., the S.W. raised Bro. Eardley, giving the traditional history and presenting the working tools to all three. The lodge having been closed down to the first degree, Bro. Edwards was proposed a joining member, and Bro. Bullock was elected Almoner, to prevent the frequent claims that have recently been made from travelling brethren, particularly with certificates from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The brethren have wisely determined to dispense with the banquets, though the lodge was called off for a few minutes from labour while the S.W. sang the "Entered Apprentices," accompanying himself on the grand piano, for the new candidates. The lodge was then closed in peace and harmony. This lodge will be constituted on the last Wednesday in January, when the W.M. of the Lodge of Unity (No. 321), Crewe, Bros. G. C. Legh, M.P., J.G.W. of England; the immediate P.M. 321; the Right Hon. Bro. Lord de Tabley, Past G.W. and Prov. G.W. Cheshire, together with the officers and brethren, have kindly consented to come in a body to assist their daughter, the 979. The ceremony of constitution and installation will be performed by Bro. Captain Cope, P. Prov. J.G.W. Cheshire, who devotes his rare abilities, as a working Mason, with the greatest benefit to this province. After the ceremony the brethren will form in procession at the Town Hall, and will proceed to the Crewe Arms Hotel, where a banquet will be provided by Bro. Edwards, whose catering stands second to none in the provinces. The tickets, too, will be more reasonable than is usual at Masonic banquets, for the general charge keeps many a worthy member of the Craft absent from the festive board. The 979 bids fair to become a credit to the successful province of Cheshire, whose venerable Prov. G.M., Viscount Combermere's, 91st birthday was celebrated last week, and to whom the county is about to raise a monument. The sum of £600 was collected at the birthday banquet for this purpose.

### DURHAM.

HARTLEPOOL.—*St. Helen's Lodge* (No. 531, late 774).—A Master's lodge was holden in the Masonic hall on the 19th inst. The following brethren were present: Bros. James Groves, P.M., acting W.M.; A. Nathan, S.W., acting S.D.; J. Sweinright, acting S.W.; J. Lindhardt, J.W.; Emra Holmes, acting Sec., and, at the commencement of the evening, J.W.; L. W. Hill; W. Donald, I.G.; S. Armstrong, P.M., Treas., &c. The

lodge was opened in the 1st degree in ancient form and with solemn prayer. Mr. William Stokell was balloted for and unanimously elected; and, having come properly prepared to receive the same, was duly initiated into the secret mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. Bro. Nathan delivered the customary concluding charge to the candidate with that solemnity appropriate to the occasion, and Bro. Groves conducted the ceremony with his usual ability and decorum. Mr. Miles Fideman was proposed as a fit and proper person to be made a Mason, to be balloted for at next regular lodge. The certificate of a deceased brother, who had been initiated in the Friendly Lodge (No. 291), Jamaica, was handed in by one of the brethren, with a view to see whether the lodge could do anything for the widow and orphans of deceased, who belonged to Hartlepool, either of itself or through the Board of Benevolence. The W.M., however, ruled that, as the deceased brother had not been the requisite time a subscribing member of any lodge, and was only an E.A., he could have no claim, and the case was dismissed. There being no other business, the lodge was closed and the brethren retired to refreshment, when the usual Masonic and other loyal toasts were given, and the evening was spent in harmony.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The province of Herefordshire has not within the last century at least witnessed so large and distinguished a gathering of Masons as it did on Monday, the 16th inst. The Provincial Grand Lodge met at the Oak Hotel, Leominster, and lodge was opened in the several degrees at high noon, when there were present among the brethren—Bros. Rev. Dr. Bowles, Prov. G.M.; Chandos Wren Hoskyns, M.P., D. Prov. G.M. elect; Rev. J. Hinton Bluck, L. S. Demay, W.M. Royal Edward Lodge; H. Moore, E. Chadwick, Rev. Sir F. G. Ouseley, Bart., Claude Frederick Fox Chawner, Alfred J. Capel, Rev. J. Hampton, J. Nigel Heathcote, W. Harley Bailey, J. Herbert Freme, Robert Slowman, Edward George H. Clarkson, J. Gardiner, Prov. G. Sec., H. Carless, R. F. Knight, G. H. Piper, Captain T. G. Peyton, Prov. G.J.W., Edwin Gregg, Edwin Clarke, Wm. Russell, Wm. Prosser, J. Ladley, Vaughan Barber, J. Hartland, S. G. Morris, J. Woodyatt, J. Gardiner, George Evans, T. M. Hughes, 117, late 135, C. F. Lewis, S. H. Hayward, A. Myer, E. W. Coleman, W. J. Palmer, H. Ververs, J. W. Lacy, Orlando Shellard, J. H. Hustwick, F. J. Crowe, C. Gwatkin Hill, Captain M'Laughlin, R.A., Captain Turner, Charles Gray, P.M. 19, S. Partridge, W. J. Worrington, J. Bradford, W. J. Bullock, W. S. Boyce, W. Daggs, J. Reynolds, W. Gilkes, G. Tomkins, T. Turner, R. Mann, E. J. Coleman, Herbert, Connop, Wilding John Hodgkiss, W. J. Clement, Captain Turner, and Robert Crawford.

The R.W. PROV. G.M. said: Brethren, the first duty, and it is one of the saddest which I have ever been called upon to discharge, is to condole with you on the irreparable loss we have sustained in the death of our dear brother the Venerable Archdeacon Lane Freer, the D. Prov. G.M. of this province. The place which he has so long occupied at my right hand will know him no more; he will never more guide us by his counsels, or impart to us those elements of life and action with which his own noble spirit was so richly fraught. We do not estimate the strength of our attachment to any object till it is removed, and we never adequately appreciated the love of Masonry, the singular social virtues, the self-sacrificing benevolence, the large and varied intellect, and the devotion to God's purposes which so eminently characterised our beloved and invaluable brother till death had removed him from us. (Hear, hear.) To every duty which he performed in our Prov. Grand Lodge he brought the accumulated force of all his powers; each was unstamped successively with the entire impress of his mind, and was accomplished effectually because attempted determinedly and alone. In all our personal intercourse, in all our Masonic conferences and deliberations whereon we were honoured with his society, or called to co-operate with him in Masonic objects, I am sure that the officers and brethren of every lodge in the province will bear their united testimony that they never remarked in him a single indication of the consciousness of his superiority, either in intellect or influence; his highest emulation was, like his Master's, to become the least of all, and the servant of all. Easy of access, unassuming in demeanour, ready to hearken to every tale of suffering, and to every petition for assistance and relief; candid, hospitable, peaceful, prudent,

a munificent contributor to our Masonic charities, he continually increased in reputation and usefulness, and gained an undisputed ascendancy, while he was aiming only at the communication of happiness. (Hear, hear.) His friendship for us was cemented by our common attachment to Masonry, and his removal has pierced our hearts with a deep sorrow. Nevertheless, amidst the gloom which has covered our lodges as with a funeral pall, the eye of faith discerns a beam of celestial light, by which we may read inscribed on the page of Revelation, as with a sun-beam, the glorious assurance that our departed friend has passed from death unto life; that he has exchanged the jewels which he wore at our last Grand Lodge for the crown of righteousness which our divine Master has promised to all His sincere followers, and which will shine with undecaying brightness through the ages of eternity; that whilst we live amidst the frail, the limited, he lives among the Infinite, the Everlasting, the Immutable, the Perfect. Let our principles gain strength and energy from these reflections, let them increase the depth and clearness of our spiritual impressions; let them impel us with mingled emulation and humility to strive to follow in the track of our beloved and faithful brother; let us henceforth cherish a holy fellowship of spirit with him, in all his varieties of individual excellence, and thus practically evince our love for him who taught us by his voice and encouraged us by his example. (Hear, hear.) Very Worshipful Grand Wardens, Officers, and Brethren, I now call upon you to assist me in transacting the business of the province. The financial business of the province for the past year having been disposed of, the P.G.M. continued as follows: It has been proposed, as you all know, to erect a memorial window in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, in token of the esteem and respect with which our departed brother was so generally regarded, both in the Archdeaconry and province of Hereford. A committee has been formed, of which I have the honour of being a member, for the purpose of carrying this intention into effect, and I anticipate with undoubting confidence that the members of this Prov. Grand Lodge, in which the Archdeacon held so important an office, and in which he was so much beloved, will consider it a privilege to vote, from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge, a donation towards the erection of the Freer Memorial Window. (Applause.) A Freer Memorial Window, placed in our glorious old Cathedral, will be no fleeting testimony of our regard, but will live for ages, while future generations of Masons will gaze upon it with a reverential eye, and bid their children emulate the example of him whose worth it is designed to commemorate. The calls upon our funds for charitable purposes have been unusually heavy, and will not at present admit of our voting more than 20 guineas.

