

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XL.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

The continually augmented pomp, ambition, and pride of the Popes, heightening and acting on the vices of ostentatious vanities, inordinately increased their desire of temporal power. This of itself eventually introduced many abuses and errors into the Church.

Let us now examine this time-honoured name "the Church." We find the word *Ecclesia*, as used by the early writers on evangelical subjects, and it may be said—even of the Apostles themselves—supplying the meaning both by *Ædes sacra*, a temple or church, and *Cœtus Fidelium*, an assembly of Christians. Is it not possible that the names of Church and Kirk may have had their origin in Saxon words derived from the Greek, signifying *Κύριος*, (Lord), and *Κυρία* (a high court of justice, or of the Senate and of the Commonwealth)—thus, *Κύρια εκκλησία*. And as, by Roman adoption, the Curia was one of the thirty wards of Rome, and also a chapel or temple belonging to each of the tribes or companies, where they used to meet to sacrifice and feast—so also the word *Κυριακος*, so Saxonized, might come to express "the Lord's house and assembly."

About seventeen years preceding the fifteenth century, the Church's first and greatest Reformer, Martin Luther, was born at Eisleben, in Saxony. At the age of thirty-five he was summoned to Rome for preaching against the arrogated power and presumption of Leo X. to sell and grant indulgences, the first authorised which had been, or heard of, within the German Empire. In 1520 he was deprived of all participation in the privileges of Holy Church, and excommunicated. His undisguised opinions and opposition to ecclesiastical tyranny, and the pretensions of the priests to power not sanctioned by any authority of the Scriptures, were unpardonable. The Romish ritual, more than half idolatrous, and in the same proportion superstitious, inculcating an ominous complication of nature, dependence on creature absolution, amulets, wafers, rosaries, waters, oils, and the like mediums, received an equal share of his satire and his unsparing denunciation, and of course increased the measure of wrath against him. Eventually he cast off his monastic habit, and renounced all allegiance to the Pope and his lieutenants.

In 1524, having now for one year dispossessed himself of his status as a monk of Rome, Luther married Catherine de Bora, who had formerly been a nun, but who broke her vows of celibacy to become the help-meat of this world famed hero. With her he passed many years of happiness, only interrupted (as tradition will have it) by the ever recurring qualms of his spouse, who was never able entirely to conquer her early impressions. Luther died at the age of sixty-three, having achieved the greatest revolution that the history of the human race has ever recorded. To say that he was universally regretted throughout Europe by his adherents is merely superfluous.

Amongst the strenuous supporters of Luther, after the demise of his powerful protector, Frederic, the Elector of Saxony, called the Wise,* there were John,

* By whose firm and friendly interposition, in 1521, when denounced by Leo as an obdurate heretic, as he had been by the monk Tetzel the licentious *quæstor*, to Albert of Mainz Archbishop of Magdeburg, and cited to Rome in 1518, Luther for the second time was forced (with the fate of Huss perhaps in his thoughts) into the safer custody of the Elector, by a timely flight.

the Elector of Saxony; George, Margrave of Brandenburg; Philip, Landgrave of Hesse; Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt; Ernest and Francis, Dukes of Luneburg; the Elector Palatine; the Duke of Deux Ponts; the Count of Mansfield (whose subject Luther was born); Melancthon, his eloquent disciple; Dr. Jonas, his celebrated friend; and the principal civilians and deputies of the imperial cities. Mainly, indeed almost entirely, owing to the steady opposition of these self-assured reformed princes and deputies (especially the Elector of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg, Grand Master of Prussia) the object of the Diet convoked at Speyer, in March, 1529, to enforce the decision of the Diet of Worms, was signally defeated. Thereupon, the endeavour of the Catholics to divide the Reformers on the debatable question of the "real presence," as held in denial by the Lutherans, fell to the ground, as well as the nonconformity of those who refused to sanction it according to their determination. This remarkable decree, dated Speyer, April 19, 1529, gave immediate impulse to that famous Protestation, as it was termed, against it, which bears the signatures of many of these independent princes, and powerful and resolved reformers. From this formidable protesting declaration, the appellation of Protestants was bestowed on the Lutherans.

The German version of the Holy Scriptures, the most eloquent and greatest work of Luther, which has established the word of sublime truth and the faithful popularity of the Bible so extensively throughout his Fatherland, was completed in 1534, about nine years after his marriage with Catherine de Bora. "Monastic vows and celibacy," quoth Luther, speaking of marriage, "originated in unnatural devices to serve political ends and selfish motives. Such obligations were unknown to the primitive church. Marriage in itself is a requisite desire of purity towards a state of simplicity and tranquillity." During the approach of his last moments, the great and good Reformer penned many affectionate letters to his wife, who still remained at Wittenburg, with their children. He wrote, respecting his will, "I leave no reserved cash or hoarded treasure. A few presents and my salary have been my sole income; yet, with no other means, I have contrived to support an establishment and make a purchase of property."

The analytical investigations of Luther's untrammelled ideas and inspired reasoning instituted a spiritual philosophy which has penetrated the mysteries of nature and religion to such a development of their depths as to have occasioned, on the Continent and over Europe, a deeper quest for expanded information and mental exercise than was ever known before.

As an essential adjunct to religion and morality, Luther perseveringly insisted on the necessity of a broad and liberal or undarkened system of education being nationally extended within the reach of all classes, without hindrance. He boldly exposed the infamy and baneful consequences of keeping the necessitous populace, serfs, slaves, and such like labouring poor, in a state of ignorance and degradation almost as debased as the beasts of the field. Unquestionably during the lifetime of Luther, although religious controversies ended with as small a satisfaction about tenets and duties as at the present day, the Protestant princes and clergy consulted him on all important considerations with the most entire deference. And although Luther owed to Christianity his gifts of instruction—the world owes in gratitude to Luther a twofold Reformation.

In moral courage, force of language, and logical acumen, Luther excelled in his calling as a lecturer, a writer, and a teacher. He was no false flatterer of the

rich or selfish hypocrite to the poor. What he said he meant, and what he meant he practised; and to his last gasp he solemnly believed, avowed, and relied on what he taught.

Christians may look upon the restored structure of the Church (whose founder was by his birth a Jew and the saving health unto all nations), embodying all denominations of reformed Christians, as having on its one angle the Greek Church, and on its other the Roman Church, forming, as it were of itself, three angles, which, for the sake of our fellow men, we would name prudential conduct, good will towards man, solemn honour unto God.

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

BY DIAGORAS.

PART XIII.

(Continued from p. 62.)

When Constantine, in A. D. 328, founded the city of Constantinople, he decorated and adorned it with all the treasures that could be removed from Rome to his new capital; and at a subsequent period, when the successor of Constantine removed from the city every valuable specimen of art, he loaded several ships therewith, which were driven by a storm upon the coast of Sicily; the commander was killed, and the Saracens, at that time in possession of the country, carried their spoils to Alexandria. The Saracenic, or Moorish architecture, is a striking illustration of the influence of religion upon architecture. The peculiar religion of Mohammed was diffused from the Indus to the Nile by wandering hordes of predatory Arabs, who enforced at the point of the sword the doctrines of the Koran. The Roman power having vanished, and the Eastern countries being enfeebled by luxury or mismanagement, they fell easily under the dominion of the arch-impostor and his successor. In a few years, Syria, Persia, and Egypt were subdued and converted to Mohammedanism. More than 4000 Christian churches were destroyed, and rude shrines called *maschiads*, afterwards *mosques*, were erected in their stead. As the faith or religion of Mohammed became more general, and more securely settled, its followers acquired a taste for learning and the social arts, accompanied by a love of luxury and splendour. The lore of Greece was translated into the Arabic, and schools were founded for the study of science, and particularly mathematics, in which, as is well known, the Arabians greatly excelled. The earlier style of the Arabian or Saracenic architecture has some resemblance to that which prevailed in the Byzantine Empire; but, as they advanced in science, they constructed edifices peculiar to themselves. They disdained to borrow their ideas from the nations they had conquered, but preferred to compose, from the study of the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman edifices, that style which is still to be seen wherever Mohammed is acknowledged as the prophet of God. Saracenic architecture is singularly fantastic and light, yet graceful and even elegant. The columns are slender and variously formed, and generally employed to support low arcades; the shafts are short and thin, plain or ornamental, with lines in spiral or perpendicular grooves. The Arabians are celebrated for their arches, which are of three sorts, viz., the *crescent*, or horse-shoe arch, the *round* arch, and the *cusped* arch. The *crescent* is peculiar to Mohammedan architecture. The *crescent* is the symbol of the Mohammedan faith, as the cross is of the Christian; and it is said to have been first used by Muavia in his new capital

of Damascus. It was also named the *sacred* arch, and formed the usual entrance of mosques: this arch is the really distinctive feature of the Saracenic style. The *round* arch was simply an imitation of that of the Romans, and the *cusped* arch was formed by segments of circles meeting in a point at the vertex. As the religion of Mohammed peremptorily forbade the representation of animals,* the ornaments of the Arabians consisted of coloured tiles and mosaics, with which they adorned, in a fantastic yet tasteful manner, their apartments. Other ornaments consisted of texts of the Koran, inlaid in the form of mosaics, sometimes adorned with precious stones. From the general appearance of the Moorish edifices has arisen the term *arabesque*, or *moresque*, applicable to all ornaments of a fantastic character. The species of ornament called *fret-work* is also prevalent in Arabian architecture. It is said to have had its origin with the Persians, as a screen to admit air and light, and yet exclude the direct rays of the sun. *Corbelling* has been referred to the same style; but its origin is doubtful. *Corbels* are projections from a wall intended for the support of any object. The Arabians used them most in their castles to support a projecting parapet, in the floor of which were perpendicular holes, called *machicolations* (war-sieves), whence the besieged could, under cover, dart missiles, and pour down melted pitch and other destructive materials on the besiegers who should attempt to scale the walls. The Arabian style is amply and well displayed in the numerous mosques, tombs, and mausoleums of the Mohammedan religion, the most prominent features of which are the towering domes and encircling minarets. The minarets are light circular turrets, rising to a considerable height above the other parts of the building, and are furnished with projecting galleries, where the muezzins call the faithful to prayer. During the middle ages, when intercourse between nations and states was uncertain and difficult, when the pursuits of commerce and the arts of civilized life were torpid or undeveloped, when improvements were diffidently and slowly introduced, and carelessly received, it is worthy of note that architecture became more widely diffused at the same time that it presented a striking uniformity of feature. To account for this remarkable fact, we must bear in mind that at this period, when the lay portion of the community was engaged in warfare and devastation, the only places of safety where industry and ingenuity might be exercised and employed were the churches and convents. Hence the study of architecture was chiefly confined to the members of religious communities, and the skill and taste of the architect had scarcely any other object than the erection and decoration of sacred edifices; and we may trace in the intercourse kept up between the different monasteries, and in the journeys performed by the monks in the concerns of their various orders, the means by which a knowledge of architecture and its variations might be transmitted from one country to another. Another and more universally prevailing cause for the similarity of buildings at that period was the awakening of Lombardy, and the neighbouring states of Italy, to trade and commerce, and the formation amongst their citizens of companies and corporations, or *guilds*, possessed of the exclusive privilege of exercising their peculiar trades or professions. Not only mere mechanical employments, but those of a more intellectual nature were confined and restricted by these guilds, and were only to be entered on by a hard and severe apprenticeship.

* It was not, until the tenth century, permitted to sculpture animals; but at that time the Caliphs introduced lions, griffins, &c., supporting columns, &c.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

TRAVELLING FREEMASONS.

Where can I see any of the Bulls, issued by the Popes, in which the Freemasons of the middle ages were exempted from taking up their freedom in the various cities and towns to which they travelled?—W. D. P.

THE M.W.G.M. AND THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

On reading Preston's *Illustrations*, I find a foot-note which states,—“By an old record of the Lodge of Antiquity, it appears that the new Grand Master was always proposed and presented for approbation in that lodge before his election in the Grand Lodge.” When did this formality cease, and what was the claim of the Lodge of Antiquity to such a custom?—EX. EX.

INITIATION OF KING WILLIAM IV.

Where was King William IV., then Duke of Clarence, initiated?—ROYAL Y.

MASONRY IN THE XVIII CENTURY.

Wanted, a list of men of letters, warriors, statesmen, divines, and members of the liberal professions who were Masons from A.D. 1600 to A.D 1700?—E. G. B.

HOGARTH AND THE GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE JEWEL.

A member of the Grand Stewards' Lodge tells me that Hogarth designed the lodge jewel. Was he a member of that lodge, or how did he come to invent so perfect an emblem for them?—JACOB.

USE OF THE WORD “BROTHER.”

What is the earliest instance of the use of the word “Brother” in a Masonic sense?—EX. EX.

“YOURS FRATERNALLY.”

Who was the first Mason that signed himself “yours fraternally”?—EX. EX.

PORTRAIT OF JACQUES DE MOLAI.

Where is a portrait of Jacques de Molai to be found?—F. K. T.—[In almost every work that treats of the Templars. Consult *De la Motraye's Travels*—the Frontispiece to which is considered the best likeness of the S. G. M.]

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND'S COLOUR.

Green is the peculiar colour of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. That of Ireland is, I believe, blue! What can have occasioned this peculiarity? Had it been that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had adopted green, it would not have grated upon the ear, for we all know that country has for many years been called “the Emerald Isle;” but Scotland certainly is never so designated in anything I have ever read. Perhaps some Scotch Mason will kindly enlighten me upon this point?—F. A. S.

DEGREES OF THE ILLUMINATI.

What were the degrees conferred by the Illuminati?—G.S.—[Weishaupt divided them into three classes, and the classes were again sub-divided into degrees. Thus:—

Nursery.	}	Preparation, Novice, Minerval, Illuminatus Minor.	
Masonic.			} Symbolic. { Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, Master Mason.
Mysterious.	} Minor.	} Presbyter, Priest, Prince, Regent.	
			} Major.

Presbyter and Priest mean the same in all religious systems, but in the above there was a difference which Locket points out.]

OPENING LODGE.

Is there any peculiar reason for opening lodge in the manner usual with us?—C. E.—[There is. It is both symbolical and geometrical, and forms certain given figures none of which can be described in print.]

OLD LODGES.

I have met with the names of several old lodges which were flourishing in the year 1800, and I should be glad if any one can tell me which of them are extinct or merged into other, and what, lodges? They are, Lodge of Attention, Lynn, Norfolk (No. 572); Lodge of Love and Honour, Falmouth; Royal Clarence Lodge, Frome; Royal Gloucester Lodge, Southampton (No. 503).—R. H. W.

DERIVATION OF FREEMASON.

In the old York system there was a better derivation of the term Freemason than any of the conjectures of your correspondents on the matter. It is briefly this; that the Masons who were chosen by King Solomon to work at the Temple were declared free, and exempt from all imposts, duties, and taxes for them and their descendants. They had also the privilege to bear arms. After the destruction of the Temple, and the captivity, they were released by Cyrus, who gave them liberty to return to Judea, to rebuild the Temple, and confirmed to them their freedom from taxes, &c., and the right to bear arms. Since which time we have ever been known as *Free Masons*.—A.

STATISTICS OF MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

What are about the numbers of Masons, lodges, and Chapters, registered and at work, in the United States?—T. B.—[They were, according to the American official returns in 1860, Registered Masons, 483,256; lodges, 4847; Chapters, 905.]

CHARLES WARREN.