The following is a copy of the address to Mrs. Lane Freer, on the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Lane Freer, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Herefordshire:—

"We, the Provincial Grand Master, Officers, and brethren of the ancient and honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the province of Herefordshire in Grand Lodge assembled, crave permission, dear madam, to express the deep sympathy we, in common with innumerable others, feel for you under your irreparable loss.

"The magnitude of it none can adequately estimate but yourself; but it is consoling to reflect that you are not called to sorrow as those who have no hope; that the time of your being death-divided is short, and that those tender affections, matured and hallowed on earth, will soon be resumed in better and brighter worlds, where the pang of bereavement and widowhood shall no longer be felt or feared.

"Meanwhile, as Heaven is no state of inactive contemplation or of unproductive feeling, we know that our loss is his unspeakable gain. The colour of our future existence is wholly determined by the habits and principles we carry into it; and as the mind of our departed brother was replete with devotion and benevolence on earth, we have the comforting assurance that in an incomparably higher order of existence it is expanded, strengthened, and refined to an inconceivable degree; employed, with energy which knows no decay and will never end, in an ever enlarging ministry of beneficence in accomplishing the universal Father's great work of spreading virtue and happiness.

"We trust, madam, that considerations will inure your imagination less on your loss, and more on his happiness.

"That God himself may comfort you, and that though you 'sow in tears,' you may 'reap in joy,' is our earnest and heartfelt prayer.

"Dated at Leominster, and sealed with the seal of the province, the 16th day of Nov., 1893.

"J. BOWLES, Provincial Grand Master.

"C. WREN HOSKINS, Deputy Prov. Grand Master.

"JOHN GARDINER, Provincial Grand Secretary."

The D. Prov. G.M. elect said he felt impressed with deep interest by the eloquent words he had heard fall from the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, and he therefore felt it would not become him to give expression on his part to any hopes he might entertain of being able in any way to fill the office so recently become vacant by the death of his dear friend Archdeacon Freer; for if ever there was an occasion which justified the deepest sorrow, it was the death of that most estimable and much-beloved brother. He would, therefore, beg leave to present his sincere thanks to the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, and the brethren assembled, for the reception he had met with, and assured them that his endeavours would be directed to fulfilling the duties to which he had been chosen in such a manner as in some measure to be worthy of the merits of the deeply-lamented brother who had so lately filled it. (Hear, hear.)

The R.W. Prov. G.M. said the next business was to elect a successor to their venerated and deceased Brother Freer, and in addressing the D. Prov. G.M. (designate) said: If ever there was an occasion which justified the most poignant regret, it is the death of the venerated and much-loved brother, who so ably filled the office to which I am now about to appoint you. The remarkable combination of eminently social and high intellectual qualities with the most fervent piety, the profound knowledge of Masonry, and the sincere attachment to its principles which distinguished the character of the late D. Prov. G.M., enhance our sense of his loss, and increase the difficulties which you have to encounter as his successor. To succeed to such a man is no common distinction, and is also no common responsibility. To this distinction, and to this responsibility, you, very worshipful brother, are about to succeed. I cannot, however, but feel that, in investing you with the collar of D. Prov. G.M., I am conferring but a very doubtful benefit. The very reputation of your venerable predecessor stands in the way of your personal success. The Freemasons of this province will measure you by a higher standard than common men, and however well you may succeed, the brightness which the Archdeacon's character throws over his memory will dazzle our vision, and our deep sorrow for the loss of so much excellence will cast its shadow over your merits. The high office of D. Prov. G.M. will now pass, with all the energy which our brother the Archdeacon imparted to it, into your hands, and I may be permitted to assure you that, in placing you on the throne, and conferring upon you the authority of D. Prov. G.M., I am not merely gratifying my own wishes as your personal friend, but have promoted the wishes of the brethren in selecting a ripe scholar, a distinguished Mason, and a thorough English gentleman. (Applause.)

The banquet, which was served up in the Assembly-room, adjacent to the lodge, was a truly sumptuous repast.

After the cloth was removed, "Non Nobis Domini" was sung by the brethren from St. Michael's College, Tenbury, who also, during the evening, rendered a variety of songs and duets in a thoroughly artistic manner. The Rev. Sir Frederick Ouseley, who occasionally presided at the pianoforte, played several solos in an exquisite manner.

The Prov. G.M., whose rising was the signal for great applause, said: The first toast among Masons is, "The Queen and the Craft." (Cheers.) We are all loyal men, and who would not be loyal under the genial sway of the sceptre of her Majesty Queen Victoria. (Cheers.) Nothing would be easier than to pass a eulogium upon her Majesty's life and conduct as mother, wife, and Queen; but I would rather refer you to the life itself as the best appeal that can be made to our loyalty and devotion to the throne. Brethren, I give you "The Queen and Craft." (Cheers and Masonic honours.)

The Prov. G.M. again rose and gave in fitting terms "The Health of the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

The Prov. G.M. then said—Worshipful Sir and Brethren, the next toast on the list before me is the health of that excellent nobleman who is the chief of our ancient fraternity, "The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland." The toast received full Masonic honours.

The Prov. G.M. then gave the toast of "The right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the

rest of the present and past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England."

The Prov. G.M. again rose and said—Brethren, I now rise to ask you to assist me in offering our tribute of mingled veneration and attachment to the memory of your late Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Venerable Archdeacon Lane Freer. How zealously he laboured in the duties of that office you need not be told, and you all realise the connection that the singular affection, esteem, and confidence which he inspired were such as it has been given to few to enjoy. (Hear, hear.) I do but echo the sentiments of the Freemasons of Herefordshire, when I affirm that we all feel his loss as a personal bereavement. (Hear, hear.) He lived in the hearts of his friends; he died amidst general, deep, and unaffected lamentations, and he has left to us his example as our most precious inheritance. (Hear, hear.) Let us bow our heads with filial reverence and trust to the will of our Heavenly Father, and let us hallow the Archdeacon's memory by copying his example. (The toast was pledged in deep silence and the honours of the Craft, led by the D. Prov. G.M., given with slow and solemn impressiveness.)

The D. Prov. G.M., CHANDOS WREN HOSKYN, M.P., said—Right Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I have to apologise to you for the circumstance that I have only within a few minutes become aware of the duty I ought to have been known long before, when I felt the necessity and pain at the prospect of filling, however unworthily, the position to which I have been appointed; yet the pleasure with which I rise to perform my duty counterbalances that feeling, and cheers me to hope that my endeavours will meet with that response which is ever ready in your heart. (Applause.) The duty I have to perform is to propose "The Health of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of this Province, the Reverend Dr. Bowles." (Cheers.) I am not able to speak, as I should like to, historically of the claims he has upon our interest and loyal sympathy as Prov. G.M. of this province. I suppose, however, there is hardly any Mason who has not heard of the Duke of Sussex, who was one of the best, or the best, of all Masons in England, for it used to be a proverbial saying with good Masons "There is only one better Mason than I," each one speaking for himself, thereby testifying that of all the great Masons in England in his day he was the greatest; and we know that it is to his influence, acquaintance, friendship, and appointment that Dr. Bowles has presided over the province of Herefordshire so long and so ably as he has done. It is not an easy thing to direct the energies, the duties, the charities, and the social qualities of a body like Masons, and that throughout a long course of time, and escape the natural errors and infirmities that are common to humanity, and to have conducted the business so as to have given satisfaction to the Masons of the province. Indeed, I trust I shall live to see that good work continue during the period which may be given to me to have the honour of performing the duties of D. Prov. G.M. to Dr. Bowles; and all I can do is to promise you that I will do my best to second his endeavours for the benefit of Masonry in this province. (Hear, hear.) I feel that he is entitled to your gratitude by claims and calls of sympathy with which I am not adequately cognizant, so as to entitle me to speak, because my experience has lain in another province of this kingdom. (Applause.) In that province we had the great happiness to see the energy and tact combined in one brain necessary to bring the willing spirits of mankind into the good work, and draw them into unison to promote the great object of Masonry. I am able to speak from personal experience as to what has been done there; and I also learn from excellent authority that much has been done by the exercise of knowledge, talent, and tact in the province of Herefordshire; that the appointments have all been judiciously made; and I have, therefore, no doubt that, under the guidance of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master of the province, the good work will be continued. (Cheers.) As far as my experience goes, I must say that I know not of any brother, the powers of whose pen, and the eloquence of whose tongue—no one, in fact, who has the capacity to present in the form in which it ought to be presented, the very body and soul of Masonry, than our R.W. Prov. Grand Master Dr. Bowles. (Cheers.) There is no brother with whom I have made acquaintance who possesses the same consummate skill in the use of language—so able a specimen of which we have had in the touching tribute presented to the revered and valued relict of our late Deputy Prov. Grand Master, which has been read to us in lodge to-day. (Much applause.) I am sure you will not ask me to enlarge upon that to which I am unable to

do justice, and I shall call upon the brethren to honour the toast of our "Prov. G.M. the Reverend Dr. Bowles." The toast received a most hearty and fraternal response.

The Prov. G.M. said: In compliance with ancient custom, and, better still, as the loud and repeated cheers have proved, from the depths of your own kind hearts, you have drunk my health as the Grand Master of the Province. The enthusiasm with which the toast was welcomed permits me to indulge in the hope that I still continue to hold that place in your regard which it has ever been my desire to possess, and which I trust I may, without presumption, say I have hitherto always done my best to deserve. (Cheers.) I am deeply thankful, brethren, for this generous and warm reception. It has touched my heart, and elicited my sincere gratitude. I also thank my honourable friend and brother the Right Worshipful and D. Prov. Grand Master for the singularly high, but, alas! unmerited compliments with which his most eloquent and ever-ready tongue introduced the toast. (Applause.) He will not deem me ungrateful if, in return for so much kindness, the dictates of a full heart irrepressibly send to my lips the utterance of my deep sorrow that the place at my right hand is no longer filled by one who was so singularly dear to all of us, and whose memory is embalmed in our tenderest recollections. (Great Masonic feeling.) Suffer me on this, the first occasion of our meeting at this board since his lamented death, to offer a humble tribute of affectionate regard to his memory. It was my privilege to possess a large share in the esteem and affection of the late Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and the recollections of him are inscribed on my heart in characters which nothing less than the shadow of death itself can extinguish. (Hear, hear.) Masonry approved itself to his calmest reason, and nothing but a deep and deliberate conviction of its importance induced him to take a foremost place in our ranks. (Hear, hear.) He was a Mason not from the mere energy of momentary impulse, but from the steady perseverance of a manly mind intent on benevolent objects, and conversant with noble principles. His love of the brotherhood sprang from his deep sympathy with his fellow-men. (Great applause.) His affections were warm and sympathetic, and his attachments as unalterable as they were sincere; he was ever ready with his kind offices, and would spare no cost or self-denying labour in his person to confer a favour or avert an injury. (Protracted applause.) His integrity might be searched and tested by sunlight; he never betrayed a truth, never deserted a friend, and where best known he was best loved. (Hear, hear, and prolonged applause.) That his removal should have produced a regret so universal and so deep is a touching homage to his character, and a practical demonstration of the power it exerted over his fellow men. (Applause.) Amongst the Freemasons of Herefordshire his name will be held in everlasting remembrance. (Hear, hear.) Of his character as a dignitary of the Church of England, and of the manner in which he discharged the duties of his archdeaconship, it is not, perhaps, necessary that I should here speak; yet, as one intimately acquainted with his opinions, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say, that the fulfilment of his duties partook of the strength and simplicity of his character. To the solid acquirements of the ripe scholar he added the acuteness of the critic, the mature knowledge of the well-read divine, and the piety of the Christian. (Applause.) He was, indeed, a living commentary of the doctrines he taught, a striking manifestation of what Christianity can accomplish in the human mind. (Applause.) The light within so penetrated the earthen vessel that enshrined it, that "his profiting appeared unto all men." Surely the ties created by friendship with such a man must be eternal. (Applause.) It might also be added that it never entered his thoughts that religion was an enemy to the innocent pleasures and social endearments of private life, while his regard for the Deity rendered them subservient to piety by the gratitude they inspired, and the conviction which they deepened of the divine benignity. To the rancour of religious bigotry, the pride of priestly intolerance, he was a stranger: his large soul could not contract itself into the littleness of bigotry. (Loud applause.) He is gone to his reward, but he is not wholly gone; the principle of thought does not die with the body, and a better world has heightened not extinguished his affection for his Masonic brethren; neither is he gone in influence, for his example remains, and his principles will long be confessed and felt in the Masonic lodges of this province, in all the force of a living and visible reality. Even to us then he lives—lives more emphatically and in a far higher meaning of



the word than ere he died. (Great applause.) My emotions then are not altogether sad, although the eloquent tongue which charmed us is mute, and the generous and expansive heart which warmed us is mouldering in the grave. If, as I believe, the perfection of happiness is the perfection of life, my dear friend Archdeacon Freer died to live. It was moreover needful that he should die, in order that his character might produce its full effect; a light beams from his virtues and throws a radiance over the grave in Bishopstone churchyard. He had fulfilled his mission of philanthropy among mortals, and his grave was but the gate of that higher life where he has begun a career of excellence which will never end. (Continued applause.) He is now charged with a higher mission, endued with new power of enjoying the beauty and grandeur of the universe, allied to the noblest works of benevolence, continually discovering new mysteries of the Creator's power and goodness, and seeing the universal Father with a new light in all his works. (Applause.) He has left the brethren of this lodge to associate with the elder brethren of the creation—the Sons of the Morning—the great and good of all ages and climes—with all who have walked before God in the beauty of self-sacrificing virtue—and with them he will fill up the succession of ages in the glorious and immortal work of doing good. (Great applause.) The death of such a man diminishes the sensible remoteness of that happier world to which we hope hereafter to ascend, and blends the remembrance and the emulation of his virtues with the animating consciousness that, if we obey God's commandments, our departed friend shall, in a very little time, come forth to greet us on our entrance into the heavenly lodge, and renew that friendship which, having virtue and religion for its basis, will survive all human ties, outlive the habitable globe, and form, in all probability, the principal happiness of the blessed. (Applause.) Brethren, I beg in conclusion to give you the health of my honourable friend, your new D. Prov. G.M. (Cheers.) He has a mind of great penetration, amplitude, and energy, and I am sure you will unite with me in an earnest prayer that he may be spared many years to emulate the example of his predecessor, to build you up in the principles of Masonry, and to strengthen and emulate that sacred and blessed bond of brotherhood which joins Masons to one another. (Protracted cheering.)

The D. PROV. G.M. in reply said—I feel that the occasion on which I have now to address you is one surrounded by the greatest difficulty that I ever experienced. In venturing to respond to the toast which includes as part of it my own health, I feel as if an absent silence would be the best respect that I could pay to the memory that is included in the toast that comes before you now. I feel as if the tribute I have to pay to one who is gone from amongst us superseded so entirely any words I can address to you on my own part, that it is not easy to take even the encouragement which one generation is allowed to take from another that is gone by, and to hope that the future may bud forth from the sowing of the best seed in the character of him, of whom every word that has been spoken by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, upon the merits of our most valued brother who has been taken from us. (Applause.) I think that if ever there was a character which from many peculiar qualities, especially, his own calculated to illustrate what Masonry is in the human character, it was that of our venerable brother so recently removed from us, and whom I am elected unworthily to succeed. (No, no, and applause.) I shall speak in these terms because there was mixed up with his humanity a *bonhomie*—a kindness of heart that extended to every one around him, that made every one sitting in his immediate neighbourhood happy—that made every one who gazed upon his features feel that he was the particularly favoured individual who had the honour and gratification of his special friendship. (Hear, hear.) I have known that feeling to pervade an assembly at which he was present. I knew it very recently on renewing that acquaintance with him in Herefordshire which had begun in Warwickshire. (Applause.) The thought that our inestimable brother should have been so suddenly removed, and that I should come here and so immediately—before a few months had passed—find myself painfully occupied in trying to fill the position that so lately absorbed so much of his attention, almost overwhelms me. Indeed, you must allow me to hope that this expression of painful regret at his removal, and the desire that surges in my own heart, will lead me to do justice to his memory, by imitating the noble example he has set us. You must allow me to express on my own part the determination I have formed, to do all that in my power lies to carry out the