Who was the Charles Warren that wrote, or published, about 1769, a book with the following title:—*The Freemason Stripped Naked; or the whole Art and Mystery of Freemasonry made plain and easy to all capacities, by a faithful Account of every Secret, from the First Making of a Mason till he is Completely Master of every Branch of his Profession?*—W. W.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE HIGH GRADES.

Is it true that while the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Chapter, and the Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar, each present a yearly balance-sheet to their members, the High-Grades have never yet issued one since their formation?—L. S. D.

BRO. DUNCKERLEY.

What authority is there for the statement that is frequently made, to the effect that Bro. Dunckerley was a son of George III?—GENEALOGIST.

CROSS-BONES.

In some of the American charts there are several pairs of cross-bones placed amongst the emblems. To what degree do they belong?—S.A.S.—[S.A.S. had better become a Mason, and then perhaps he may find out what he wishes to know. We are not to be taken in by the assumption of a Masonic style of address.]

GRAND GRAVER.

What, or who, is a Grand Graver?—X. E.—[The Secretary in a lodge, called “The Court of Sinai,” in the degree of the Knight of the Brazen Serpent.]

PERPENDICULAR.

We make use of the term Perpendicular in Masonry; and as we derive through an operative craft, has its signification any relation to the perpendicular style of architecture introduced into Europe by the Freemasons of the middle ages?—AN ARCHITECT.

CONTRADICTORY DEGREES.

What degrees of Masonry are they in which the legends of the Order contradict each other?—EX. EX.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

Is there any branch of the Royal Order of Scotland that meets in London?—C. C. [No.]

Literature.

REVIEWS.

First and Last: a Poem. Intended to Illustrate the Ways of God to Man. Messrs. Longmans. 259 pp.

A Spring Morning's Dream, with Somniloquence, and ETEIPOMEN. By JOSEPH HAMBLETON. Messrs. Kent & Co. 192 pp.

Poems. By M. S. HALL, Virtue & Co. 212 pp.

The Mountain Prophet, the Mine, and other Poems. By JOHN HARRIS. Heylin & Co. 158 pp.

The golden age of poetry has passed. Our authors who indulge in printing their compositions cannot be ranked, as a body, above the most ordinary rhymesters, and this is frequently marred by a total absence of rhythm or an acquaintance with the powers of poetical numbers.

First and Last is on a lofty theme, and its author seems to have imagined he has treated it with no small degree of success. This peeps out in the grandiose tone with which he dedicates the volume to his wife; but between the subject and its treatment there is a grand falling off. His opening, however, is nothing more than poor, as may be judged from the first few lines:—

"My theme, the ways of God to man. Bestow,
Great Spirit, on thy suppliant, bending low,
In deep humility, before thee, light
To see his way through 'this obscure aright;
And oh! forgive if darkling he should stray
From the true path, though seeking it away."

Any one attempting such a flight must place himself at a vast disadvantage, because Milton, in his *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, has, with such awe-inspiring and truly wonderful diction, penned "the inmost thoughts that hidden lie," and made immortal music in his verse.

That part of *First and Last*, entitled the "Song of Adam and Eve," has nothing in common with the blind bard of the Commonwealth: it struts about in a ballad measure in the following jaunty style:—

"In an ocean of light we are bathing,
On the wings of the wind we fly;
The clouds are our throne,
Where we sit alone,
And rule over earth and sky.

"Oh! the bright gorgeous streaming around us,
Of the many-hued tints of day;
Oh! the ravishing strain
That send forth amain
The spheres in their gladsome way."

So also the six following lines will show a how great subject may be debased by twaddle. The scene of the annexed is laid without the garden of Eden, and represents Eve addressing her first-born, Cain. It opens thus:—

"Come, give me a kiss,
Thou dear little bliss,
Whom the Lord in His mercy has sent me;
Come close to my breast,
Here, here is thy nest,
Oh! how thy sweet chirping content me."

Such prattle, in such company and under such auspices, clearly indicates no very exalted notion of the subject, and a want of poetic grasp that should have made the author pause before rushing into print.

A Summer Morning's Dream somewhat appalled us at first sight. Think, in this matter-of-fact age, of a poet giving us his title-page in English, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin! The author ventures, at his outset, to tell us he flatters himself "that he has succeeded in an attempt to trace from their source some of the wanderings of his own mind, and to mark their progress towards conviction;" and while he modestly insinuates there is some credit due to him for having written "with a purpose," he disclaims all hope of "becoming fashionable and applauded as divine." The chief portion of the book is devoted to a poem on the

subject of the trial of Socrates for teaching strange doctrine, and Mr. Hambleton treats it in the following spirit. The scene is supposed to take place at the fire-side of Anytus, his accuser:—

"Now Anutos, as darkness spread the sky on,
Retired from business to his gunaikeion:
There, with sweet interpose of word and lip, he
Told to his wife his thought. Unlike Xantippe,
Fame by the growth of husband's patience, earning,
Or dames enrolled in books of proctors' learning,
Oft to be cited in the Court Consistory,
No name recorded in veracious history
Hath left the wife of Anutos behind her:
Consult the wise king's proverbs, you will find her
True character set down, and thus discover
Why, as she loved her husband, he did love her.
Slighting anachronism, for want of her name,
We call her 'mistress,' with her husband's surname.
Says Mrs. Anutos, I'm quite delighted!

I wonder, dearest, you so long have slighted
The horrid things that ugly, bad, old man says!
Oh, that it may be but a mother's fancies!
But much are my misgivings lest our darling
Has caught that fellow's spirit; not the snarling,
Too sweet his temper is for that; but questions
Just like the silly and profane suggestions
Of Socrates, our boy begins to ask me
When he comes in from school. I feel it task me
To silence him, and let him know 'tis wicked
To talk so. I could not think how he picked
Up the strange words he uses, till I watched him,
And, just as he had hid himself, I snatched him
From a sly corner, where his funny vanity
Was hearkening to Socrates' profanity.
'Ah! now,' said I, 'I see my pretty roamer,
Whence come the jests at what you learn from Homer.'
'Twould be my certain death, fond love I tell it thee,
Should that dear child grow up to infidelity."

The poem entitled *Wide Awake* is a very good exemplar of its title in all but the opening portion, in which Mr. Hambleton takes occasion to tell those of his readers who may not be wide enough awake that he is the occupier of a cottage in the metropolitan borough of Marylebone—that parish

"Where once The Bourne in stream translucent flowed,
And owned the grace that Mary's name bestowed,
But now all-envious Destiny condemns
The Bourne to join the sewers that poison Thames,
As bloated Pride extends his hundred arms
At call of men, whom sound of grandeur charms,
Happy to have it said in 'Park' they dwell,
That so no curious nose the shop may smell,
While lucre scraped at counters, grabbed at desks,
Decks them as 'Gents,' or bids address as 'Esqs.:'
There, slighting what he saw the world admired,
Philologus a lowly cottage hired."

"M. S." is not a novice in print. The poems of which the volume is mainly composed have appeared in various newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, and are here collected for the first time. They are, as may be supposed, of unequal merit, though there are none among them which can be pronounced bad. There is a certain power and grace about them, of which the following is an average sample:—

"MARY MAGDALENE.

"'Tis evening, breezes cool and calm
Come through the portals from the palm;
And cedar trees supremely tall,
Which grow without Jerusalem's wall.
"In Simon's house the Saviour eats,
Figs, lentil cakes, permitted meats,
While through the open door come in
Stragglers who seek heaven's truths to win.
"Among them Mary Magdalene
With silent countenance, and mien
Something inclined, as if but prayer
And holy thought had motion there.
"Down at the Saviour's feet she kneels;
His love hath broken guilt's dark seals,
Softened a heart which joy and pain
And worldly ill's had touched in vain.

"How quick is love in spying needs,
How prompt when known in needful deeds;
Nor knows it impropriety,
Love bath of rule indemnity.

"Love needs no leave—she soon begins
(Oh, memory ne'er quits count of sins!)
With tears to wash her Master's feet—
Act in which care and worship meet.

"She wipes them with her hair, then breaks
A box of spikenard, from it takes,
Unsparingly anointing o'er
Those feet hereafter to be tore.

"O lowly act! O mighty deed!
Of bliss in thousand hearts the seed;
Knew Simon not that a pure love,
Lifts souls the guiltiest past above?

"Thought Judas of that holy maid,
When haunted with guilt's maddening shade?
How different then had been his sense
Of deeds that bless the soul's expense.

"Meek Maiden of Jerusalem
Thy deeds become a diadem—
A sinner poor, weak, low in tears,
Through one pure deed survives all years.

"Kings great in arms, Queens of renown,
Have passed whose names have scarce come down;
While one small deed of heavenly love,
Shines high all time and change above.

"How cold! how piercing cold the life,
Where no thought burns amidst its strife,
Of sacred love, of help, of care,
To bless a spirit anywhere.

"Suspect that wisdom which imparts
No fervid feeling to cold hearts,
Which, like the stars which shine o'er snow,
Ne'er makes a frozen nature flow.

"One hour at wisdom's feet to sit,
As Mary sat with heart as fit;
With the same sense of sins forgiven,
Were worth but less than thrones of heaven."

The last, and perhaps the best, on our list is a volume of intrinsic merit written by John Harris, the Cornish Miner, whose poems of *The Land's End*, *Keyance Cove*, and *Lays from the Mine* have already become known to the public. The present book, *The Mountain Prophet, the Mine, and other Poems*, is in advance of the writer's earlier efforts, and will well repay perusal. Take the following description of work in the mine as a specimen:—

"Meanwhile the mine extended and grew rich,
And every month the workmen multiplied;
The water gushed from countless cracks unseen,
Ran down the levels' side, and bubbled up
Within the adit, keeping the bold men
From sinking far beneath it, till the wheel
Was laid aside, and in its place arose
A small steam-engine newly wonderful;
And wonderful the ease with which it wrought,
Draining the mine as strangely as a spell.
After the shaft was sixty feet in depth,
Ends were extended eastward, westward far;
Then winzes sunk for air from level to level;
And so it ever was and ever is.
And as they sunk from rugged stair to stair,
The troubled entrails of the rifled world
Changed hard as marble. Drills were introduced,
And mallets rang where picks had clink'd before.
Then holes were blasted in a dangerous way,
By rushes thrashed into the powder-charge
Through a small hole made by a copper wire,
Igniting it as sudden as a thought;
Ere the poor wretch could say one word of prayer,
Destroying limbs and often life itself.
Then quills were used. Still very dangerous they,
And more expensive. Turn we from the fields,
And ladder after ladder quick descend,
Until we reach a labourer's working-place.
It is the hour of morning: on a plank
A father and his elder son sit down,
A boy with fourteen Aprils on his face,
With thought of home and brothers in his mind,
And sunny slopes and lawns of laughing flowers,
Denied him here, denied the lad so soon.

A flask of water dangles to a nail,
And here a can of powder; candles there,
A pair of scissors and a bunch of quills.
Their dinners lie beside them, and beyond
Are drills and hammers and long iron bars.
Ere they begin to labour, child and sire
Kneel down among the rocks, and that dark cave
Is visited by angels, whose bright wings
Float through the darkness to the voice of prayer.
Aloud the Father intercedes with Heaven
For blessings on the labour of their hands,
And blessings on his darling ones at home,
That He would spare them, if it were His will,
To meet at eve around the supper board.
But if they fell and died among the rocks,
He pray'd that they might dwell in heaven, and sit
Down at the marriage supper of the Lamb.
And then he wrestled for his comrade-boy;
And in his earnestness he seemed to grasp
The arm of the Most High, and so prevail'd
That heaven kiss'd earth and dropped into the mine.
Could you have peer'd into that youngling's face,
Hidden in both his hands, you would have seen
Great shining tear-drops roll down on the stones.
That boy grew up to bear the cross of Christ."

There is faith, hope, and healthful feeling in the above; and whilst Cornwall can boast of such a man amongst her labouring population, we are sure that good must result to the community at large. John Harris's poetry deserves to be widely read and circulated.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

At a general meeting of the Royal Academy of Arts, on the 29th ult., Paul Falconer Poole, Esq., was elected an Academician, in the room of the late A. E. Chalon, Esq; and Messrs. Richard Ansdell Thomas Faed, Edward M. Barry, and the Baron Marochetti were elected Associates.

Professor Morris is lecturing every Thursday evening, on Geology, at University College, London.

Dr. Hoffman, F.R.S., is to commence a series of twenty-four lectures on Organic Chemistry, on the 11th inst., at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn, Street, London.

Mr. Charles Hursthouse, a New Zealand colonist, has a work in the press entitled *New Zealand; the Britain of the South*.

A new novel entitled *The Cravens of Beech Hall*, by Mrs. Francis Guise, is on the eve of publication.

Professor Owen, superintendent of the natural history department of the British Museum, is commencing a series of lectures on Fossil Reptilia, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.

Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of the Odes of Horace has already reached a second edition.

The Exhibition of Industrial Fine Art at Edinburgh is expected to be opened in November. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have kindly promised to lend to it various works of art from the royal collections.

The interesting geological subject of the alleged discovery of flint implements in the drift is to be discussed at a joint meeting of the Ethnological Society and the Archaeological Association on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

We are glad to learn that Sir Benjamin Brodie, who underwent the operation for cataract on the 21st ult., is progressing very favourably towards recovery.

A fire occurred at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, on Tuesday morning last, by which the whole of the pictures in the Titian room were destroyed. The loss of these pictures will be much regretted by the admirers of this celebrated master. They were a present from Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia, to John, Duke of Marlborough, and remained unhung and hidden from the public view till the visit of Sir J. Reynolds to Blenheim in 1788, who was so forcibly struck with their beauty and value, that he recommended their being placed in the room they occupied.

Prince Albert has founded a military library at Aldershot, for the use of officers in the camp. The books are of a military character; being, with maps and plans, calculated for the professional improvement of the officers.

It was the opinion of Camden and other writers that the Romans never penetrated into Cornwall. This opinion, however, must now give way. Traces of Roman occupation have been discovered on the north coast of Cornwall, near Padstow, and an inscription, bearing the name of the Emperor Constantius, has been found built into the wall of a church near Penzance.

At a sale of rare coins in London the other day, a penny of Cunobelinus sold for £30 10s.; a penny of Offa, £14 10s.; a penny of Egbeorht, £4 12s.; a penny of Alfred the Great, £9; and one of Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, £13 10s. A beautiful coin of Panormus reached £70, and a very rare Tetradrachm of Segasta brought £71.

The report that the Great Exhibition of 1862 has been put off is entirely without foundation.

The *Bury Times* says:—"We are extremely sorry to see a respectable English journal like the *Athenæum* doing the wicked work of the slaveholder, by denouncing the too truthful pictures of American slave rule given by the gifted and pious Harriet Beecher Stowe, as 'the romantic exaggerations and extravagant misrepresentations of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.' Mr. Hepworth Dixon, if we are rightly informed, has sprung by merit to his present honourable position from the lowly position of a poor lad employed for half-a-crown a-week as scavenger in a Manchester cotton mill. We honour him all the more for this; it is more honourable to him than to be bred from the loins of kings. But it would be well for men like Mr. Hepworth Dixon now and then to think how different must have been their fate, even in the great republic of the United States, had they been the property of the planter; and we really should have given a man of Mr. Dixon's high attainments credit for better judgment than to libel the thrill of horror and holy indignation which animated the breasts of the men and women of England when they read, as most of them did, the pages of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, as—a 'morbid appetite for scenes of cruelty.' The *Athenæum* must speak in other tones than this on the great question of slavery, if it wishes to be the exponent of British feeling in the days of Queen Victoria."