objects of this appointment, if possible, so far as I am able, and which have been so powerfully set before us by the eloquence with which his character has been to-day and this evening portrayed by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master. (Great applause.) I may, perhaps, upon my own part, express a hope that he may still live amongst us by the benefit he conferred upon all, and by the benefit which all good Masons who have gone before, by their example, confer upon those who come after them. (Applause.) I am not using the mere language of promise or hope in saying this. I have indeed at heart the good of the community of the province of Herefordshire, and I should be delighted to see it stand high amongst the provinces of England. I do trust that a little circumstance that lately occurred in a neighbouring province, and of which the Worshipful Master is cognizant, is calculated to give a fillip to our pride and feeling, and induce the brethren of Herefordshire to strive more fully to realise and carry out the objects of Masonry. (Cheers.) Brethren, Masonry is one of those human pursuits and studies which are closely allied to something higher than human; but it is true of all those—I may go farther and say so even of Christianity itself—that it may be made something or it may be made nothing of, according to the mode in which it is developed and carried out. (Hear and cheers.) If Masonry in the provinces ends in nothing but gathering us together in the mere form of a lodge, in rushing to banquets, and making it a source of conviviality—if, I say, it is sought as a means of temporary amusement and temporary gratification, let me assure you that its objects have been overlooked, and that wherever such has been or is the case the character of Masonry and of Masons stands comparatively low. (Hear, hear.) Let me assure you that any self-denial we may be called upon to make will tell with wondrous effect out of doors. It is with Masonry as with life—the banquet is a part of its ceremonies. Social qualities are a part of our Masonic formulae; the capacity not only to enjoy one's-self, but to promote the enjoyment of others, is a specific part of Masonry; and therefore a lodge is not really closed when the banquet is begun—although the duties of lodge are primary—but continues as long as the banquet continues. If, then, there is one thing more than another that shows an extreme capacity for promoting our own enjoyment and the enjoyment of others it is Masonry in its peremptory and severe prevention of anything approaching to excess. In this respect our deceased brother was indeed a great exemplary to the Masons of the province of Herefordshire. (Loud applause.) It is not that I wish to attempt by the exercise of mere power, but by a loving exercise of Masonic rule, to endeavour to promote, as far as I can, this principle, which I believe to be almost the *crux*, as it may be called, in Masonry. We know how far the promotion of mutual enjoyment should go, without transgressing over the line which leads from enjoyment to excess. I feel there is not one brother present who will not gladly aid me in the pursuit of those objects we should seek to obtain, and who will support and assist me in the discharge of those duties which will devolve upon me in the position to which I have been chosen this day. (Hear, hear.) This lodge, I am delighted to hear, has carefully progressed with that object, and I believe that all the lodges in the province of Herefordshire will follow in that path, and endeavour to accomplish the high and noble objects of Masonry. (Hear, hear.) It is not, as many outsiders believe, a thing to be despised, but one that may be said to combine all the most valuable part of the philosophy of the Pagan as of the Jewish and Gentile world in olden time. It would be difficult to explain the arrival at the great truths of geometry; but far more difficult would it be to explain the great truths which connect the great Geometrician of the universe with the great moral principles which have prevailed in all times, not only amongst the highest order of His creatures, but amongst every nation of the world. In Egypt, Greece, Rome, in Judah—nay, in a nation older than Judah—amongst the shepherd kings of the East (who were a terror to the Egyptians, who were the great conquerors of the great primeval kingdom), in every nation of the world of which we have report—there was a “secret.” Now at this very day it is a sort of reproach to Masons that they have a secret. The outer world say, “We do not like you, because you have a secret.” I say, however, that it is not true. Some will be surprised to hear me say so, but I repeat, that in the sense in which they mean it, it is not true. They mean that we have something we will not tell; but that is not the case. We will tell it to any one who will accomplish him-



self to receive it. (Hear, and loud applause.) It was true of the great Elusianian mysteries, it was true of the Priests of Egypt, of those of Thebes, as also of the Jews. If it was not asked for it was not given; if the outer world would not knock the door would not be opened; if the uninitiated did not ask it would not be pressed upon them. If, however, they chose to prepare for the reception of the truths of Masonry, they were not withheld from them. Therefore there is no secret in the sense in which the world (or those who despise Masonry, because they do not know it) understand the term. (Cheers.) Masonry is like all truth—progressive; and those who have thrust the deepest into the science admire it most. (Cheers.) The D. Prov. G.M. concluded, amidst much applause, an admirable speech by again acknowledging, with thanks, the toast, and assuring the brethren that he would do all that lay in his power to fill up the hiatus left in the Masonic ranks by the lamented decease of the brother who had been taken away from them.

The Prov. G.M., after thoroughly endorsing the remarks of the D. Prov. G.M., as to moderation in all our social enjoyments, was about to interpose a toast. He thought they were all so deeply indebted to Bro. Sir Frederick Ouseley and the brethren from St. Michael's College, who had added so much to the pleasures of the evening. (Hear, hear). Of Sir Frederick, who walked encircled by the brightness of his musical fame, he would say no more than propose his health as the Prov. G. Chaplain, and couple with the toast the health of the brethren of St. Michael's College, who had so greatly delighted all. (Cheers.)

Bro. the Rev. Sir FREDERICK OUSELEY regarded the toast as a kind, cordial, and unexpected honour. In answering for himself he thought he could safely include all the gentlemen of St. Michael's, when he said that he was delighted at being present, and that if their services had in any way contributed to the amusements of the evening, they were sufficiently pleased by the handsome compliment that had been paid to them. (Applause.)

The D. Prov. G.M. gave the health of "the Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Capt. Peyton, Prov. S.G.W. (Applause.)

Bro. PEYTON said it devolved upon him to acknowledge the toast so kindly given by the Prov. G.M., and he did so with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain. An Allwise Providence had been pleased to remove from amongst us a dearly beloved brother, on whose death we had just heard such a touching eulogy; and he (Bro. Peyton) could not find himself in that chair without thinking upon that sad event which had passed before us, but lived in our memories. It would ill become him to say more after the eloquent speeches from the Prov. G.M., and the D. Prov. G.M. He (Bro. Peyton) might, however, be permitted to seize upon that opportunity to pay his humble tribute to the worth of the excellent brother whose kindness of heart they would ever bear in their memories.

Bro. ELIAS CHADWICK said: I have a command from the Prov. G.M. to propose a toast. It has always been the custom in the company of Englishmen to welcome those strangers who come from afar to receive their hospitality. On this occasion we are, amongst others, favoured with the presence of a brother who has come a considerable distance on purpose to be present at this gathering of Herefordshire Masons—in fact, he represents the Lodge of St. Mungo of Mauchline, in Ayrshire. (Cheers.) I hope all brethren present who are strangers will accept his welcome, and stand up with Bro. Crauford, and receive from us the right hand of fellowship. (Cheers.)

Bro. CRAUFORD, of Edinburgh, and of St. Mary's Lodge, Mauchline, Ayrshire, in reply, said—I tender you my most hearty thanks for the kind and brotherly welcome which you have accorded to myself and the other visitors, which for myself I attribute to my having been from my boyhood on terms of intimate friendship with the distinguished Right Worshipful Master of this Province. I happen to belong to a lodge of which the immortal bard of Scotland, himself a most enthusiastic Mason, was a member, and where I have had the happiness of meeting in fellowship all the sons of that greatest of all poets, in whose words, so far as I remember them at present, let me say:—

"May freedom, honesty, and love,  
Unite us in the grand design,  
Beneath the Omniscient eye above—  
The glorious Architect divine.

That we may keep the unerring line—  
Still rising by the plummet's law,  
Till order, right, completely shine—  
Should be the prayer of Masons' all."

And once more, let me thank you all, brethren, for the warmth of your welcome.

Bro. HUGHES responded on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Prov. G.M. having deputed the proposing of the next toast to the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. HOSKINS said: I accept with the greatest satisfaction the duty which belongs to the position that has been conferred upon me. As the commencement of my duties to the lodges of Herefordshire, I beg leave to ask all those here assembled who may not be connected with these lodges to join me in drinking Masonic success to them. (Cheers.) I beg leave to assure the Wardens and Masters of those lodges who are here, both of the Palladian at Hereford, the Vitruvian at Ross, the Royal Eastnor at Ledbury, and the Royal Edward at Leominster, that I shall take the earliest opportunity of doing myself the honour of visiting them. (Hear and cheers.) I regard it as a great kindness on the part of the Prov. G.M. to have thus introduced me to them, in order to give me an opportunity of making my first announcement of my circuit in visiting the lodges of this province. You will readily suppose that I hail the opportunity I shall now have of comparing Masonry here with the province I have just left. In Warwickshire the Craft is in a flourishing state. In Birmingham there are four or five lodges; in Coventry two; in Leamington two, and a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; at Warwick and Rugby Masonry holds a conspicuous position amongst the institutions of the place. I hope that Herefordshire will become as eminent for Masonry as any other province in England, for I am sure it only requires to be well carried out to be progressive and growing into good stature. I beg to propose "Masonic Success and Usefulness to the Lodges in the Province of Hereford." (Cheers.)

Bro. GARDINER said that, as Master of the Palladian Lodge, he had very great pleasure in acknowledging the toast so kindly proposed by the Very Worshipful the D. Prov. G.M. He was delighted to hear him announce his intention of giving his presence occasionally at the several lodges in the province. He had no doubt that it would be the means of strengthening and extending Masonry in the province; and there were none who would be more ready in case of the foundation of new lodges than the brethren of the Palladian had been from the first to give their aid in the establishment of the Royal Edward Lodge at Leominster. (Applause.)