In the *Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland, from the Reformation to the Revolution Settlement*, by the late Very Rev. John Lee, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh published under the editorship of his son, the Rev. William Lee, we have the following picture of religious persecution:—"Dr. Alexander Leighton, a Scotch divine, father of the Bishop, having written and published a work entitled *An Appeal to the Parliament; or, Zion's Plea against Prelacy*, which contained some strong expressions against the bishops, the canons, and the ceremonies, was tried by the Star-Chamber for 'framing a book, so full of most pestilent, devilish, and dangerous assertions, to the scandal of the King, Queen, and peers, especially the bishops.' The words which were particularly charged against him were: 'We do not read of greater persecution of God's people than in this our island, especially since the death of Queen Elizabeth.' He confessed the words, and said that the thing was too true, by the prelates taking away life and livelihood from many ministers and private men, of whom many were pined to death in prison, and many wandered up and down, their families being desolate and helpless; that, besides this, the blood of souls had been endangered by the removal of the faithful shepherds from the flock. The court unanimously decreed that the Doctor should be 'committed to the Fleet Prison for life, and pay a fine of £10,000 to the King's use; that the High Commission should degrade him from his ministry; that he should then be brought to the pillory at Westminster, while the court was sitting, and be whipped; that, after his whipping, he should be set on the pillory a convenient time, and have one of his ears cut, one side of his nose slit, and be branded in the face with the letters S. S., signifying Sower of Sedition; that then he should be carried back to prison, and after a few days be carried to the pillory in Cheapside on a market-day, and be there likewise whipped, and have the other side of his nose split, and his other ear cut off, and then be shut up in prison for the remainder of his life, unless his Majesty be graciously

pleased to enlarge him.' While this unjust and unmerciful sentence was being pronounced, Bishop Laud, throwing himself into a devout attitude, and pulling off his cap, gave thanks to God for his righteous judgments. No part of the cruel doom was remitted. That it was rigidly executed we learn indeed from the Bishop's own journal, in which he has inserted a minute and circumstantial account of the whole transaction, as if he had delighted to dwell on the contemplation of a fellow-creature's sufferings."

Mr. W. H. Marshall, in his *Four Years in Burmah*, thus describes a Burmese wrestling match which he saw at Rangoon, during the time he was editing the *Rangoon Chronicle*:—"Ko-Phoo and the negro entered the arena first, and commenced operations. The preliminary manoeuvres between the opponents were exceedingly amusing. It appears to me that Sambo did not exactly comprehend the kind of warfare in which he was to engage, for he commenced sparring out after the most approved fashion, as if he were expected to take part in a pugilistic encounter. The Burman kept about him at a little distance, dodging round with a peculiar kind of hop, with his body slightly bent towards his antagonist, and thrusting out his hand and drawing it back again with a motion as if he wanted to touch the other's flesh, but durst not for fear of getting burnt. Sometimes he would, with amazing quickness, thrust his face pretty closely within the other's reach, when the negro would make a hit straight out, but would be sure to miss his object, amidst screams of laughter from the spectators. Amusing as this sort of fun was, we were beginning to think it monotonous, when the Burman made a quick and sudden motion, seized Sambo near the hip with one hand, and with a manoeuvre executed with such suddenness and dexterity as to be unobservable to any but the most attentive spectator, threw him over his head, and brought him flat on his back upon the sawdust. This was evidently a different sort of thing from what Sambo had bargained for. He arose before the plaudits announcing Ko-Phoo's victory had ceased, and resolutely sparring out again. He made a blow at the champion, which that individual luckily contrived to avoid, or he would probably have been hurt, and followed up the attack vigorously. Ko-Phoo, however, watched his opportunity, and repeated the achievement, this time flinging Sambo with such force upon the ground that he was glad to retire from the arena, leaving Ko-Phoo to his prize of silk and muslin. The artilleryman came next. He was a tall, stout, muscular Irishman, and apparently a scientific wrestler; but he, too, turned out no match for Ko-Phoo. He was, however, to do him justice, a far more formidable opponent to the Burman than was the negro, and Ko-Phoo seemed to appreciate the fact. He was unequal to the Burman in skill, notwithstanding, and he also had to endure the mortification of defeat."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for any opinion entertained by Correspondents.]

THE ROYAL ARCH DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In reply to your correspondent, "One who esteems the Holy Royal Arch Degree," page 67, January 26, 1861, of your invaluable Magazine, I beg to state that the province of North and East Yorkshire has a flourishing Provincial Grand Chapter, of which our highly esteemed and M.E. Comp. George Marwood is Superintendent. That most expert and able companion formed a Provincial Grand Chapter at York, in April, 1859, and installed his Prov. G. Officers there for the current year. In 1860, the Provincial Chapter was held at Hull, in the Humber Chapter House (65). I can most cordially bear my testimony to the value of our Prov. G. Chapter, as by its means, and through the untiring self-denying zeal and liberality of Comp. Marwood, our chapters in this province are much revived and encouraged. I trust that the example thus exhibited will induce other provinces to follow in our steps, being satisfied that one great means of strengthening and extending the knowledge of the most holy rite would be the establishing throughout the empire of Prov. G. Chapters, thus giving an impetus to that degree, which every true companion should feel to be the choicest part of our Ancient and Accepted Order.

Should any of your correspondents wish for further information, I shall be glad to give them all in my power.

JOHN COATS'WORTH, Past Prov. G.D.C.,

N. and E. Yorkshire, and S.E. Humber, 65.

Hull, 2nd February, 1861.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—In our report of the proceedings at the festival of this Institution last week, when we stated that £237 came from East Lancashire, we should have added, in addition to £105 from the Prov. G. Lodge, Bro. B. B. Cabbell, Prov. G.M., Norfolk, gave £20 in his own name, and £20 for the lodge named after him at Norwich.

METROPOLITAN.

NEPTUNE LODGE (No. 22).—The installation meeting was held on Thursday, January 31, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street. The lodge was opened by Bro. Robert Farran, P.M. (the W.M. being called away to China.) Bro. Winsor was passed to the second degree. Bro. Henry Muggerridge then assumed the chair, and Bro. Alfred Pratt, being presented, was installed into the chair in Bro. Muggerridge's masterly manner, the addresses to the several officers being listened to with marked attention. The officers appointed were Bro. T. T. Lemare, S.W.; Bro. Clarence Harcourt, J.W.; Bro. C. J. Osborne, Sec.; Bro. W. P. De Morley Blynn, S.D.; Bro. Augustus Greatex, J.D.; Bro. J. H. Allingham, I.G. Bro. Isaac Wilcocks re-elected Treas., and Henry Holt the Tyler, were also invested. There was a very good attendance, the members and visitors numbering nearly fifty. Among the visitors were Bros. C. T. Storr, Prov. G.D.C., Jersey; Burrige, No. 33; Talbot, No. 156; Packwood, P.M., No. 680; Adamson, No. 235; and Poole, No. 805. All business being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren reassembled at the banquet, which was most excellent. Dinner ended and the cloth removed, the W.M. said, the first toast required no words from him, and he should, therefore, give, "The Queen and the Craft." In proposing the M.W.G.M., Bro. Pratt said it gave him great pleasure even to mention the name of so estimable a nobleman as the Earl of Zetland, who had so long, and to such good effect, presided over the Craft.—The W.M., in proposing the toast of "The D.G.M.," said he had had but few opportunities of seeing Lord Dalhousie in Lodge, but they were assured that he devoted much attention to the interests of the institution, and was well deserving the high position he held.—The W.M., on again rising, said, "The Visitors" was a toast at all times pleasing to the lodge; they had several who paid their first visit, some of them being from the provinces, who could not fail to have been gratified with the working of the lodge.—Bro. STORR, in returning thanks for himself and the brethren included in the toast, assured the W.M. that the way in which the ceremonies were conducted afforded them great satisfaction. He remarked that the spirit of emulation exhibited by the P.M.s could not fail to stimulate every member of the lodge to arrive at the same high position. The efficiency of the several officers was a satisfactory proof of the good working of the lodge.—Bro. FARRAN, in brief but complimentary terms as to his efficiency, proposed, "The Health of the W.M.," observing the peculiar circumstance that induced Bro. Pratt to enter Masonry (an incident in the Crimean war), that from his first admission he diligently studied the ritual, and had regularly worked his way through every office to the chair. From the experience they had, there was perfect assurance of good government.—The W.M., in responding, said he found it difficult to express his grateful feelings in language commensurate with the kind expressions the brethren evinced towards him. It was his most earnest desire, on taking the chair of the lodge, to follow the good example afforded by his predecessors, and to leave it to the satisfaction of himself and the brethren. He could not, however, allow the opportunity to pass without paying a tribute of gratitude to Bro. Muggerridge, as it was to his instruction all his own capabilities were due. He sincerely hoped every brother who desired to attain eminence would not fail attending the Lodge of Instruction over which that able professor presided.—The W.M. again rose, and said the working of the lodge had been brought to its state of efficiency by the zealous efforts of those who had preceded him in his high position, and it was to them he had to look for aid; and without particularly noticing one more than another, he could safely say each had well done his duty. His immediate predecessor had left his native land; and with the toast of the P.M.s. he connected the name of Bro. Farran.—That worthy brother having responded, the W.M. then said, although they, as P.M.s., were included in the preceding toast, he especially called to the notice of the brethren to two officers who had discharged with integrity and perfect satisfaction the important duties of treasurer and secretary.—Bro. WILCOCKS, in acknowledgment, said he expected that, for the kind reception of their services, he was mainly indebted to the great

attention and correctness of the secretary. Personally, he might say he possessed the confidence of the Past Masters, and he was able to say that he had a good balance in hand.—Bro. OSBORNE said that he could, with perfect sincerity, assure his brethren his happiest hours were those spent in recording their proceedings. Sometimes, in his enthusiasm and zeal, he might be considered over forward. The Treasurer and himself were always in unison, in a desire to keep their books in a most perfect state; so that, whenever they might be called away, they might be enabled to leave to their successors the Neptune Lodge safe in its integrity.—The W.M., in giving the toast of "The Officers," referred to the S.W. being compelled to leave, and paid a compliment to the J.W., who had last year so ably discharged the duties of Deacon.—Bro. HARCOURT, in reply, assured the W.M. it was the intention of every officer to carry out the wishes of the W.M., and that they should not be found wanting.—The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close. The evening's entertainment was enlivened by the vocal efforts of Bros. Sturch, Farran, Holden, and Batty.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

CHACEWATER.—*Boscawen Lodge* (No. 1000).—The brethren of this lodge celebrated the Festival of Saint John, on Thursday, Jan. 24. The lodge was opened at noon, the "sun being at its meridian." Bro. S. Harvey, P.M., Fortitude Lodge, Truro, conducted the business of the lodge in his usual impressive manner, and, assisted by Bros. Petherick, W.M., and J. Moyle, P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C., installed Bro. S. G. Moyle as the W.M. for the ensuing year. The W.M. selected the following as his officers:—Bro. J. Niness, Prov. G.O., S.W.; W. Bray, J.W.; M. Bawden, Treasurer; J. Paull, Secretary; J. Hall, S.D.; J. Delbridge, J.D.; T. Kellow, J.D., and W. Lean, Tyler. The usual salutations to the W.M. having been faithfully and cheerfully performed, the brethren, after a short repose from labour, partook of an excellent repast. Many loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated at an early hour, after spending a most delightful evening, carrying with them those feelings of contentment which will tend to augment the harmony of, not only their own firesides, but of the world at large.

TRURO.—*Phoenix Lodge* (415).—The members of this lodge met on Monday, January 28th, at the Masonic Rooms, High Cross, Truro, for the purpose of celebrating their annual festival, which is usually held on the lodge day nearest to that of St. John the Evangelist. There were present on the occasion, amongst other members, Bro. Augustus Smith, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. John St. Aubyn, Bro. Brydges Williams, and Bro. the Rev. William St. Aubyn, as well as many visitors from other towns in the province, including the Worshipful Masters and Wardens of the following Lodges—Love and Honour (No. 89); Fortitude (No. 153); Mount Sinai (No. 142); Druids (No. 559); and Boscawen Lodge (No. 1000.) One brother was also present who had quitted America, and was gladly welcomed by the Western Cornish Lodge. The lodge was close tyled at high twelve, and Bro. F. Marshall, P.M., the newly elected W.M., who had previously appointed the following brethren as his officers, and invested them with their respective jewels, was ably supported in the labour of the lodge. Bro. Ellis, S.W.; Bro. Christoe, J.W.; Bro. G. Harvey, Chaplain; Bro. H. Harvey, Secretary; Bro. Cook, S.D.; Bro. Tweedy, J.D.; Bro. S. Harvey, I.G.; Bro. Rooks, T. The labours of the lodge being ended, the brethren adjourned for refreshment to the Royal Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet had been prepared by Bro. Tedder. The room was symbolically decorated with the flags of all nations, in allusion to the universal bond of fellowship which exists among Masons throughout the world. As soon as the cloth had been removed, and grace had been pronounced by the Chaplain, the usual toasts were given and duly responded to:—Letters regretting their absence were received and read from Bro. Pearce, D. Prov. G.M., and from Bro. R. Rogers, Prov. G.S. Then followed a series of brilliant orations, each alluding to the benefits accruing to men, as Masons, and in high praise of the science of Freemasonry. The brethren concluding their festival with the Masonic toast, "To all poor and distressed Masons," separated at an early hour, with feelings of true fraternal affection for each other, and at peace with the whole Masonic world.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONPORT.—*Lodge of Fidelity* (No. 280).—The annual meeting of this lodge, lately removed from Tiverton, was celebrated at Bro. Thomas's Hotel, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, and afforded a rich treat to the brethren who had the good fortune to be present. Independently of the excellent repast which was spread upon the table, there was an amount of intellectual enjoyment rarely attainable. The W.M., Bro. J. May Mackay, was supported on the

right and left by the Rev. John Huyshe, D. Prov. G.M., and by Bro. Denis Moore, Prov. G.S., who both attended as guests of the lodge. There were present also some of the leading Masons of the several lodges in the three towns, and among the visitors were Mons. Horace Poussard, and Mons. René Douay, who are temporarily detained at Plymouth in consequence of the recent accident which occurred to the *Queen Victoria* steamship. At the particular request of the W.M., these brethren, during the banquet, sent for their instruments, and, after the cloth was removed, astonished and delighted the brethren with their exquisite performance of several duets and solos on the violin and violoncello, in respect of which instruments they are both first-class prizemen of the Conservatoire of Paris. Amongst other pieces was a duet on the subject of the National Anthem, which they treated with perfect English appreciation—it was indeed a most remarkable performance. The exceeding delicacy of touch, purity of tone, and brilliancy of execution attained by these brethren are qualities which place them in the foremost rank of musical art, and to these qualities are added a graceful deportment and good taste which cannot but enlist the most cordial approval and kindly feeling. The talents of another brother were also most successfully exerted for the entertainment of the party—the Cornish stories of Brother Rodda were rendered with a *naïveté* and originality rarely witnessed. With such accessories it was impossible but that a most delightful evening must result, and these were heightened by several admirable Masonic addresses delivered by the D. Prov. G.M. and others of the brethren present.

HAMPSHIRE.

LODGE OF ECONOMY (No. 90), WINCHESTER—CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

Tuesday, the 29th January, 1861, proved a most interesting day for the Freemasons of the Province of Hampshire, and the celebration of the centenary of its senior lodge will long be looked back upon as an event in their lives of most memorable character.

This important gathering was the result of a decision on the part of the brethren of the Lodge of Economy to observe an occasion so rare in the annals of Masonry, and so generally interesting to the Craft, in a manner worthy of the high standing of the province, and thereby to mark the first occurrence of such a gratifying and honourable event within its district.

To the members of the Lodge of Economy themselves, the fact of their being enabled to carry out the celebration of their centenary, with the full sanction and approval of the Grand Master of England, was a matter of great gratification, inasmuch as it was at one time feared that obstructions would arise fatal to their wishes, the irregularity of official records in the olden times rendering it extremely difficult now to trace the exact date of events without considerable labour and application.

However, the lodge—thanks most particularly to the close inquiries and active exertions respectively made on their behalf by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B.; and by Bro. J. R. Stebbing, the well-known and highly-distinguished Mason, of Southampton—at last received full justice at the hands of Grand Lodge in the shape of a complete acknowledgment of their claims. And now, in addition to the holding of the Centenary Festival, the lodge intends to have a medal struck in commemoration of the event.

The following conclusive communication was received by the Prov. G.M. on the 18th ult.:

(Copy)

"Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C." Jan. 17, 1861.

"DEAR SIR AND R. W. BROTHER,—I have the honour to inform you that your letter of the 9th inst., having reference to the precise date when the present Lodge of Economy, No. 90, was established, was laid before the Board of General Purposes on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

"Bro. J. R. Stebbing having produced a copy of the Warrant under which the lodge meets, and the same having been inspected by the members of the board, it was resolved—'That the Board considers that the evidence produced by Bro. Stebbing satisfactorily proves that the Lodge No. 90, Winchester, is the same lodge that was constituted in the year 1761.'

"I have the honour to be, your faithful Servant and Brother,
"W. GRAY CLARKE, G.S.

"Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart.,
P.G. Master of Hampshire."

The installation of the W.M. elect was postponed till Jan. 29, instead of being performed at the usual meeting on St. John's Day, and it might justly be observed that the manner in which this ceremony was carried out by Bro. Biggs, of Lodges No. 90, 961, and P.M. 247, and Prov. G. Reg. of Wilts, assisted by Bro. Everitt, P.M., obtained for these gentlemen the admiration and respectful

thanks of the whole assembly, and was especially approved by the R.W. Prov. G.M. in one of the worthy Admiral's speeches at the banquet.

There was a numerous and influential attendance of the brethren from the principal lodges within the provinces of Hants, Wilts, and Berks, and amongst others during the day we observed Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B., R.W. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Thomas Willis Fleming, Prov. G.M. of Isle of Wight; W. W. B. Beach, M.P., W.M. of 995, Basingstoke, and P. Prov. G.S.W.; C. E. Deacon, D. Prov. G.M.; J. R. Stebbing, P.M. 152, P. Prov. G.Sec. of Hants; Rev. C. R. Pettat, P.M. 10 and 995; Rev. G. Bradshaw, W.M. 401, Prov. G. Chaplain; Capt. Macdonald, Capt. Watson, Lient. Hook, and — Watson, of the Winchester Garrison; Capt. Nicol (Hants Militia), G.L. of Ireland; J. Hayward, P.M. 401, Prov. G.S.W.; G.P. Perkins, Prov. J.G.D.; A. Heather, Prov. G.Treas.; W. Hickman, Prov. G.Sec.; W. W. Preece, Prov. G.D.C.; R. S. Hulbert, 995, Asst. Prov. D.C.; Bros. W. Seymour, W. Challis, R. Nichols, J. May, W. J. Ford, and L. How, all of 995; Bros. W. Howard, W.M.; W. Rowley, R. J. Wood, J. Downer, and C. Storey, of 1025, Panmure Lodge, Aldershot; G. Emery, G.M. 28; H. M. Emmanuel, 428, P. Prov. G.J.W.; T. Bachelor, 717, Prov. G.Sup.W.; E. Bannister, 717; J. Newall, W.M. 536, Uxbridge; J. Collis, 152; Commander C. Hill, 65; W. A. Grimes, 915, Trowbridge. Of the Winchester brethren present we noticed the following:—Bros. J. L. Hasleham, W.M. elect; F. La Croix, P.M.; Geo. Durant, P.M. P. Prov. S.G.D.; C. Sherry, P.M.; J. Naish, P.M. Prov. J.G.W.; J. Carter, P.M.; G. P. Jacob, P.M.; S. R. Everitt, P.M. P. Prov. G.S.B.; H. C. Levander, P.M. and W.M. 915; W. Biggs, P.M. and Prov. G.Reg. of Wilts; A. Smith, H. Huggins, S. Adamson, T. Ruff, H. Newinan, W. Cowen, P.M. and Sec.; J. A. Higgs J. Conduit, J. Waterman, W. Coles, T. A. Mundy, and E. Carter, and others. Bro. Wyndham S. Portal (P.G.W. of England), was unavoidably prevented from attending at the last moment by a pressure of business at home.

The lodge was opened in due form at three o'clock, the ex-W.M. presiding, with the other chairs filled by experienced brethren. The Prov. G.M. and his officers, and the Prov. G.M. of the Isle of Wight, were received by the lodge with the accustomed honours; and immediately afterwards the ceremony of the installation was commenced and gone through in a manner conferring great credit upon the officiating brethren. Bros. Levander and Sherry most ably carried out their duties as Dirs. of Cers.

It was observed that there were no less than twenty-four P.Ms. present at the most important part of the installation ceremony. The whole was gone through with an impressiveness that must have left a deep and lasting effect upon the minds of all present; and, as we have already inferred, the installing brethren, Messrs. Biggs and Everitt, displayed an amount of experience in Masonic lore most creditable to themselves, and satisfactory to the lodge with which they are particularly connected. We must not forget to state, also, that Bro. Alfred Smith, a comparatively young but most energetic and hopeful member of the Craft, lent his valuable aid by playing at suitable intervals some appropriate selections on the harmonium.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremony, the lodge resumed in the first degree, and then the Worshipful Master proceeded to invest his officers for the current year. Bros. A. Smith and H. Huggins were entrusted with the jewels and collars of the S.W. and J.W., and duly inducted into their respective chairs. The remaining officers were invested in the following order:—Bros. Everitt, Treas.; Cowen, Sec.; Adamson, S.D.; Ruff, J.D.; Shepard, I.G., and the old, faithful, and valued Tyler (Bro. Harry Grant) received his appointment for the fortieth year in successive order.

The lodge being about to close, the usual questions were put, when a motion was introduced by Bro. Biggs, seconded by Bro. Everitt, conveying votes of thanks to the R.W. Prov. G.M. and to the Prov. G.M. for the Isle of Wight, for their kindness in honouring the meeting with their presence. The motion was carried with acclamation.

Bro. Admiral Sir LUCIUS CURTIS then rose and addressed the lodge. He said, after thanking the brethren for the compliment paid him, that he highly congratulated the members of the Lodge of Economy on the fact of its having kept in existence and prospered for so great a number of years. Their centenary was a gratifying event. He felt a most particular interest in the object of their meeting that day, because he was aware that some opposition had been in existence as to the acknowledgment of the data of their original warrant, through some little irregularity for which the lodge was not answerable. It had been his anxiety and wish that the matter should be cleared up, so that no difficulty might arise hereafter; and he now rejoiced that it had been cleared up, and that the lodge were borne out in taking their original date of constitution. The difficulty in the matter had arisen, no doubt, from a want in olden days of that regularity in Grand Lodge

affairs which is observed at the present time. (Hear.) No one could be more rejoiced than he was at the satisfactory establishment of their ancient charter, and he most sincerely congratulated them all on their success, and could only hope that those who came after them would in a hundred years more celebrate another centenary, and the lodge continue to flourish without interruption. (Applause.)

Bro. FLEMING also returned thanks for the handsome acknowledgment of his attendance on that occasion. He congratulated them all most sincerely upon the festival they were that day met to celebrate, and it was most gratifying to him to be one amongst them. The honoured brother concluded by expressing his earnest wish that the assembled brethren might prosper in all their aims, and that the Lodge of Economy, now so numerous, might continue to increase in numbers and influence, and succeed in all it endeavoured to carry out. (Applause.)

Bro. NASH then proposed a vote of thanks to the officiating Past Masters in the ceremony of the installation, complimenting those brethren on the able manner in which they had performed their duties. Bro. HIGGS seconded the motion, which being unanimously carried,

Bro. BRIGGS acknowledged the compliment, assuring the brethren that at any time when the lodge could find use for their services they would be only too happy to render them.

The Worshipful Master having announced that the banquet would be at half-past five o'clock, the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren for a short time separated.

THE BANQUET

took place in the Assembly Room of the Black Swan Hotel, adjacent to the lodge. It was of the most elegant description, and served most excellently; indeed, it need merely be said that that energetic host and Mason, Bro. Sherry, was the caterer. Exactly sixty brethren remained for this appropriate *finale* to the day's proceedings, and the company enjoyed an evening, the comfort and unalloyed pleasures of which will long be treasured in their memories.

The Worshipful Master presided, and as soon as the cloth had been cleared and the dessert set upon the table, the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The M.W.G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland," and "The Deputy G.M. and Officers of Grand Lodge," were given in succession, and honoured in that especial manner peculiar to Freemasonry.

The W.M. next rose to propose "The Health of the Prov. G.M. of Hants," which drew forth a loud round of cheering from the festive board. He said, for a comparatively young Mason like himself to attempt to dilate upon this toast would be altogether out of place. They all, more or less, knew the honours it demanded, and it was only to be wished that the worthy subject of it was oftener amongst them. He most gratefully tendered the thanks of the members of the Lodge of Economy to the worthy Admiral for coming there that day and summoning his Grand Officers to attend on so interesting an occasion. They all knew or had heard of the unflinching zeal of Sir Lucius in the cause of Masonry. It was only for them to go to the Grand Lodge, and the first they would see there would be their Prov. G.M. He (the chairman) had been there some half-dozen times, and amongst those present he had ever recognised the Prov. G.M. of Hampshire. Without further remark, he asked the company to drink with all Masonic honours to "The Health of Admiral Sir Lucius Cartis, Bart."

The toast was honoured with the most enthusiastic applause of the company.

The Prov. G.M. said he rose to return his thanks for the very kind manner in which the W.M. had proposed the toast, and the very flattering manner in which the company had received it. He really could not have resisted, though a severe cold had confined him to his house for the last four or five days, the pleasure and honour of coming among them that day, to participate in the celebration of the Centenary of their lodge. An era such as the present could not often happen; and it was the first of the kind in the Province of Hampshire. He must confess that he felt a very great interest in their celebration, because the fact of their holding such a festival tended in itself so much to show how well the lodge had been conducted—for it had gone on for 100 years, never relapsing in its meetings. (Hear.) As far as regarded himself, he could truly say, that during the time he had been Prov. Master of that district, he had always found the Lodge of Economy of Winchester conducted in that excellent manner, reflecting the greatest credit on the W.M. on the lodge as a whole, and every individual member. (Hear.) He had not experienced a single difficulty with them, and such unanimity, such fraternal and brotherly love, had existed among them, that he held it up to the notice of every lodge in this and other provinces. (Hear.) He feared that cold water had at first been thrown upon their pretensions, founded on their claim to the honour of having arrived at their

Centenary. His attention had been brought to the matter, and he had joined in the correspondence with Grand Lodge on the subject in dispute. After Bro. Stebbing's appearance before the Board of General Purposes, it gave him great pleasure to receive a letter from him announcing that the lodge were confirmed in their claim to date from the original warrant; and he had also received a letter from the Grand Secretary to the same effect. He felt great pleasure in being there that day, because it was an important era that might not again happen during his life, though there might be another lodge in the province the hundredth year of the existence of which was nearly approaching. He believed the Royal Gloucester Lodge had been founded in 1764. [Bro. Stebbing: "The Royal Gloucester in 1762, and the Ringwood Lodge, 1764."] He trusted that in the lodge minutes it would be recorded that they installed their Master on the day of their Centenary, and that a large number of the brethren of the province was present to join in the celebration festival. He thanked them all for their attention; he wished them all prosperity and happiness, and drank to each of their healths. (Applause.)

Bro. W. W. B. BEACH, M.P., said the W.M. had kindly permitted him to propose the next toast, and he did so with a great amount of pleasure. He had to ask them to honour one who ruled over a neighbouring province (cheers), a province with which they had always been on the most amicable and friendly relations. They had heard of no internal disunion in the Isle of Wight lodges, but all had gone on with the most friendly and Masonic intercourse. No slight credit was due to the Master of a province when such was the case, and they could not be surprised at the present instance, for many of them had witnessed the manner in which the Prov. G.M. of the Isle of Wight discharged his duties. He trusted that there were many around him at that moment who would feel disposed to make a return for the way in which Bro. Fleming had come amongst them that day, and pay him a return visit to the Isle of Wight. He thought he might fairly say that Bro. Fleming had shown high qualities in his position as G.M. He had shown himself to possess great abilities, and had, in exercising his authority, always blended courtesy with firmness. When they saw the brethren under his rule bearing respect such as the brethren of the Isle of Wight did, they could only congratulate the brethren upon having such a Master. He thanked Bro. Fleming in the name of the company for coming amongst them that day, and taking part in the ceremonies of such an interesting occasion. He hoped they should all soon meet again in friendly Masonic intercourse, and he would now ask them to give Bro. Fleming such a greeting as should show their appreciation of his present kind visit. (Cheers.) The toast was "The Prov. G.M. of the Isle of Wight."

The toast having been drunk with a good deal of cheering, Bro. FLEMING said, he was sure it would require no ordinary amount of eloquence on his part to return due thanks for the complimentary manner in which Bro. Beach had mentioned his name to them. Bro. Beach had spoken of the perfect unity in which the brethren of the two provinces were accustomed to meet. It was his great wish that the good feeling should never be dissolved, and it was not likely to be so; on the contrary, the more they met the more they liked each other, and the greater was the happiness they experienced in each other's society. (Hear.) It had been a great pleasure to him to meet the brethren of the Hampshire province that day. He had an old friend in their honoured Master, and his father also had experienced in him an old and valued friend, commending his respect. He had entertained the hope of seeing the brethren of the Hampshire province in the Island during the past year, but circumstances had prevented an opportunity being seized. A gathering had been contemplated at Cowes or Ryde, but at one period the weather had rendered it politic to put it off; at another time the publicans and hotel-keepers had been too busy with the Yachting Company to enable them to secure proper catering; and later in the year he had been prevented entering into it, and had left the matter with his deputy, and the time had passed away. If, on the return of spring, and they should ever get fine weather again, he hoped they would all meet together in the Island, and not part until after having enjoyed many hours in each other's society. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," introducing the same with a few eulogistic remarks, and coupling with it the names of Admiral Sir L. Curtis, Capt. Macdonald, and Major Fleming. The toast was received and drunk with rapturous applause.