Bro. Captain DEMAX, W.M. of the Royal Edward Lodge, in the name of the brethren, expressed his grateful thanks for the honour done them. He felt it to be a great source of pride and pleasure to have thus secured the goodwill, friendship, and approbation of their brethren throughout the province; and he would take that opportunity of repeating that from the brethren of the Palladian Lodge they had received very great kindness, for by their assistance the lodge had been enabled to spring like a phoenix from its own ashes, and become a blazing star that he hoped would be a beacon-light for other lodges to follow. (Cheers.)

Bro. VAUGHAN BARBER said that, although he was only the Junior Warden of the Royal Eastnor Lodge, he felt as especial pleasure in rising to return thanks on the part of a lodge which had worked its way gradually, and in a manner that had met with the approbation of the Prov. G.M. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. T. W. GARROLD said, that although holding only a very humble office in the Vitruvian Lodge, he could not allow the toast to pass without joining with the representatives in other lodges in the province in acknowledging the compliment that had been so heartily paid them. (Cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. said there was a toast which, though not upon the list, he would venture to ask them to drink in especial manner. It was "The health of the Junior Grand Warden of the Province, Bro. John Hungerford Arkwright," who they deeply regretted to find was absent through indisposition, and to whom his brother Edwin Arkwright would be pleased to convey their sympathy and their fervent wishes for his speedy restoration. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. EDWIN ARKWRIGHT, in reply, said that he hoped the words he should express on that occasion would be taken as a mea-

sure of his gratitude for the very kind tribute of respect paid to his brother in thus wishing him renewed health. (Hear, hear.) He would take that opportunity of mentioning that for half a year or so his brother would, at the advice of his uncle, leave England, and try to improve his health by travel upon the continent; and he hoped by the end of that time he would be able to come back with renewed strength, and give a share of his mind and means to the support of Masonry and its charities. (Cheers.)

Bro. MOORE, as a good Mason, although he had some diffidence in alluding to a matter of such great amount as those glorious institutions known as our Masonic Charities, would therefore give the toast and call upon Bro. Binckes to acknowledge it. (Applause.)

Bro. BINCKES replied to the toast, and with great earnestness advocated the interests of the Masonic Charities, and especially of the Boys' School. He referred to the kind encouragement he had received from the D. Prov. G.M., who had consented to be one of the stewards at the anniversary festival in March next, when his Grace the Duke of Newcastle would preside, and which he believed would be attended with brilliant success. Bro. Binckes then referred to the success that had attended his several visits in the provinces, and to the fact, that the newly appointed D.G.M. had consented to become a steward and life member of that institution, and paid a tribute to the warm support he received from the late Venerable Archdeacon of Hereford; and stated that Bro. Chadwick had very liberally come forward, and at his request had also consented to act as steward at the forthcoming festival.

Several other toasts followed, and the brethren separated.

#### SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Prince of Wales Lodge*.—This lodge, held at the Golden Lion Hotel, still continues to add to its numbers. Although only constituted in June last, it now numbers nearly 40 subscribing members. At the regular monthly meeting on Monday, November 2nd, one brother was passed and a candidate initiated, the ceremonies having been performed in the usual solemn manner by the W.M., Bro. Head, P. Prov. J.G.W. The lecture on the F. C. tracing board was given by the Prov. S.G.W. Bro. C. T. Townsend. Several visitors were present, one being from the North China Lodge, Shanghai. The brethren meet for Masonic instruction every Tuesday evening, at which meetings the lectures, &c., are worked.

*Lodge of St. Luke* (No. 225).—This lodge held its monthly meeting at the Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. Present—Bro. Turner, W.M.; Bros. Richmond, Tracy, and Garwood, P.M.'s.; Bros. Snell, Brackenridge, Barber, Davy, Johnson, Westgate, &c. The lodge being opened in the first degree, the Secretary read a letter from the widow of the late Bro. Giddy, expressing her warmest thanks to the brethren for having placed a Masonic stone over the remains of her departed husband. The thanks of the lodge were recorded to Bro. Westgate for the present of a new ballot box, &c. Bro. Westgate offered to re-cover the cushion and footstool, if any brother would supply the material. Bro. Davy very kindly promised to do so. It being the night for electing a W.M. for the forthcoming year, Bro. Richmond, P.M., was unanimously elected. This is the third time this brother has filled the W.M.'s chair. The lodge was then closed in harmony.

*Lodge of Perfect Friendship*.—(No. 376).—The monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at the Great White Horse Hotel, and was numerously attended, upwards of 40 brethren being present. In consequence of the death of Bro. Dr. Vernon, of Wherstead Park, Hon. Chaplain of the Order, all the brethren appeared in Masonic mourning. The respected W.M., Bro. S. B. King, presided, supported by his S.W. and J.W. Bros. H. Luff and G. A. Turner. The lodge having been opened in due form, the W.M. proceeded to raise to the sublime degree of M.M.'s Bros. H. Knights and Morfe. The solemn ceremony was most effectively and efficiently performed by the W.M. The next business was for the brethren to proceed to elect a W.M. for the year ensuing, when the choice of the brethren fell upon Bro. H. Luff, S.W. Bro. W. P. Mills was re-elected Treasurer; Bro. Spalding, Librarian; and Bro. Alex. Robertson, T. After the disposal of other Masonic matters, the lodge closed with solemn prayer. The banquet which followed was numerously attended, and harmony and good fellowship prevailed. The Lodge of Instruction, in con-

nection with the Perfect Friendship, is held every Monday evening, at the Great White Horse Hotel, at eight o'clock.

ALDEBURGH.—The members of the Adair Lodge under the mastership of Newson Garrett, Esq., held their monthly meeting on Friday, the 6th inst., in their Lodge-room at the White Lion Hotel. One brother was raised to the sublime degree of a W.M., and a gentleman of the neighbourhood was initiated. The brethren were assisted on this occasion by Bro. C. T. Townsend, S.G.W. of the Province. We are very pleased to hear that this young lodge is progressing satisfactorily. Bro. Cressy was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Col. Thelluson, Treas.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—We understand that there is every probability of a lodge being raised in this town. Some eighty years since one of the best and most numerous lodges was held here, and amongst the members we find the names of the Marquis of Bristol, Lord Petre, the Rowleys, and other influential families of West Suffolk. We heartily wish them success, and can but express a hope that the new lodge may flourish as its predecessor did. It is a strange fact that there still remain three brethren of the old Edmund Lodge in Bury.

#### SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—This lodge, which was only consecrated in the month of July last, is already the largest in the province, no less than ninety-four brethren having been accepted either for initiation or as joining members, the former alone numbering over fifty. This almost unprecedented accession of members, however, is by no means the only ingredient in the success of the new lodge, although in itself not an unimportant one. The brethren have exercised the utmost discretion in the selection of their candidates, and, consequently, the greatest amount of harmony and truly Masonic feeling prevails. The ability with which the W.M. conducts the business of the lodge is the theme of universal admiration, whilst the perfect manner in which the ceremonies are performed, reflects the greatest credit upon the subordinate officers, who are mostly young Masons. A lodge of instruction is held every Monday evening, and is attended by nearly all the members. The lectures are most efficiently worked, and such is the interest felt, that there are more applicants for "sections," than "sections" for applicants. At a lodge of emergency held on Tuesday, 10th inst., for the purpose of initiating four Master Masons about to proceed to sea, the Prov. G.M., having paid the lodge an unexpected visit, highly complimented the W.M. upon the good working of his lodge, and the perfect harmony and brotherly love which prevailed, and at the same time expressed a desire to identify himself with the Bute Lodge, by contributing to their subscriptions to the Masonic Charities. The regular fortnightly stated lodge was held on Tuesday, 17th inst., when, notwithstanding there had been two lodges of emergency held within the previous fourteen days, there was a large amount of business to be transacted, to facilitate which the lodge was called for 6 o'clock, when having been opened up to the second degree, Bro. D. Davis was passed to the F.C. degree. The lodge was closed down, and at 7 o'clock (the time of meeting appointed by the by-laws) the minutes of the last regular lodge, and of two lodges of emergency, were read and confirmed. The W.M. read a letter which he had received from the Prov. G.M., expressing his gratification at the manner in which he had been received by the brethren of the Bute Lodge, the pleasure he had experienced in witnessing their admirable working, and his warm approbation of their exertions on behalf of the Masonic Charities, to their funds, for which he enclosed a handsome donation, and expressed his belief that the stigma which had been cast upon the provinces in reference to this matter was now happily removed, and it could no longer be said "London finds the money, and the provinces find the children." On the motion of the W.M., seconded by the S.W., and carried by acclamation, it was resolved that the thanks of this lodge be given to the Prov. G.M., for the honour conferred upon the lodge by his recent visit, and for the handsome and truly Masonic manner in which he has identified himself with the Bute Lodge as an *ex-officio* member, by contributing to, and commencing, a subscription on the part of the lodge to the Masonic Charities. The W.M. also gave notice that at the next regular lodge he would propose that the sum of £10 be voted to the same purpose, and announced that at the same time would be taken into consideration an offer from the Lessee of the building in which they had fitted up their Masonic hall, to afford additional space for their growing

requirements, at the same time throwing out a suggestion that there was a scheme on foot for the erection of a "Masonic Temple" at the Bute Dock, which would render the occupation of their present premises unnecessary. Messrs. Joansen and Graves, previously balloted for and accepted, were introduced, and regularly initiated into Freemasonry according to ancient custom, the W.M. being assisted by Bro. Hunt, acting P.M., and Bro. Williams, I.G., the latter, although only a very young working Mason, delivering the charge in an admirable manner. At the conclusion of this ceremony the W.M. most felicitously drew the attention of the brethren to the fact that they were honoured by the attendance of many visiting brethren, and called upon the members of the Bute Lodge to testify their appreciation of their company by given them the usual Masonic salute; which having been done, Bro. Stephens and Clements (of the mother lodge, No. 36), and two foreign brethren (one of whom had never been before in an English lodge), responded, and assured the W.M. that they had never been so kindly received in any lodge they had previously visited, and that what they had seen and heard that night would be indelibly impressed upon their memories, as well as the truly Masonic and brotherly feeling which had been manifested towards them. Bros. Bell and Gibbs were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. in a truly impressive manner. The W.M. performed the ceremony very fully, and delivered the lecture on the tracing board of this degree. The lodge was again closed down to the second degree, when Bro. Jardine, being about to proceed to sea, solicited the favour of being passed as an F.C., which request the W.M. and officers most good-naturedly complying with, the lodge was finally closed at a very late hour. Amongst nearly fifty members and visitors present were, Bros. Thorp, W.M.; Hunt, P.M.; Martin, S.W., *pro tem.*; Daniel, J.W., *pro tem.*; Bird, Treas.; Moreton, Sec.; Sladen, S.D.; Bell, J.D.; Graves, Dir. of Cers.; Date, Org.; Williams, I.G.; Allen, Ware, Glass, James, Somma, Jenkins, Gibbs, G. Davies, Kembell, Atkins, Smith, Travell, D. Davies, Jardin, Friske, Stephens, Clements, &c.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS.

#### JERSEY.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).—On Tuesday, November 17th, the brethren assembled in moderate force, a Masonic meeting of general interest having been held on the previous evening at St. Helier, at which members from all the lodges were present, for the purpose of witnessing some presentations to the Prov. Grand Chaplain previous to his proposed departure from Jersey. The summonses having been issued and supper prepared, the meeting was held, though without effecting the object, the rev. brother having met with an accident by falling into a hole at a new building which was unprotected after dark. Many public complaints had been often made of the existence of such man-traps, several falls having occurred within a week or two without serious results, but, as usual, a decided case was necessary to induce the authorities to put the law in force. They have now published the law upon the point; whether it will be acted upon is quite another question, which is very doubtful. The W.M., with all his officers present, opened the lodge at seven o'clock. The minutes having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for the admission of Bro. Captain Weary as a joining member, which was unanimous in his favour. Two letters from the Prov. G.M. were read, one of which had reference to the lodge recently opened under French warrant from the Grand Orient du Rite Ecossais, forbidding all English Masons to attend its meetings, and pointing out the fallacy of some of the arguments adduced by the *Vénérable* in his protest and appeal to Grand Lodge, which is to be considered at the quarterly communication next month. This document has already been inserted in the pages of the MAGAZINE after the last report of the Césarée Lodge. The W. MASTER informed the brethren, that, with a view to enforce the commands of the Prov. G.M., he had sent a written extract from his letter to all the members

who had not perused it, so that no countenance might be given through ignorance to proceedings which were deemed irregular. The W.M. reported that, in consequence of the proposed departure from Jersey of Bro. the Rev. F. De La Mare, Chaplain to the Lodge, several weeks earlier than had been anticipated, he had submitted to all the members in the island, individually, a parting address to him, which having been approved had been printed on vellum; moreover, that he had also, in a similar manner, obtained their consent to the presentation to him of the jewel he had worn as the first chaplain to the lodge, bearing the following inscription—"Parting token of esteem from St. Aubin's Lodge, No. 958, with an address on vellum, to Bro. the Rev. F. De La Mare, its first chaplain. Jersey, November 16th, 1863." The W.M. further stated that it had been intended to present these in open lodge, but that it was found to be impossible for Bro. the Rev. Chaplain to attend on this evening, he being naturally desirous to be with his family, in the prospect of leaving them on the next morning. Advantage had been taken of an opportunity of joining the Césarée Lodge at a meeting intended to be held on Monday, November 16th, for a similar purpose, and summonses had accordingly been issued. This arrangement had, however, been unavoidably set aside, owing to a severe accident to the rev. brother which confined him to the house, and would delay his departure for a month. As future arrangements for the presentation must depend on his recovery, it would be better to leave the time and manner for effecting it open for the present. On the proposition of the S.D., seconded by the J.D., it was resolved, "That the lodge entirely approves of the course adopted by the W.M. in regard to the proposed presentation to Bro. the Rev. Chaplain; that the proceedings hereby receive a formal sanction; that the address to Bro. the Rev. F. De La Mare be copied into the minutes, and that the time and manner of presentation be left at the discretion of the W.M." It was also proposed, seconded, and passed unanimously, "That the lodge desires to express its deep concern and sympathy at the serious accident which has happened to Bro. the Rev. Chaplain, while at the same time it trusts that his recovery will be speedy, and that thus another opportunity will be afforded before his departure from Jersey, of seeing him in his usual place among the brethren, to receive their final adieux. Further, that the Secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Rev. F. De La Mare." The following is a copy of the address referred to above:—

"St. Aubin's Lodge, No. 958, Province of Jersey.

"The Bro. the Rev. F. De La Mare, Prov. Grand Chaplain of Jersey, and Chaplain to the St. Aubin's Lodge and Lodge La Césarée of Antient Freemasons.

"Very Worshipful Sir and Rev. Brother,

"The announcement made by you at the monthly meeting held on October 20th, that you are about to be removed from your present sphere of duty, to occupy an important clerical position in a distant colony, could not be but a source of grief and regret to the brethren of St. Aubin's Lodge, with the formation and prospects of which you have been so completely identified. The members of it feel the disruption of one of its earliest and most pleasing associations with great poignancy on several grounds. They have from the day of consecration, in which you bore so distinguished a part, been cheered by your regular attendance, guided by your wise counsel, adorned by your talents, encouraged by your radiant smiles, assisted by your earnest exertions, benefited by your prudent admonitions and ministerial offices as their chaplain, and led by your affectionate addresses to foster that brotherly love which you have eminently exemplified in your conduct. These great advantages they are about to lose; and, also, there is at present no one to supply your place in the vacant chair; nor can they hope, under the most favourable circumstances, to meet with one so kind, so zealous, so thoughtful, so generous, so consistent, so faithful.

"Rev. Sir and Brother,

"On your departure hence for your new home, to enter on another career of usefulness, be assured that you carry with you the sympathy and the prayers of those whom you leave behind, who will ever cherish a grateful recollection of their fraternal intercourse with you. They can but wish you God speed in your high vocation, and express their conviction that you will convey and disseminate in a distant land, those Masonic principles and practices you have so fully illustrated and adorned; to which they add an earnest hope, that those among whom your labours will henceforth be exercised, will appreciate you as highly as they do themselves.

"May the Great Architect of the Universe watch over and protect you and your family during the long voyage, conduct you safely to your destination, and crown with success your sacred, clerical, and Masonic efforts.

"Signed on behalf of the members of St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958),

"Henry Hopkins, A.M., Ph. Dr., F.R.C.P., W.M.

"E. C. Mallet De Carteret, S.W.

"George Orange, J.W.

"P. W. Le Quesne, Sec.

"Jersey, November, 1863."