Bro. Capt. MACDONALD said it devolved upon him to respond to this sentiment, and he thanked the company for the compliment they had paid to the service to which he had the honour to belong. He was sorry, however, the task had not fallen into other and abler hands; but he must perform it in the best way he could, as those of his profession had done in many other and worse cases. (Hear.) He was very glad to see so great an interest exhibited in the well-being of the army; he remembered the time when they were comm-

dered an incumbrance rather than otherwise. No doubt some of the Cotton Lords would at one time have gladly done without the army, but they had not been able to dispense with its services; and now circumstances were looming in the distance, they began to think and talk about it. The army would always be ready to undertake what the Queen and country required of it. On the part of the army he returned his sincere thanks.

Sir LUCIUS CURTIS said he had not expected to be called on to rise again so soon that evening, but on the part of the navy he begged to return his sincere thanks; and he was sorry that some officer of the navy was not present who could have undertaken the task and done it better. With regard to the navy, he had the satisfaction to say that he had had the honour on three or four occasions to serve with the army, and in his experience he had ever found them gallant fellows, most willing to do their duty and face the enemy. He had been intimately connected with many officers of the army, but never had occasion to regret such intimacy. In '93, at the breaking out of the war, our army at that time had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and the navy did much to fill the glorious annals of the country. He trusted that our sailors had ever done their duty to their Sovereign, their country, religion, and glorious Constitution; and should they ever be called upon again to fight the battles of their country, they would come out with the same feelings of gallantry as had ever actuated them. There was a great controversy going on just now about the construction of our ships; as far as his experience went, and he could boast of upwards of sixty years in his country's service, their ships were wonderfully improved; they were better built, better manned and officered. He remembered days when the ships were most miserably manned; but now our men were better officered, and better fed, and they had all those little petty comforts which seamen could hardly expect; they got a much improved diet, and besides their grog they got their sugar, tea, pepper, mustard, and vinegar. (Cheers.) It was carried as far as it could well go. He remembered an anecdote of a sailor one day lately being asked by his officer, "What, can't you eat your dinner, then?" when the man replied, "No sir, I am waiting for my mustard." (Laughter.) He hoped to see the sailors trained to the service so that, when once wedded to it, they would never like to leave it. He would maintain that all the pressed men in the great war, his war, were the best men, and where they got used to the duties they showed no wish to leave. Economists (self-styled) were crying out about the expense of the navy, while neighbouring nations were building and manning large and improved vessels, with heavier guns. They must go on in a similar way and gradually improve the army and navy, so as to be ready to meet whatever might happen. He recollected the time of the Peace of Amiens; then they had not a single ship fit to go to sea, and were without stores in the dockyards. Vessels went off cased inside and out with four-inch planking, and in such a state as to require new gangways when they arrived in the Mediterranean. Englishmen must not cry out about expense. They must keep pace with their neighbours; they must do as they did, or they would come upon England suddenly, and they would be found without vessels fit to meet them. But he would give no bounty in order to get recruits; he would much rather increase a seaman's pay and pension. The bounty system was a bad one; it induced young vagabonds about the country to join a ship, and at the first opportunity they would desert her and try to repeat the experiment with another. It was the same with the army; and no doubt Capt. Macdonald agreed with him, it were better to give an increase of pay and pension than a bounty for entering the service.

Bro. FLEMING responded for the volunteers, whom he wished to find possessing the confidence of the public, so that, when the regular forces were sent out to fight, the people should think and believe themselves safe in the care they were left in. They could make of volunteers a cheaper defence than the paid forces, who devoted all their time to acquire perfection. He agreed with Sir Lucius about the navy; nothing would do in these days but *Warriors and La Gloires*. It seemed absolutely necessary to have a reconstruction of the navy; but he hoped, when they had made all these iron line-of-battle ships, no further reconstruction would be wanted for some time to come. If other countries got ahead of this country, it would incur ignominy, not because of its inferiority in men, or want of courage, but simply from the want of a particular kind of vessel to keep pace with the advance of science.

The next toast was, "The D. Prov. G. Master of Hants," which was warmly received. The officer in question (Bro. DEACON) responded for the cordial reception of the toast, expressing the gratification he felt, as an old Mason, at being so honoured in the presence of his chief. He was glad to say there was no discord prevailing in the province, and he hoped the present happy state of things would long continue. There were many institutions in that country, but very few of the age of the Lodge of Economy, which had the pride of antiquity on its side. He should continue to do all he could to promote Masonry in the province, and hoped ever to merit

and deserve the kindness bestowed on him in that city and elsewhere.

Bro. BRIGGS, in proposing the next toast, "The Prov. Grand Wardens and Prov. Grand Officers of Hants," said it was to have been introduced by Bro. F. Perkins, who had not been enabled to attend. The members of the Lodge of Economy felt extremely grateful to the officers of the province for coming amongst them; and he asked the company to drink to their healths, coupling with the toast the names of Bros. Hayward and Naish.

Bro. HAYWARD (P.M. 401, Lymington), said, on the part of the Prov. Grand Officers, it devolved upon him to return thanks. It was a very gratifying position to be placed in, that of a provincial officer. It was gratifying in many respects, and particularly to him from the manner in which the Grand Master had invested him at Aldershot and no doubt that occasion was equally gratifying to those brethren now standing up around him. He was much pleased to be there forming a part and parcel of the influential gathering at that centenary. Perhaps it would be interesting to some of the company to know that the New Forest Lodge had not long since been resuscitated, it having been for a lengthened time in abeyance. He was happy to be able to convey the fact that now they were going on flourishingly, and succeeding to a greater extent than they had been led to expect when the resuscitation of the lodge was brought about. He was glad to find that the next provincial meeting was arranged to take place in the town he had the honour to represent.

Bro. NAISH said he had no lengthened observations to make, but what passed his lips came from his heart. He was much obliged for the honour conveyed to him in the toast, and he must acknowledge that it had been most gratifying to him to have been elected to office in the Prov. Grand Lodge. He had been initiated in the Lodge of Economy, and of course, as it naturally should be, he felt more particularly attached to it and interested in its prosperity. With respect to the centenary, they found themselves, when they at first thought of sending out circulars to get a meeting, in a perplexity, through some unexpected doubts raised in London. In that perplexity, most fortunately, they had sent to that respected father in Masonry, their Bro. Stebbing. (Hear.) That brother's advice had been given in the ready manner for which he was so famed. Happy suggestions had been made by him, he had taken infinite pains in the matter, and at last successfully advocated the cause of the lodge before the Board of General Purposes. He (Bro. Naish), had really thought at one time they had all along been acting upon a false warrant, and he was very much taken aback when its authenticity was questioned. They were, however, very much pleased to find that the originality of their date was acceded to after inquiry. They found that their Royal Arch Chapter was likewise getting in years, the date of that being 1803. Bro. Naish having repeated his thanks, then proceeded to introduce the next toast, which he said he was sure the company would be happy to receive with honour, it being "The Health of the Prov. G. Chaplain." (Cheers.) He had heard the rev. brother discourse with a vast deal of pleasure and edification, and he had the honour of belonging to his lodge at Lymington, within which it had afforded him a great deal of pleasure to see how well the duties of the chair were performed. (Hear.)

Bro. BRADSHAW returned thanks in a long speech peculiar for its fluency, and, with the permission of the chair, concluded by proposing a toast set much further down in the programme, but which he (the Chaplain) thought possessed an interest entitling it to a more forward position. The virtue called up in the mind by this toast he believed to be the very heart and soul of Masonry; and opposed to all aggression, their charity was a thing that had withstood the storm for hundreds of years. He begged to propose the toast, "To all Poor and Distressed Masons, over the globe, and a speedy return to their native land." The toast was drunk with solemn silence.

Bro. Sir LUCIUS CURTIS said he found himself deputed to propose the next toast on the list, and it was one the company no doubt anticipated. He introduced it with very great pleasure, it being "The Health of the W.M. of Lodge No. 90." (Loud cheers.) He felt quite sure that that brother would during the next year give him the same satisfaction as when he had been Master before; and his election was a proof how much the members of the lodge appreciated his good qualities, and how highly valued he remained in their opinions. (Hear.) He (Sir Lucius) could not refer to the lodge again without bearing testimony to the able and perfect manner in which the installation of the Master had been carried out. He had been present at many installations, but never in the whole course of his experience had he seen the ceremony so perfectly observed. They must all certainly feel much indebted to the worthy and talented brother Biggs, who had conducted the ceremony. (Hear.) This Lodge of Economy, he must repeat—he would not say it was the best conducted in the province, for that would be casting a slur upon the working of others—but he would say there was no lodge conducted better than the Lodge of Economy. (Cheers.) After he had sat down just now, several

things were recalled to his memory. He should state that for some years he had been absent from the province, and during that interval a great deal had been due to Bro. Deacon rather than to himself; the province had been for a good deal of time under Bro. Deacon's sole power and superintendence. He had no wish to arrogate to himself more than he could justly claim, and he was always anxious to give honour where it was due. (Hear.) He begged to propose "The Health of Bro. Hasleham, the W.M. of the Lodge of Economy," and he would conclude his observations by expressing a sincere hope that their excellent W.M. might long live and enjoy good health, happiness, and prosperity.

The toast was honoured with especial manifestations of love and respect.

The W.M. (Bro. Hasleham) rose under exceeding difficulty to return thanks for the very happy manner in which the Prov. G.M. had introduced his health, and the flattering manner in which the brethren had received it. He felt deeply indebted to the Prov. G.M., and to the assembled brethren his thanks were especially due. His obligations to the many visitors present were almost more than he could express, and he had not expected to be greeted by such an influential gathering. All he could say was that his best endeavours had and always should be directed with a view closely to adhere to the ancient landmarks of the Order; likewise to observe the literal teaching of the Book of Constitutions. (Hear.) He had appointed his new officers with very great satisfaction, and he looked forward with full confidence to a very harmonious and prosperous year—such, in fact, was the aim he had in view. He approved of the endeavour to curtail their expenses as much as they could; and he hoped yet to hear it said in the outer world—not see how they eat and drink, but see how they unite in brotherly love for the relief of the poor and distressed. (Loud cheers.) It had been for the sake of doing increased good that he had lately pressed an amendment on their plans upon the brethren of the Lodge of Economy; in fact, he had wished to cut down their banqueting to once a quarter, in order that they might be enabled to devote more of their funds to the relief of the distressed, to contribute more to their excellent institutions for sheltering the poor and aged, and nourishing and educating the boys and girls. (Cheers.) As he had said already, he hoped to experience a year of satisfaction and prosperity; and he trusted that at the close of his year of service he should have the satisfaction of transferring the jewel he wore unsullied to other and abler hands, and retire with the credit of having endeavoured to do his duty. (Hear and cheers.)

Bro. DURANT, P.M., in introducing the next toast, prefaced his observations with a review of the last speech. He said the W.M. had just told them what they were led to expect in the working of the lodge during the current year. He himself certainly augured good results; but he could not let the doings of the past year go by altogether without a few words in reference to them. He had seen a good many changes, and now he was the senior P.M. of the lodge. Under the rule of the late W.M., Bro. La Croix, the lodge had worked extremely well, and he had had the assistance of very able and willing past officers, who had officiated during the year with energy, zeal, and industry. (Hear.) With a vast deal of sincerity he proposed "The Health of their late W.M. and the Past Masters of No. 90;" and he was quite sure the toast would be received and drank with the same amount of cordiality that he proposed it. (Cheers.)

Bro. LA CROIX, immediate P.M., said it was with a considerable deal of pleasure that he rose to respond to the compliment; but he must confess that there existed in his own mind a strong idea of very many shortcomings on his part during his year of office. He was led to conceive that Bro. Durant, in proposing the toast, had been painting more from fancy than the reality in his sketch of the W.M. The peculiar calls upon the time of a brother in his (late medical) profession offered great drawbacks to any wish that might exist for devoting much time and attention to the duties of the lodge. (Hear.) But he thought that man proved himself the best Mason who did the utmost in his power for advancing the interest of the Order in the position in which the Great Architect of the Universe had been pleased to place him. (Hear.) He had seen those who, though they had a good deal of Masonry in their mouths, seldom got it much further down. (Hear, and laughter.) He had more faith in Masons who did not make it so much a matter of form; those who endeavoured to show that Masonry was not so much a matter of conviviality alone, but that it was an institution eminently fitted for the improvement of mankind. Indeed, Masonry comprised a wonderful machinery for a wonderful good. (Cheers.) He heartily thanked his esteemed brother Durant, and was only afraid he was not deserving of one-half of the amount of praise that had been bestowed upon him. There was one thing very truly inferred,—when he had been absent from the lodge, in consequence of the interference of his professional duties, he had been always enabled to leave the brethren in the hands of good

officers, both as to their knowledge of the ritual and their real Masonic spirit. (Hear.) To Bro. Everitt his best and especial thanks were due; that brother's useful knowledge and great Masonic lore had always been held ready to be commanded in any way and to any extent the lodge might require it. (Hear, and applause.) To Bro. Hasleham also his grateful acknowledgments were due for frequent valuable assistance. (Hear.) In conclusion, Bro. La Croix expressed a hope that at the next centenary meeting of the lodge it might be found with such a good Master and with such good officers as it possessed at the present time. (Hear.)

Bro. NEWMAN also responded. He said, as S.W. of the Lodge of Economy for the past year, he begged to acknowledge the compliment paid him by Bro. Durant in so kindly proposing the health of the Past Officers. He could only say that he had endeavoured to discharge the duties of his office agreeably to the brethren, though at the same time he was quite sensible of having shown many imperfections attached to the performance of his duties. It might not be generally known to the lodge why it was that the late W.M., Bro. La Croix, had made choice of him as the Senior Warden. But Bro. La Croix had thought it possible that the lodge might, by chance, during the then ensuing year, be called upon to perform a little piece of operative Masonry, and, as he (Bro. Newman) happened to be an operative as well as a Free and Accepted Mason, he thought that, if such an event should occur, he should be of some service to him on the occasion. Freemasonry was especially interesting to him, from the fact that it was once really of an operative character; and though it had now glided into that which was called speculative, it proved that the principles by which that particular branch was guided, and the ceremonies which they observed were such as to attract attention. It must be acknowledged that operative Masonry had been of great importance to every civilised nation and people through every age of the world. Bro. Passenger, at his installation as W.M. of the Southampton Lodge (to which he believed Bro. Stebbing belonged), noticed this fact in his splendid and poetic speech, which, no doubt, most of the brethren present had read. It was shown therein that the genius of Masonry had stamped the tastes, and feelings, and pursuits, and purposes of the different ages and nations amongst whom they had exercised their art, and had by these means been the faithful historians of the times in which they had raised the lasting monuments of their skill. But, to come to a later period, as soon as the professors of Christianity began to indulge in external display, and required magnificent cathedrals, and other churches and religious houses for the celebration of its ceremonies, and other religious purposes, the Masonic art was in great request, and the Pontiffs of Rome, and the potentates of Europe, sought their aid without interfering with the secrets of the Craft. It would appear that in this country as well as in Scotland the Masonic fraternity commenced their labours about the year 940. No doubt the lodge of Masons to whom the building of Kilwinning Abbey was* confided were foreign Masons—they might have been Italian, or Greek, or French—but whatever they were, if they were of one or more nations, they were no doubt of one brotherhood, and they understood the art of building—and they *did build* in those days. They built in a manner that neither the tooth of time, nor the hand of mischief, nor the culpability of neglect had been able entirely to destroy their work. It was a peculiar and a gratifying fact that they should have possessed among themselves so much of brotherly love, relief, and truth as the principles which governed the fraternity, as to have attracted the attention of others who were not operative Masons, and who became from time to time admitted into the Order; and though they had, in the course of their career, met with grievous opposition, Freemasonry had ceased to be of that operative character which it once was; but it was pleasing to think that the principles of the Order were still appreciated, as a proof of which the present company of gentlemen met to do honour to that day's proceedings need but be quoted. After again thanking Bro. Durant and the company, Bro. Newman sat down, warmly applauded.

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of the Installing Masters, Bro. Biggs and Everitt." As to the manner in which the ceremony of the installation had been carried out by those brethren, it was quite unnecessary for him to enlarge, inasmuch as most of the company present had been witnesses of the scene; and the Prov. G.M., and many other brethren of great experience, had already stated that they had never seen the duties performed better. The toast was received and drank with cordiality.

Bro. BIGGS said, for the very gratifying way in which Sir Lucius, the Chairman, and the brethren generally, had spoken of the performance of the ceremony of installation that day, he and his

* Kilwinning, a town and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Garnock, over which is a stone bridge of two arches. Adjoining to it is the small village of Byres. It is noted for being the seat of the first Masonic Lodge in Scotland, from whence all the other lodges have taken their rise. The ruins of the monastery are to the south of the town.

colleague felt greatly indebted. The praise and commendation given had been much greater than their own ideas led them to expect. He could only say, that as the lodge and the visiting brethren had been kind enough to express their appreciation, he and Bro. Everitt were fully rewarded for their exertions. In any ceremony connected with Freemasonry, if their services could be rendered with advantage to the lodge, they would only be too happy to give them. He felt satisfied, after seeing the correct manner in which the W.M. worked, that, to use an old phrase, they had "the right man in the right place." He should think that there was not a brother but who felt delighted with such a Master and Officers as the Lodge of Economy could boast of; and he apprehended that they could do no other than progress. (Cheers.)

Bro. EVERITT said he assured the brethren that it was with some difficulty he rose to acknowledge the very flattering honour just paid to him. It was indeed some satisfaction and gratification to find that, having done their best towards furthering the interests of the lodge, their efforts were appreciated; it was a full return for their trouble to find that they met with the good opinion and approval of their brethren. He would not detain the meeting with any further remarks upon that subject; but he must express his strong conviction that they were all very much indebted to one brother present, but for whose zealous exertions the lodge would not, probably, have been enabled to hold that festival. (Hear.) If the brother he alluded to had not attended the Board of General Purposes, and advocated their cause, they would not have been there celebrating the centenary of their local lodge. He need hardly say that he was sure the whole of the brethren of the Lodge of Economy must feel deeply grateful to the distinguished brother who had done so much towards proving their right to the important honour they had been since confirmed in, and now had celebrated. Of course he alluded to Bro. Stebbing. (Cheers.) In another hundred years' time none of them, according to the laws of human probability, would be there; but let them hope that they should all be assembled in that Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Bro. BIGGS said he was entered in the programme to propose the next toast, which was "The Health of that worthy and respected Brother, Joseph Rankine Stebbing, P. Prov. G.S.W.," &c. (Cheers.) But he must assert that upon entering on the task, he found the wind completely taken out of his sails, inasmuch as several others had already been on the same tack before him. Bro. Naish had a little while ago been dipping into the subject, and now Bro. Everitt had been at the same thing. He was quite aware of the fact that in whatever lodge he might mention Bro. Stebbing's name, he should there find it already standing pre-eminent in the estimation of the brethren. Let any other name be what it might, none stood so high for having done so much, either for that province or Masonry in general, or for the Lodge of Economy, as Bro. Stebbing. (Hear.) What the present company were then doing, probably their predecessors were doing in Winchester a hundred years back; but where were those predecessors now? They had "left not a wrack behind." But those of the present day knew that the Craft of Masonry still stood pre-eminent, and yet they knew not who were its founders. The beauties of the Order were still found extant; the true Masonic feeling and its conspicuous virtues of charity, assistance, consolation, and advice. All these, whatever or wherever as required, it was only to apply to Bro. Stebbing, and such as him, and you had all you wished for. He could anticipate that when the hundred years now commenced had run their course, and the whole of the records even passed away, the name of Bro. Stebbing would yet be still remembered throughout the province with gratitude and esteem. Although many lodges and provinces could boast of great privileges and peculiar advantages, some of having their grandfathers among them in the Craft, yet he felt certain that very few of them could boast of having a Stebbing in their connection. (Hear.) With the deepest respect and sincerity, he proposed "The Health of their esteemed Friend, Bro. Stebbing."

The toast was received with especial marks of enthusiasm, the applause from the company being continued for many moments.

Bro. STEBBING replied in an able and eloquent speech.

Bro. NAISH here made apologies for the absence of those brethren who had been unavoidably prevented attending. Amongst the other communications came one from Bro. Wyndham S. Portal, P.G.J.W., who, when on the eve of starting for Winchester, was suddenly delayed by the receipt of an enormous batch of letters (120), in connection with his candidature for a seat in the London and South Western Railway direction.

One of the remaining toasts of the evening was the health of that active and energetic member of the Lodge of Economy "Bro. C. Sherry, P.M.," which was proposed by the W.M., and received with warm applause. It was well-known that Bro. Sherry had very zealously exerted himself in connection with the late controversy

respecting the Lodge's Centenary, and besides searching out and furnishing Bro. Stebbing with many important data for establishing the justness of the claim, he attended the London offices in person, and otherwise materially assisted in bringing about the satisfactory conclusion since arrived at.

Bro. SHERRY briefly responded to the compliment conveyed, and then proceeded to some practical remarks on the progress of the Order as exemplified in the satisfactory increase of the Masonic Charities. In the year 1855, he showed that the collection at the Festival of the Boys' Institution had been £792 19s. 6d.; and that of the Girls' Institution, £1407 13s. 6d. In 1856, the Boys' £1500; the Girls', the £1851 19s. 6d. In 1857, the Aged Masons (at their triennial festival), had a collection of £1558 6s. 6d.; the Boys, £1200; and the Girls, £1900. In 1858, the Boys, £1139; and the Girls, £1725 15s. In 1859, the Aged (with a biennial festival), £2053 8s.; the Boys, £1548; and the Girls, £1880. In 1860, the Aged, £2096 19s. 6d.; the Boys, £1601; and the Girls, £3000. This showed an increased annual average in 1860 for the Benevolent Institution of more than four times what it used to be, while at the same time the amounts for the boys and the girls had been doubled since 1855. It should be also stated that in addition to the subscription to the Boys School in the year 1859, the province of Yorkshire sent up £300 towards improvement of the school-rooms, &c.; adding these sums together for the six years, it gave the amount collected for the three charities as no less than £25,588, irrespective of their regular sources of income.

"The Health of the Visiting Brethren" was also given, and briefly responded to by Bro. Grimes, No. 915.

The toast of "The Wardens," was responded to by Bro. A. Smith, in an energetic speech.

The company passed an hour or so in pleasant conviviality, and broke up at midnight. Long will the proceedings of this eventful day be impressed in the memories of those who were present—the Centenary of the Lodge of Economy celebrated under such happy circumstances.

During the evening, the company were as much amused as astonished by the extraordinary activity (for his age) of the gallant Admiral Sir Lucius. During a temporary pause in the speaking, he was suddenly missed from his seat by the side of the Chairman, and as those parties ranged along the only gangway were quite sure he had not passed by them to get out of the room, they were at a loss to conceive his mode of egress. The mystery was soon made clear, however, by the return of the gallant Admiral, who chose to regain his seat as he had left it, and to the surprise of the company, he unconcernedly ducked under the table, and reappeared in his chair on the other side with all the agility of a lad of fourteen.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Callbell Lodge* (No. 1109).—Bro. G. W. Minns, unanimously elected W.M. of this lodge, was installed on Thursday evening, the 31st ult., by the P.M., Bro. H. J. Mason. Bro. Minns appointed the following brethren as his officers: Bro. Harry B. Woolsey, S.W.; Bro. T. Ballard, J.W.; Bro. Slagg, S.D.; Bro. J. Stanley, J.D.; and Bro. J. W. Taylor, I.G. The accession of Bro. Minns to the chair was afterwards celebrated by a banquet in the lodge-room at the Star, at which nearly fifty brethren were present, the new Master presiding, and his Senior Warden, Bro. Woolsey, occupying the vice-chair. A great many visitors from the other city lodges were present, including the Masters of 110 and 258 (Bros. J. D. Ellis and W. H. Stevens); Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow, P. Prov. G. Chaplain; Past Masters Morgan, Hyams, Redgrave, J. Underwood, and Dawbarn; Bro. W. S. Boulton (S.W. 60); Bro. G. E. Simpson (S.W. 110); Bro. F. Colsey (S.W. 258), &c. The supper was exceedingly well provided. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and the brethren having drunk the health of Bro. B. Bond Catbell, the Prov. G.M. of Norfolk, drank the health of the Provincial and Past Provincial Grand Officers, for whom the Senior Grand Officer present, Bro. A. F. Morgan, Prov. J.W., responded. Bro. Morgan remarked on the infrequency of the meetings of Provincial Grand Lodge, and said he was sure that the brethren generally in the province would be glad if the Prov. Grand Lodge was to meet at least once a quarter. (Hear.) He was sure that nothing would more tend to such a change than the appointment of a D. Prov. G.M. (Hear.) Bro. Morgan added that it must be highly satisfactory to the new Prov. G.M. to see that the Order was progressing so much in the province, and especially that Lodge 1109, which was called after himself, should have made such rapid progress in the short period which had elapsed since its formation.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—*Lodge of Friendship* (No. 117).—The ceremony of installing Bro. George Harvey, as W.M. of Lodge 117, took place on Monday week, at the Crown and Anchor Hotel, Yarmouth, and was performed by Bro. Oswald Diver, in a most impressive manner. The following brethren were appointed officers

of the lodge for the ensuing year:—Bros. Chipperfield, S.W.; H. Bly, J.W.; Knox, S.D.; Wilson, J.D.; and Willis, I.G. Bro. P.M. Bunn was appointed Treas., and Bro. H. J. Norfor, Sec. Two candidates were initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry; after which, about forty brethren assembled at the banquet, amongst whom were Bros. George Harvey, W.M. (117); Hyams, Prov. G.D.C.; and Stevens, W.M. (258), from Norwich; Clarke, Combes, Priest, and Arrowsmith, from Lowestoft. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and responded to after the true Masonic style and custom, the brethren separated about eleven o'clock, highly gratified in having attended a very happy meeting. "The Health of the new W.M." was proposed by Bro. J. Dawbarn, P.M., who referred to the exemplary manner in which Bro. Minus discharged his duties as a Mason and as a citizen, and the compliment he paid to the Cabbell Lodge in becoming its Master at an age when he might fairly have claimed exemption from the onerous duties of the chair. The toast was cordially drunk with the usual Masonic honours; and Bro. Minns, in replying, said it was thirty-eight years since he was initiated into Masonry by Bro. the Rev. S. Titlow, and he felt it a great honour that he should have been exalted to the position of Master of this lodge, of which he was one of the originators, and which he hoped would flourish under his presidency, as it had hitherto, the number of initiations during the eight months the lodge had been in existence having been thirteen. "The Health of the Masters, Wardens, and other Visitors" having been proposed and responded to by Bros. Titlow, E. Hyams, P.M. and Prov. G.D.C., gave "The Health of P.M. Bro. H. J. Mason," the first Master of Cabbell Lodge, a brother who was looked up to in Norwich as one of the greatest authorities on Masonry. In acknowledging the compliment, Bro. Mason gave a history of Masonry in Norwich since his initiation—a period when it was only by a great effort that seven brethren could be got together to make a lodge—and contrasted the state of the Order then with its present condition, referring also to the various lodges and chapters which he had been instrumental in reviving, and in which he had filled the chair, and which were now in a highly flourishing state. Various other toasts were drunk, among them being "The Press," in connection with "The Health of Bro. J. Laffan Hants," who took occasion to urge the duty of every lodge to subscribe to the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, in order that the members might be kept *au courant* with what transpired in the Masonic world, and also to encourage a laudable undertaking which greatly contributed to the advantage of the Craft, but which, he knew, had been carried on at a considerable sacrifice by the able and enterprising conductor of the journal, Bro. H. G. Warren.

KING'S LYNN.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 124).—The installation of W.M. of this lodge took place on Monday last, Feb. 4th, at the Duke's Head Hotel, Lynn. The lodge was opened shortly after four o'clock, when there was a good attendance of the members, and the following visitors: Bros. E. Hyams, Prov. G.D.C., and P.M. of Perseverance Lodge, 258, Norwich; F. Colsey, S.W., 258; and H. J. Wigmore, Lodge of Good Fellowship, No. 1111, Wisbeach. The retiring Master, Bro. T. M. Wilkin, Prov. S.G.W., having acceded to the unanimous wish of the lodge that he would hold that office for another year, a portion of the usual ceremony became unnecessary; but the installation itself was admirably conducted by Bro. Hyams, assisted by Bros. Colsey and Kennedy, P.M., as S. and J.W. *pro tem*. The re-installed Master having been saluted according to ancient form, he proceeded to appoint his officers for the year, and to invest them as well as the officers elected by the lodge as follows: Bros. John Hart, jun., S.W.; Richard Whitwell, J.W.; George Webster and Charles Bennett, S. and J.D.; R. H. Household, I.G.; R. Cruso, jun., Treas.; James Green, Sec.; W. R. Pridgeon, Dir. of Cers.; W. Clifton, jun., and Hugh Kennedy, Stewards; and Bro. Woolsey, Tyler. The lodge having been closed down to the first degree, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. The installation banquet was of most *recherché* character. The repast was served to about twenty-six brethren, and was followed by the toasts appropriate to such an occasion. These were interspersed with songs, glees, &c., by Bros. Reed, M.D.; Cruso, Hawkins, Green, Webster, Colsey, and Hyams; Bro. Hart, jun., ably officiating at the pianoforte. Included in the programme were the following songs, &c., of more strictly Masonic character:—"The Queen and the Craft," "Tubal Cain," "The Entered Apprentice's Song," "Come, brothers, let's with one accord," "Let Masonry, from Pole to Pole," and "Hail! mysterious, glorious science." The harmony of the meeting, however, was not confined to the concord of sweet sounds, for a most fraternal and truly Masonic feeling appeared to pervade all present—all united in the grand design of being happy by conferring happiness, as far as it lay in their power, upon others. The enjoyment of these social pleasures was much enhanced by a knowledge of the "great revival" in the affairs of the lodge that has been brought about under the sway of its present most efficient W.M. From a variety of causes—but prin-

cipally from the decease or departure of the older brethren and a lack of working Masons to fill their places, the condition of the lodge a year ago had fallen to a very low ebb, and there appeared likely to be some difficulty even in keeping it going. Bro. Wilkin could, therefore, have found little food for ambition (excepting the ambition to be useful, and promote the good of the Craft) in acceding to the earnest wish of the members that he would take the Master's chair, more especially as he had long ago attained some of the highest honours that Masonry has to bestow. He has zealously and laboriously worked to bring the lodge into a satisfactory state; and with the additional stimulus given to it by the visit of the Prov. Grand Lodge in July last, it has now greatly increased in numbers, and improved in status. And although none of the younger members felt competent at present to undertake the onerous duties of the Master's chair, the lodge now possesses so many active, emulous, and persevering workers that there is not likely to be a want of candidates for the office when Bro. Wilkin resigns the gavel. These and other encouraging facts were alluded to by the W.M. and other speakers; and Bro. Hart, sen., in returning thanks for the toast of "The Past Masters," expressed the great delight he felt in witnessing the renewed vitality of the lodge of which he had been for five-and-twenty years a member. The toast of "The W.M." was received with due honour, and ably responded to, as was also that of "The Officers of the Lodge," for whom Bro. Hart, jun., made a spirited address in returning thanks; and "The Visitors" were excellently represented by Bro. Hyams, who testified to the very great pleasure he had experienced, in common with the other visiting brethren, in being present at so interesting and harmonious a meeting, and assured those of the Lynn brethren who might visit Norwich, that the cordial welcome they had extended would be reciprocated by the lodges there. The Tyler's toast having been given in conclusion, the brethren were recalled to labour; the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren retired shortly after ten o'clock, having spent one of the happiest of those happy evenings which none but true Masons can realise.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at the Old Ship Hotel, Bro. Freeman, W.M., presiding, supported by the whole of his officers, and several P.Ms. and visiting brethren. The lodge having been duly opened, and the minutes of the previous lodge confirmed, a ballot was taken for the election of W.M., when the unanimous choice of the members fell upon Bro. William Curtis, S.W. Bro. Hugh Saunders was also unanimously elected Treasurer. The report of the General Purposes Committee and the financial accounts were then read and approved, from which it appeared that the lodge was in a prosperous state, with a balance in their Treasurer's hands, and a large amount of subscriptions due, nearly the whole of which will be realised. Two members in the past year had been removed by death. Bro. O. Weston was passed to the degree of F.C., and Bro. C. Wood raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was then closed in the several degrees by the W.M., whose working (as upon every occasion in his year of office) was most commendable, and a pattern for his successors. The installation and banquet will take place on Tuesday, March 5th.