Bro. ORANGE, J.W., read the proposed lease of the premises occupied by the lodge, which, with some trifling alterations, was agreed to. Bros. Orange and De La Taste were appointed trustees on behalf of the lodge, and they were requested also to effect an insurance on the property against fire. The certificates of several recently initiated brethren were signed in open lodge and delivered to them. Bro. John F. G. Le Bas, a candidate for the second degree, proved his proficiency in the first by a very satisfactory examination, and was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Le Bas was duly passed to the degree of F.C. by the W.M., who afterwards delivered the charge relating to it, and also the lecture on the tracing-board. The lodge was closed in the second degree. The W.M. having represented the desirability of having a lodge seal, after some discussion he was requested to prepare a design for it, to be submitted for consideration at the next meeting. The following letter was read by the Secretary:—

"The under-mentioned Officers and Past Masters belonging to St. Aubin's Lodge, having combined to purchase the pedestals, chairs, &c., hitherto used by the Césaire Lodge, hereby offer them as a present to the St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958), in full confidence that it is now firmly established, and a hope that these articles of furniture will be occupied by each of the brethren in succession. Bros. John Durell, W.M. 590; E. D. Le Conteur, P.M. 491; Dr. Hopkins, W.M. 958 and P.M. 43; E. C. M. De Carteret, S.W.; George Orange, J.W.; P. W. Le Quesne, Sec.; C. Le Sueur, Treas.; J. F. Mannan, S.D.; Ph. De La Taste, J.D.; J. Catley, I.G.

"Jersey, November 16th, 1863."

The W.M. reported a present from himself of a large desk with internal fittings for the Tyler's room, for which the S.W. requested that a stand might be made at his expense. On the proposition of Bro. Joseph Stevens, seconded by Bro. Surguy, votes of thanks were passed to the donors. Bro. J. K. Haire was proposed and seconded as a joining member. All business having been concluded, the lodge was closed with the usual solemnities at half-past eight. The brethren adjourned to the refreshment room. The usual Masonic honours were paid to the authorities, several addresses were delivered by the W.M. and others, a pleasant social hour was passed, and before ten o'clock the brethren dispersed for their respective homes.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen and Royal Family are still at Windsor. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on a short visit to her Majesty on Tuesday. Mr. Frith, who has been commissioned to paint the Prince of Wales's marriage, has had the honour of submitting his well-known picture of the railway station to the inspection of her Majesty.

**HOME NEWS.**—The mortality of the metropolis continues high, though that of last week was somewhat less than the corrected average of the last ten years. The number last week was 1475, which is a considerable increase over the deaths in the course of last month. The increase is among both the young and the old; the deaths of persons over sixty years of age have increased by 26 per cent. Pulmonary complaints have become increasingly fatal. The births for the week were 1970, being more than 100 above the average of the last ten years.—The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church at Windsor was performed on Saturday by her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, accompanied by

her husband and several of the younger members of the Royal family, and in the presence of a great number of spectators. The Dean of Windsor presented her Royal Highness with a silver trowel, and shortly explained the object of the proposed church in that neighbourhood. The Princess then in a low, but clear and expressive, voice dedicated the building to the service of Almighty God, and then proceeded to the masonic ceremonies. The assembly was afterwards addressed by the Bishop of Oxford, and the proceedings, which excited a lively interest, were brought to a close.—Several Cabinet Councils have been held during the last few days. The French proposal of a European Congress, and the alarming stage which the feud between Denmark and Germany has reached, sufficiently explain these repeated meetings of the Cabinet. With reference to the former of these questions, the *Morning Post* states that our Government has decided to decline the Emperor's proposal, and with respect to the threatened war of succession, the *Times* "trusts" that Lord Russell, guided by the obligations of 1852, "will shortly be in a position to make fitting representations to the German Governments."—Mr. Farnall is no longer able to report a progressive decrease in the pauperism of the cotton manufacturing districts. The small decrease announced last week is followed this week by a slight increase. On the 14th inst. 123,581 persons were receiving parochial relief—that is to say, 413 more than in the preceding week, but only about half the number relieved in the corresponding week of last year. On the 14th inst. the cost of outdoor relief was at the rate of £7790 per week; in the corresponding week of 1862 it was £16,616. According to the present returns, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Chorlton, Clitheroe, the Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, Macclesfield, Preston, Prestwich, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Todmorden, and Warrington, show an increase of pauperism; while an improvement has taken place in Manchester, Ashton, Barton-upon-Irwell, Blackburn, Glossop, Haslingden, Leigh, Saddleworth, and Wigan. At the last meeting of the Central Committee, Mr. Farnall said a gradual increase of the distress "for some time to come," was only to be obviated by the Public Works Act being brought into active operation. So far only about half a million has been actually granted by the Loan Commissioners, but as the applications sent in represent nearly three times that amount, we may fairly anticipate that employment will be found during the winter for a large number of distressed operatives. It appears from returns obtained from nine places where operatives are employed that the average weekly earnings have been 11s.—In a speech at Deal, last week, Lord Clarence Paget indicated what may probably prove to be one of the lines of defence which the Government will take up in the event of an attack being made upon them with regard to the destruction of Kago-sima. The noble Lord said Admiral Kuper had no intention of bombarding the town. The Japanese forts precipitated hostilities by firing upon the English squadron, which replied under all the disadvantages of a storm. A "dreadful sea" was running at the time, and, although the Admiral intended to confine his operations to the Prince of Satsuma's works, steadiness of aim was found to be impossible, and thus, in consequence of the heavy rolling of the ships, shot and shell, directed simply against the forts, fell into the town.—Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright addressed a large meeting at Rochdale on Tuesday. Mr. Cobden spoke of the present Parliament as a Parliament "destitute of principle and of purpose;" but nevertheless it had "completed the work of free trade." He could not agree with those who charged the country with a want of interest in public affairs. So far from that being the case, the public mind was very demonstrative, but that activity, instead of being directed

to home affairs, assumed the form of constant interference in the affairs of foreign nations. The hon. gentleman then passed in review the leading foreign questions of the day, remarking with reference to the American war that he never had believed—"and believed less now than ever"—that he or any of those who heard him would "ever live to see two separate nations within the confines of the present United States." The greater part of Mr. Bright's speech was devoted to the question of parliamentary reform.—Sir John Pakington and Mr. Horsman have addressed a meeting of representatives of Mechanics' Institutes at Stroud. Mr. Horsman spoke of the marvellous changes which the spread of education among the working classes had produced, and cited as an illustration the calm fortitude with which an intelligent operative of Lancashire.—The trustees and managers of the Birmingham Savings Banks have determined, by a majority of two, to transfer the deposits held by them (amounting to upwards of half a million) to the Post-office Savings Bank. This step appears to have been taken in consequence of the increased responsibility imposed upon trustees by Sir H. Willoughby's Savings Bank Act.—Sir William Armstrong's huge 600-pounder gun has been submitted to a preliminary test at Shoeburyness, with—as we are assured by the *Times*—the most satisfactory results. It is stated that, after a series of experiments, the Russian Government will adopt Capt. Blakeley's "principle" in the construction of guns of heavy calibre.—There appears now to be no doubt that her Majesty's Government have decided to stop the steamship *Pampero*, at present lying in the Clyde. The "owners" of the vessel allege, it is said, that she differs "little, if at all," from the numerous merchant ships regularly built and fitted out in the Clyde; but the authorities, not satisfied with this declaration, have rendered the escape of the *Pampero* impossible by mooring a gunboat close to her.—Earl Powis has been installed as High Steward of the University of Cambridge, with all due formalities. The ceremony took place at his lordship's mansion in Berkeley-square.—Guildford was the scene of another disgraceful riot on Saturday night last. Taking advantage of the withdrawal of the soldiers who have for some time past been stationed in the town for the purpose of maintaining order, a mob collected and took entire possession of the place. The authorities were perfectly helpless, and the rioters were allowed to complete their work of destruction without any serious opposition. A policeman, while looking quietly on, was maltreated to such an extent that on Sunday night he was not expected to recover.—The colliers of the Wigan district have decided to demand an increase of wages to the extent of 10 per cent. Fourteen days notice will be given to the employers on Thursday; and, in the event of the men's demand not being complied with, the union will proceed to "call out one colliery at a time."—The farmers on the Yorkshire wolds have of late been startled by a series of destructive fires, which are supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A few weeks ago, a great amount of damage was done in a stackyard at a place called Thwing, and on Wednesday week no fewer than three farmsteads, all in the neighbourhood of Thwing, were fired, apparently at the same time. Altogether, it is estimated some 700 quarters of grain were destroyed, with a large quantity of straw—an article which possesses a special value on the wolds. A man is in custody on suspicion.—Some additional light has been thrown on the cab tragedy by the publication of some letters addressed by the murdered wife to her sister, from which appears that the poor woman was very cruelly treated many months before her