FREEMASONS BOY'S SCHOOL.—Bro. G. E. Pocock, P.G.S.B., P.M. 338, 390, has been appointed by the members of the South Saxon Lodge, No. 390, to act as one of the Stewards at the Annual Festival in March next. With his usual kind feeling, Bro. Pocock is strenuously exerting himself to take up a good list.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*St. Paul's Lodge* (No. 51).—This lodge met on Monday, Jan. 28. It being the day of installation, Bro. Empson, in a most impressive manner, performed the ceremony. Bro. Croxen then appointed and invested his officers. Bro. Andrews was initiated, and other business transacted. The brethren, about fifty, afterwards proceeded to a very excellent banquet, served in Bro. Muchin's best style. Amongst the visitors in lodge and at the banquet were Bro. Chas. W. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Dr. Bell Fletcher, P.D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Rev. J. S. Ray, W. H. Dawes, Thomas James, J. J. Turner, Penn, Weiss, Thompson, Bedford, &c. After the cloth was drawn, the toast of "The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince Consort, and Members of the Royal Family," "The M.W.G.M.," were given by the W.M. The W.M. then proposed "The Deputy G.M. and the Grand Lodge," coupling with it the name of Bro. Elkington, P.G.S.B., who briefly acknowledged the toast. "Lord Leigh, Prov. G.M.," was given and responded to most heartily. Bro. Barwall then proposed "The Health of Bro. Charles W. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M." who he said was always a most welcome visitor to the St. Paul's Lodge. The more often he visited, the more glad were the brethren to see him. With the toast he coupled "The Prov. G. Lodge."—Bro. Elkington

assured the brethren it gave him much pleasure to visit the St. Paul's Lodge, which ranked as the oldest lodge in the province, and one doing its work in a proper and Masonic manner. He congratulated the lodge upon the manner one of their P.Ms. (Empson) had performed the beautiful ceremony of installation. He believed no Prov. G. Lodge possessed better working Masons than the province of Warwickshire, and he was proud to be so closely associated with them. Bro. Elkington then proposed "The Health of the W.M.," wishing the lodge much prosperity during his year of office. Bro. Croxen acknowledged the toast, and said it would be his greatest study to perform the duties of W.M. faithfully and zealously. "The Health of the Visitors" was responded to by the Rev. Joseph Ray, in a most excellent and humorous speech; also by Bros. W. H. Dawes, Weiss, and Penn. "The Past Masters" was responded to by Bro. Barwall, P.M. "The Health of Bro. Bell Fletcher, Past D. Prov. G.M.," was proposed by Bro. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M., who said no one was more esteemed in Masonry than the worthy Dr., and no one retired from office more respected. Dr. Bell Fletcher replied, and then followed "The Health of the Chaplain," "The newly-initiated Brother," "The Wardens and Officers," "The Ladies," and the Tyler's toast. Some excellent singing added much to the enjoyment of a very pleasant evening.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

HULL.—*Humber Lodge* (No. 65).—A goodly number of brethren from various parts of the province assembled at the Humber Lodge, held at the Masonic Hall, in Osborne Street, Hull, at three o'clock, p.m., on Friday, the 1st inst., that being the time and place appointed for the presentation of a testimonial to the R.W. Bro. George Marwood, the energetic and much-beloved Deputy Grand Master of the province,—a brother of whom our M.W. Grand Master the Earl of Zetland has recently said, that "So long as he can rely upon the assistance of his efficient Deputy, Bro. Marwood, he trusted that he would be able to discharge the duties of his office, and continue to have the pleasure of presiding over the province." The lodge having been duly opened by the W.M. of the Humber Lodge and his officers, the V.W. Bro. John Pearson Bell, M.D., P. Prov. G.W., the present Prov. G. Sec., in a very eloquent and appropriate speech, presented the testimonial to the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., as a small token of the love and esteem of the brethren in the East and North Riding, in some lodges of which every brother had subscribed in proportion to his abilities. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome silver candelabrum, with appropriate figures and Masonic emblems, the cost of which, we understand, was close upon £200.—The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. on rising to tender his thanks to the brethren present, and to those of the province generally, for this mark of their kind regard, was almost overcome with emotion, and many of the brethren were nearly affected to tears. He very feelingly alluded to his son, now a child, who would receive this beautiful present as an heirloom, and who, in after years, when he was called away, would rejoice that Masons had so loved his father. He could not expect to live to see that boy introduced into Freemasonry, but he would instill into his mind those principles of Masonry which would enable him to respect and appreciate the Order; and when the time came that he sought admission to a Masons' lodge, he trusted that his son would be found worthy. The lodge being duly closed, the brethren adjourned to the London Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was provided by Bro. Glover. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the evening was spent with that cordiality which ever characterises every meeting of the true "brothers of the mystic tie."

STOKESLEY.—*Cleveland Lodge* (No. 795).—The monthly meeting of this excellent lodge was held at the Golden Lion Inn on Monday evening last, when the lodge was opened to the third degree by the W. Bro. William Martin, W.M. and Prov. G.S.B., after which he proceeded, in a very impressive manner, to raise Bro. Richard Nightingale to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, he having previously given proofs of his proficiency in the F.C. degree. The W. Bro. Martin then stated that the time had arrived when he must deliver up the trust which for the last twelve months they had reposed in him as Master of the Lodge, to his successor, and he begged most heartily to thank his officers and the brethren generally for the kind manner in which they had supported him in conducting the business of the Craft. If in any thing he had fallen short of his duties, it was through want of ability, and not through any lack of will to serve the Lodge. He had, however, great pleasure in knowing that he was to be succeeded by an able brother, in whose hands the Lodge would be well governed. He therefore called upon the V.W. Bro. Handyside, P.M. and P.J. Prov. G.W., to take the chair.—The V.W. Bro. Handyside requested a continuation of that support which the brethren had so cordially given to the W. Bro. Martin during his year of office; and if at its conclusion he had been found able once more to govern the lodge with the same ability which the W. Bro. Martin had done, he would be content. He then proceeded to invest his officers, of which the

following is the list for the next twelve months:—P.M., the W. Bro. Martin, Prov. G.S.B.; S.W., Bro. Richard Watson; J.W., Bro. William Wilstrop; Sec., the W. Bro. Henry Glaister, P.M. and Prov. G. Supt. Works; Treas., Bro. R. R. Burgess, P.M.; S.D., Bro. John Rowntree; J.D., Bro. George Simpson; I.G., Bro. Wm. Thomas Turner; Tyler, Bro. William Harrison; and Stewards, Bros. William Weatherill and Thomas Wilstrop. The lodge being lowered to the first degree, the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and two friends were recommended or proposed for admission, the one as a joining member from another lodge, and the other as an initiate; after which the lodge was duly closed, and the meeting declared adjourned. Bro. George Markham Tweddell was, we believe, the only visitor present.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BATLEY CARR, DEWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—The brethren of this lodge held their usual monthly meeting on Monday, the 28th inst., Bro. R. R. Nelson (Prov. G. Sec.), W.M., in the chair, when Bro. the Rev. William Appleyard, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Batley Carr, passed the degree of a Fellow Craft. Amongst the visitors to this new lodge we noticed, Bro. Charles Oldroyd, P. Prov. G.S.B. and P.M. No. 251; also Bro. John Spiking, W.M. of No. 251 (Lodge of Three Grand Principles). The business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when a very pleasant evening was spent; "The Queen" and the usual Masonic toasts being given and responded to by the several brethren.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (379).—A meeting of the members of this lodge was held on Monday, Jan. 28, at which were present the W.M., James Lamb, and the whole of the officers, together with a large number of the brethren, and several visitors. After the routine business had been got through, the W.M. proceeded to pass the following brethren—J. Armitage, Keighley, Ibbetson, and Bro. A. Briggs, who had just returned from Calcutta, having left the day after his initiation eleven months ago. The subject of the Annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Male Annuity Fund was brought before the lodge by the W.M., hoping that some brother would be able to represent 379 on that occasion. It appeared, however, to be the feeling that as the expenses to which the lodge was committed for the new premises were very great, it was not advisable to make any further appeal at present, feeling confidence in the future support of the lodge when circumstances would fairly warrant their liberality.—Bro. Rogerson, P.M., then brought forward his motion, of which he had given notice according to the bye-laws a month previously, "That in consideration of the increased accommodation in the new premises, and the large annual additional outlay necessary, the subscription be increased 7s. per annum."—The proposition was seconded by Bro. Manoh Rhodes, who said that he had no doubt that when the brethren saw the new rooms, they would feel that the advantages gained would far surpass the money consideration.—Bro. Samuel Heseltine expressed a belief that economy and a little curtailment of their charitable contribution would be better than altering the annual subscription. Not meeting with support, after a reply from Bro. Rogerson, which appeared satisfactory to the brethren, the motion was put and carried in a full lodge; so, for the present, the question of funds for the new rooms is settled. The lodge was then presented by the Sec., Bro. J. C. Hill, with a very elegant sword for the I.G., which was accepted, and a vote of thanks ordered to be recorded. The lodge was closed at 9.15 in harmony.—A Lodge of Emergency was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., when Bros. Wilson and Holt, after being duly examined and found proficient, were passed to the degree of F.C.; after which the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The usual quarterly convocation was held in the Temple on Wednesday last, Comp. Hall presiding as M.E.Z., supported by Comps. Pattison, as H.; Hervey, J.; Evans, N.; Clarke, E.; Potter, P. Soj.; Symonds and Bradford, Asst. Sojs.; Dr. Fearnley, Prov. G. Sup. West Yorkshire; Wheeler, S.B.; Bridges, D.C.; Havers, Slight, Poccock, Wilson, Gole, Udall, Spiers, Walmisley, Smith, and about thirty Principals and Past Principals of private lodges.

On the report of the Committee of General Purposes, which appeared in THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE on Saturday last, being taken as read,

Comp. How rose to deny that he had expressed his regret at having signed a circular canvassing for votes in Grand Chapter, on behalf of a new chapter, as stated in the report, as he did not believe he had acted contrary to the laws in doing so. What he had done was to state that, though canvassing for such votes had been usual, at least by word of mouth, if the committee declared it

opposed to Masonic custom or law, he would not do so in future—but he had not expressed any regret on the matter, and he would move that these words be expunged from the report.

Comp. PATTISON, as Chairman of the Committee, said if Comp. How had not used the exact word regret, he had certainly led the Committee to believe that he expressed his regret if he had done anything contrary to Masonic law, which canvassing was declared to be. A resolution was drawn up by the Committee and read to Comp. How, and he did not at the time express any dissent to it.

The resolution was then read, and found to contain the word objected to.

Comp. BLAKE complained of Comp. How signing himself as P.Z. of 593, he not having been a member of that chapter for many years.

Comp. HOW explained that he was a member of the Mount Zion Chapter, but it was in 593 he passed the chair, by which he claimed his seat in Grand Chapter, and therefore he could not properly sign himself otherwise than he had done.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

Chapters were granted to be attached to Nos. 332, Shanghae; 1119, Sydney, New South Wales; 294, Liverpool; 1086, Deal; 876, Middlesborough; 38, London; and 1055, London.

Comp. HERVEY moved that, in Article 2, of page 14 of the Book of Regulations, after the words "signatures of the Principals of a proposed new chapter," there should be added, "and the names and members of the lodges in which the Principals recommended have served the office of Master."

Comp. ADLARD seconded the motion.

Comp. WILSON objected, contending that it was not necessary that the Principals of a new chapter should be installed Masters, though it was so as regarded old chapters.

Comps. BLAKE, NUTT, and others referred to clauses 7 and 8 of the Regulations, as proving that Grand Chapter had no authority for dispensing with that necessary qualification for the office of Principal of a chapter; and on the motion being put, it was carried with one dissenter.

The SCRIBE E. announced that of the chapters summoned to show cause why they should not be erased, forty-nine had made no return, thirteen of them being situated abroad. Since the report of the Committee had been issued, showing that seven had made the necessary returns, and been ordered to be taken out of the list for erasure, returns had been received from two others, No. 51, Birmingham, and No. 310, Liverpool. These were ordered to be taken out of the list, and no other business offering, the convocation was closed.

BRITISH CHAPTER (No. 8).—This chapter met at the Freemasons' Tavern on Friday, February 1st. Bro. Neighbour, of the British Lodge, was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason. It being the day appointed by the bye-laws, the following companions were installed in their several chairs according to ancient custom—namely, Comps. Baxter, Z.; Warrington, H.; Meymott, J. Comp. Tepper, S.E. elect, was unable to attend. Comp. Cowlard was invested S.N.; and Comp. Ganz, P.S. The visitors were Comps. P. Matthews, P.G.D. of C.; Levinson, No. 7; and Lambert, No. 21.

PLYMOUTH.—Chapter of Sincerity (No. 224).—The regular quarterly convocation of the above chapter was held in St. George's Hall, on the evening of the 18th ultimo. The chapter was opened in due form at half-past seven o'clock, when Bro. Jas. Curgenven, of the Lodge of Harmony (No. 182), who had been previously balloted for, was introduced in ancient form, and duly exalted to the supreme degree of the Royal Arch. The election of the Principals and Officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, when the following Companions were declared duly elected—E. Comps. J. C. Hancock, Z.; R. R. Rodd, H.; Lord Graves, J.; Jas. Gilbard, E.; R. Ridley, N.; Rev. C. Knowling, P.S.; Ex. Dowse, P.Z., Treasurer; J. Rogers, J. Other business being disposed of, the following resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That the cordial thanks of this chapter, accompanied by a Past First Principal's jewel, be given to E. Comp. Dowse, on his retiring from the chair of Z., for the very great zeal he has evinced for the good of the chapter during the three years he has been in office, and also for the trouble and attention he has bestowed in furnishing and ornamenting the chapter-room." The chapter was then closed in solemn form, and the meeting adjourned (in conformity to the bye-laws) to Friday evening, the 25th ult., when it was again opened in due form. The minutes of the last meeting being confirmed, the E. Comp. Z. proceeded to the installation of the Principals elect into their respective chairs, and to invest the Officers with the badges of their offices. At the close of this interesting ceremony, which was performed in E. Comp. Dowse's usual good style, he was presented by the E. Comp. Z. with a very handsome Past First Principal's jewel, which he acknowledged in a suitable and complimentary manner. The chapter was then closed in solemn form at nine o'clock.