terrible end. It is curious that her letters make no reference to her children, nor though repeatedly struck did it ever seem to occur to her to ask the protection of a magistrate from her husband's violence.—The City of London have applied through Sir Fitzroy Kelly to the Court of Queen's Bench to obtain a rule calling on the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to show cause why they did not elect Lord Mayor Rose to the office of governor of that institution. After some discussion the Court granted a rule *nisi*.—The right of the Jockey Club to warn persons off Newmarket Heath, disputed in the case of the sporting correspondent of the *Morning Post*, has been argued in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Court refused to admit the defendant's plea, that all persons had a right to be on the heath while races were run. There are, however, other pleas in the case that remain to be disposed of.—The argument in the case of the *Alexandra* has been concluded. The Court reserved its judgment.—The court-martial on Colonel Crawley relative to the affair at Mhow is still proceeding.—The Court of Queen's Bench has granted a rule calling upon the Leigh Justices who some time ago convicted a farmer, named Clepworth, of haymaking on Sunday, to show cause why a certiorari should not issue for the purpose of bringing up and quashing the conviction. The rule was moved for by the Solicitor General, who stated that the question to be decided was, whether or not the act upon which the Justices based their decision embraced "farmers." The learned gentleman submitted that it did not, and the Lord Chief Justice said the point was one that ought to be considered.—A terrible accident happened on Thursday, which we fear will prove fatal to more than one of the injured persons. A well-known public-house at Islington, which was being rebuilt, fell, burying several persons in the ruins.—Among the wholesale schemes of destruction and reconstruction which are just now contemplated, we regret to see that there is one for the abolition of Tooting Common, for the building scheme practically comes to that. It is a question in which all London is concerned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Several rumours respecting the proposed congress of European Sovereigns have been transmitted from Paris. According to one, which the *Patrie* publishes under reserve, the Emperor has expressed an opinion that the congress should be chiefly occupied with considering the following subjects:—Poland, the German Duchies, Rome and Venice, and the reforms to be introduced into the united principalities of Roumania. According to another, M. Drouyn de Lhuys has told Lord Cowley that, "without trenching upon the prerogatives of the congress, it is impossible for the Emperor to lay down the preliminaries," but that when all the Sovereigns have sent their replies, the Emperor "will hasten to afford every explanation calculated to display his desire to combine the principles of justice and equity with respect for legitimate rights." It is said that the answers of fifteen Sovereigns have already been received in Paris, and that they are all favourable, or in other words, that none contain a positive and unconditional refusal. It is also asserted that the Sultan has even expressed his readiness to attend the congress in person. England has refused to take part in the Congress.—Throughout the whole of Germany a strong determination is exhibited to support the claims of the Prince Frederick of Augustenburg to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, in opposition to those of the King of Denmark. In the Prussian Chamber notice has been given of a motion that all the German states are bound to support the Prince's rights. At Gluckstadt the officials of the Superior Court of Appeal for the whole of Holstein, in that city, have resolved to refuse the oath of alle-

giance to the new King.—The branch of the National Verein, located in Hamburg, have decided in general meeting, that "if the Schleswig-Holsteiners will not separate from Denmark, they must be compelled to do so."—It is reported that the Austrian and Prussian cabinets have resolved to declare that the Prince of Augustenburg, as the issue of amorganatic marriage, cannot claim right of succession to Schleswig-Holstein.—Intense excitement is said to have been caused in Sweden by the announcement of the King of Denmark's death; and the Cabinet of Stockholm has given orders to fit out a squadron. Meanwhile the Danish Cabinet is vigorously preparing to resist any attempt to dismember the monarchy, has called out 11,000 soldiers to complete the war establishment of the army, and has ordered a squadron to be fitted for sea.—A fire, the greatest which has happened in Portugal for many years, has taken place in Lisbon, and was not extinguished until the buildings of the Bank of Portugal, the Municipal Chamber, and sundry adjoining premises had been destroyed. The valuables of the Bank were saved, but much other property was consumed, and several persons perished. The Imperial Bank of Russia has announced the suspension for the present of the exchange of bills of credit for specie.

AMERICA.—No very great importance can be ascribed to the American advices brought by the *Canada*. The whole Confederate army, which is said to have been surprised by the sudden advance of the Federals to the Rappahannock, had retired across the Rapidan, and was believed to be preparing to maintain that line, though there were rumours that General Lee intended to fall back to Richmond. During the operations of the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst. including the capture of the Confederate field-works on the Rappahannock, General Meade, had according to his official report taken 2,600 prisoners, four guns, 2,000 stand of arms, and some waggons. There was a rumour that General Bragg's army was "evacuating its position in front" of Chattanooga, and was retiring to Rome and Atlanta; but this report was coupled with another to the effect that General Longstreet had "organised a large force to operate upon General Grant's communications at Bridgeport." It was also said that the Federal General Sherman's corps had advanced as far as Tuscaloosa, on its march to Selma, Alabama. Nothing was very certainly known respecting the nature of the misfortune or "disaster" which was believed to have befallen General Burnside, who was said to have been superseded by General Foster; but it was reported that the Confederates had advanced to London, some 25 miles from Knoxville, and that a more or less serious engagement had there occurred, 600 prisoners and four guns having fallen into the hands of the Confederates. It was, however, added that General Burnside's "main army was said to be in an impregnable position." There was no news whatever respecting the progress of the bombardment at Charleston. The expedition which sailed from New Orleans on the 27th ult., was supposed to be intended for Sabine Pass. By the arrival of the *Ileela* we have one day's later news from America. It is reported, on the authority of a "Union scout," that General Lee is in command of General Bragg's army, and that it had been decided in a Confederate Cabinet Session to abandon Virginia as soon as Meade advanced on Richmond. It is also stated that Lee had not gone to Tennessee. The forces of Price and Holmes are said to have retreated to Texas. It is said that the military in New York are going to give an entertainment to Marshal Forey. The stock market was heavy. New York advices of the 14th inst. have been brought by the *Germania*; but they are not very important. There had been no great battle in Virginia; but the Confederates had still a considerable force north of the Rapidan, and had shelled the

Federal General Kilpatrick's camp. "An early engagement was expected," and General Meade's army was said to occupy a position near Cedar Mountain. Official accounts of the 13th inst., from Chattanooga and Knoxville, represented that "all was quiet," and the information concerning the position of General Burnside, who had been superseded in his command by General Foster, was said to be "favourable." Previous despatches stated that General Longstreet, with 16,000 Confederates, had been detached from General Bragg's army, for the purpose of entering East Tennessee. It was supposed that a large Confederate force was marching against General Burnside, who had concentrated his troops at Knoxville. His outposts had been overwhelmed by superior numbers at Rogersville, some 60 miles from Knoxville; and as we had already been informed, 600 prisoners and four guns there fell into the hands of the Confederates, who may probably have been advancing from Virginia. A "slow bombardment" of Fort Sumter was going on at Charleston on the 10th inst., but there was no other event to report. No news had been received from General Banks' expedition since it sailed from New Orleans, and it was consequently thought that General Banks might have proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande instead of Sabine Pass. The Federal corps which had advanced for the purpose of entering Texas had returned to Brashear City, after a sharp engagement, in which the Federals had 60 men killed, but captured 200 Confederates. Lord Lyons had communicated to Secretary Seward information of the "probable existence" of a Confederate plot in Canada for the purpose of seizing the steamers on Lake Erie, liberating the Confederate prisoners confined in Fort Johnson, and burning the Lake cities. Such importance was attached to this information that the Federal Cabinet immediately sent General Dix to inspect the frontier defences, and despatched a body of troops and a gunboat for the protection of Fort Johnson.

INDIA AND CHINA.—A despatch from Hong Kong, dated the 26th of October, and apparently brought by the French mail steamer to Suez, states that a French officer had been murdered by the Japanese, that reparation was immediately demanded, and that "war by the combined French and English forces was generally expected."—The chief interest in the news from India is the large preparations that were being made to chastise the fanatical tribes on the Hazara frontier, and the political and military tours of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief through the Punjab.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.D.A.—As we are not aware that any brother being elected as W.M. for two years in succession thereby obtains the power of cutting himself in two, and sitting in the Master's and the Past Master's chairs at the same time, we must rule that his predecessor continues to be immediate P.M. until the successor of the present Master is installed. As to the wisdom of the question, we, at the request of the brother putting it, refrain from making any comment.

MARGATE.—We are requested to state that Bro. W. C. Brasier, P. Prov. G.S.B., was the immediate P.M. at the Centenary Festival reported in our pages last week.

JUDEX shall hear from us in due time.

JOHN C. THORP.—Your communication shall appear in our next.

BETA shall be written to next week and a full description given.