BRADFORD.—Chapter of Charity (379).—The members of the above chapter met at the rooms of the Lodge of Hope, on Monday, February 5th, at seven o'clock; Comp. Henry Smith, Z., in the chair. After the minutes had been read, Bro. Alexander Hunter, of the Lodge of Hope, was balloted for and elected, and afterwards exalted by the M.E.Z., assisted by Comp. Wm. Mawson, H.; Thos. Hill, P.Z., as J.; and P.Z. Hy. Farrar. The M.E.Z. stated that the next meeting would be for the election of officers for the ensuing Masonic year. A portion of the lectures were gone through, and the chapter closed at 8.30, when the Comps. adjourned for refreshment, and the evening was spent in harmony.

HULL.—Humber Chapter (No. 65).—The annual meeting of the Humber Chapter was held at their Chapter House, Freemasons' Hall, Hull, on January 25, for the installation of officers for the ensuing year. The Most Excellent Superintendent of the Province, Comp. George Marwood, who with his usual promptness and zeal for R.A. Masonry, came to Hull for the express purpose of installing the officers, presided on the occasion. After the minutes had been confirmed, the Prov. G. Superintendent proceeded to install and invest the various officers in ancient and solemn form, including Comps. W. Cutt, M.E.Z.; R. Glover, H.; T. Hewson, J.; Coatsworth, Scribe E.; Oates, Scribe N. The P.G. Supt. then addressed the installed officers respecting their duties, and also complimented the Humber Chapter upon their numbers, order, and skill in R.A. Masonry, expressing a fervent hope that the Humber Chapter, as well as all the chapters in the province, might arouse themselves to more zeal and ability in this exalted and crowning degree of Masonry. The Comps. expressed their deep and grateful obligations to Comp. Marwood for the influence and zeal manifested throughout the province, and especially his personal kindness to the Humber Chapter.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

SUPREME GRAND CONCLAVE.

A Special Grand Conclave was held at head quarters, in the East Freemasons' Hall, on Friday, January 25; present, the V. E. Sir Knt. William Stuart, D.G.M.; V.E. Sir Knt. Dr. H. J. Hinxman, Prov. G.C. Kent; V.E. Major H. I. Burney, Prov. G.C. Essex; Rev. E. Moore, G. Prelate; Sir Knts. H. H. Burchell Herne, George Francis, W. G. Smith, J. N. Tomkins, W. H. Law, Capt. Layton, M. H. Shuttleworth, W. J. Meymott, J. R. Stebbing, Dr. W. Jones, J. How, R. Spencer, Lieut.-Col. H. Clerk, M. Cooke, J. Braithwaite, and others. The Conclave was summoned for the purpose of formally announcing the decease of the M.E. and Supreme Grand Master of the Order, Colonel Charles Kemeyes Kemeyes-Tynte, which took place at his seat, Halsewell House, Somersetshire, on the 22nd of November, 1860. The Conclave having been opened, Sir Knt. Meymott rose and said, the Knts. were called together to express the regret of the G.C. at the loss the Order had sustained in the death of the M.E. Grand Master, and to elect a successor to the high office vacated by that event. He observed that all who had been in the habit of attending the Grand Conclave must have witnessed the energy and ability with which, in the absence of the late G.M., the Deputy G.M. had presided over the assembly; and therefore, with full confidence that Sir Knt. William Stuart was in every way most fitted to fill that distinguished position, he proposed that the worthy and eminent Prater be Grand Master of the Order.

The nomination having been seconded, Sir Knt. Stuart rose, and briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him by the proposal; and thought it necessary simply to say, that if the Conclave should be pleased to elect him, although he could not pretend to the acquirements of the late G.M., he would discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity.

After a short time had been allowed for the purpose, and there being no other proposal, Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman, as the Senior Officer present, then asked if any one had another to propose, ere he put the motion before the Conclave; and as no answer was given, all that was required was that the Fraters present should express their assent in the usual way.

The assent being unanimous, Sir Knt. Hinxman then announced to the V.E.D.G.M. that he had been unanimously elected G.M. of the Order.

Sir Knt. Stuart briefly expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and read a letter from Sir Knt. Wentworth Dawes, announcing the death of his father, the Prov. G.C. of Lancashire.

Col. Tynte's banner and the jewel of his office having been presented to the G. Conclave by his daughter, the Chancellor was directed to acknowledge the present.

The Chancellor moved, and the Prov. G. C. of Essex seconded, a resolution that the following record be entered on the minutes, and also that a copy be fairly engrossed on vellum, and transmitted to Lady Cooper.

"At a Grand and Royal Conclave of the Order, holden on the Twenty-seventh day of February, MDCCCXLVI., Colonel Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte was elected Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Order, upon the Death of H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex; and up to the time of his decease, he continued to exercise the duties of his Eminent Office with the utmost zeal for the prosperity of this Sublime Order; now, therefore, in Grand Conclave assembled, we feel it our duty to record our sincere attachment, gratitude, and respect, to the memory of the late Sir Knt. Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte, and our desire also to express our unfeigned regret at his decease, by which the Order has been deprived of his protecting care and liberality, enjoyed for a period of nearly fifteen years, by which Masonry in general has felt the loss of an active and zealous supporter, especially in the province over which he so long and so ably presided. In according this Tribute of their respect, the Grand Conclave add their fervent prayer that our late Grand Master, being now removed from this earth, may, through the merits of the Great Captain of our salvation, receive the reward of his many virtues in the Temple of Eternal bliss and glory."

Alms to the amount of £2 5s. having been collected, the Conclave was closed.

We may add that the G.M. elect is the eldest surviving son of the late Archbishop of Armagh, who was a brother of the first Marquis of Bute. He has sat in two parliaments for an Irish borough, and in two other parliaments for the county of Bedford. His eldest son, Lieut.-Col. Stuart, of the Bedfordshire Militia, is one of the representatives for the town of Bedford, which place Mr. Stuart's late brother, Henry, also represented many years up to his death in 1856. Mr. Stuart possesses large estates in the counties of Hertford, Bedford, and Leicester—Bosworth-field being on his property. Residing at Aldenham Abbey, near Watford, where his hospitalities are only exceeded by his kindness and liberality to his former neighbours, he takes great interest in the Masonic proceedings of his province, attending almost every meeting of the lodge, chapter, and encampment in Watford, besides visiting in turn every lodge in the province.

WATFORD, HERTS.—Stuart Encampment.—The usual meeting of this long-established encampment (founded in 1840) was held on Monday, January 28, in the Freemasons' Hall; Frs. George Francis, P.G. Capt. as E.C.; Capt. C. M. Layton, 1st Capt.; W. Tootel, P.E.C., as 2nd Capt.; H. H. Burchell Herne, Reg. and Prelate; J. How, Expert; J. Goodyear, Capt. of Lines. There were also present the V.E. Frs. William Stuart, G.M. elect; Thomas Abel Ward, P.E.C.; Thomas Rogers, Treasurer; C. Humbert, and George Lambert. The encampment being opened, H. C. Finch, J. of the Watford Chapter, and Edward Burrell, P.Z. of the Cyrus, were installed into the Order. The resolution adopted by the Grand Conclave on the 25th January, relative to the death of the late G.M. of the Order, was read, and it was resolved that the regret of the members of the encampment for the loss sustained by that event be entered on the minutes. The Registrar called the attention of the encampment to the fact of their Prov. P. Com. and D.G.M. having been unanimously elected to fill the post vacated by the death of Col. Tynte, and expressed his confident hope that, at the installation in May, every member of the encampment would attend to greet the accession of their eminent friend, Sir Knt. Stuart. A ballot was taken for E.C., and Fra. Capt. C. M. Layton, P.E.C. Calpe Encampment, was elected. Fra. Thomas Rogers was again re-elected Treasurer.—After transacting other business, the encampment was closed, and the Knights assembled around the E.C. at the banquet. The cloth removed, and honour paid to "The Health of our Most Gracious Sovereign," the E.C. said the first expressions he should give utterance to in proposing the next toast was to express the regret of the Order for the recent loss in the demise of its G.M., and next to notice the election to that office of their distinguished member, one who had been from its beginning one of themselves. As G.M. and G. Sup. of the province, he took an active part in every degree of Masonry; and from the great interest he had always taken in Templarism, there was an assurance of his being the right man in the right place.—Fra. STUART thanked them for the invariable kindness he had received, and assured the members that, so long as he was spared, he should consider it his duty to attend every meeting of the encampment. Before he sat down, the G.M. elect said, in proposing "The Health of the E.C.," he might notice him also as one of the most eminent Masons, whose perfection was seen in every degree.—Fra. FRANCIS said it gave him pleasure to attend the meetings at Watford, and be in his humble way of any service to his fellow Masons. He further said that the most gratifying circumstance of the day's business was, that in the election of his successor they had chosen one most competent to conduct the ceremonies; and he, therefore, before he resumed his seat, proposed "The E.C. elect."—Fra. CLAYTON said the compliment paid demanded his thanks, and he

was emboldened with confidence to accept the high office to which they had elected him, seeing that he should then have the present E.C. at his side; and hence he felt assured he should not be found wanting to sustain the prestige of the Stuart Encampment.—The E.C. then proposed "The Health of the newly-installed Knights," and assured them the members felt proud in having received two such distinguished companions into the Order.—Fra. FINCH, on rising, expressed his pleasure at all he had seen, and congratulated himself on being received into the degree at so important a time as the election of the worthy Fra. Stuart to the Grand Mastership.—Fra. BURRELL said he accorded with the sentiments of Fra. Finch, and expressed his gratification in being thus further associated with Fra. Stuart, from whom he had received the distinguished office of J.G.W. of the Province.—The G.M. elect then, in kind terms, proposed "The Health of his excellent Friend and Masonic Associate, Fra. Ward," to which that worthy knight, in reply, said it was impossible for him to express in due terms his gratitude to the Most High for being spared to see his dear friend Stuart elevated to the chair as Supreme Grand Master. He further said that it always afforded him pleasure to meet his brethren, and referred to the mutual good feeling that pervaded the Watford brethren.—The E.C. then, in proposing "The Officers," especially referred to the great services of Sir Knt. Herne, the Registrar.—Fra. BURCHELL HERNE said it was most gratifying to find his services so courteously acknowledged, and referred to the circumstance of the Watford brethren, on a recent occasion, making good their worthy friend Stuart's loss of the gold snuff-box presented by the lodge many years ago by another of equal value; and he further remarked that the first was presented by himself (Fra. Herne) when Master of the lodge; and, therefore, Fra. Ward courteously gave place on the second occasion to him. He mentioned the matter as, through a misunderstanding, it had been reported in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, which he knew they all read, that Bro. Francis had the honour of being on that occasion the mouth-piece of the lodge.—The E.C. said they must not separate without his again thanking their worthy treasurer for doing the encampment the honour of looking after their accounts and cash.—Fra. ROGERS said he was only too happy to be their treasurer, and hoped that he should live some few more years to be so kindly greeted.

LIVERPOOL.—The Encampment of Jacques de Molay.—A meeting of this encampment was held at Liverpool, on Friday, Jan. 18, 1861; present, Sir Knt. C. J. Bannister, E.C.; P.E.C. Sir Knights Alpass, Ellis, Heyes, and the rest of the Officers and Sir Knights. After the minutes were confirmed, and the three candidates balloted for and unanimously accepted, the M.E. Commander, in a most feeling manner, called the attention of the Sir Knights to the great losses the Order has sustained in the death of the M.E. and S.G. Commander, Col. Tynte, who on several occasions he had had the pleasure of being present under his rule, and could testify to his worth; also Sir Knt. Masson, Grand Chancellor, universally respected; and last, our worthy and beloved Provincial Grand Commander, Matthew Dawes, whose loss to the Masonic brethren will be severely felt. From the E.A. to the Supreme Grand Council of the 33rd degree, all looked upon him as a valued friend and a courteous ruler of the Craft; and he was quite sure that the encampment would join with him in recording their loss, and paying respect to departed merit, by appearing in mourning for the next three months. This was carried unanimously. There being no further business, the encampment was closed with solemn prayer. A meeting of this encampment was held on Friday February 1st. in the Masonic Temple; present, E.C. Sir Knt. C. J. Banister, who presided, assisted by P.E.C. Sir Knt. H. S. Alpass, as Expert; P.E.C. J. Hayes, Prelate; Pierponty, 1st Capt.; P.E.C. Sir Knt. Ellis as 2nd Capt., and a full attendance of Knts. Visitors, Sir Knts. W. H. Wright, Waring, and Clayton. The encampment was especially summoned to install into the Order Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., P.G.W.; and at the conclusion of the business, the Sir Knts. adjourned to the Adelphi Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was served. The loyal and Masonic toasts were prefaced with suitable remarks, and responded to by each Sir Knt. whose names were coupled with the toasts in that true and sincere manner characteristic of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knts. Templar.

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—Conclave of Faith.—An encampment of the Knights Templar of the Conclave of Faith (29) was holden in the rooms of the Lodge of Hope (379), on Jan. 24, at which were present the E.C. Sir Knts. W. Gath, Hy. Smith, 1st Capt.; Thomas Hill, 2nd Capt.; P.E.C. Geo. M. Ward; and other Sir Knights. After the routine of business was gone through, Comp. Henry Farrar, of the Chapter of Charity, was accepted and duly installed as Knight of the Order, and the encampment closed at nine p.m.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Royal Gloucester Encampment.—At the conclave held on the 31st January, at the Masonic Hall, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year; Sir Knt. Geo. Lungley, M.E.C.; Geo. Martin, 1st C.; Wm. Hickman, 2nd C.; C. E. Deacon,

Prelate; J. R. Stebbing, Registrar. Two new candidates were admitted, and one proposed for next conclave. Sir Kut. W. A. Kent. C. of L.; F. Perkins, 1st H.; R. S. Hulbert, 2nd H.; P. E. Commanders, Dr. H. Clark, J. T. Ensight, J. R. Stebbing, and others attended.

COLONIAL.

GIBRALTAR.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF ANDALUSIA.—The usual St. John's meeting of this District Grand Lodge was held in Glynn's Buildings, Gibraltar, on the 27th December. The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. Bro. Relph, and the following officers were at their respective posts:—Bros. Ingram, Prov. S.G.W.; Irwin, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Irwin, Prov. J.G.W.; Swain, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Carpenter, P. Prov. S.G.W.; China; Ellison (P. Prov. J.G.W.), Prov. G. Sec.; Weir, Prov. G. Treas.; Beale, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Wilkinson, Prov. G. Sec. Foreign Correspondence; Francis, Prov. G.I.G., and others, together with a goodly assembly of brethren from the several lodges of the province. The R.W.D. Prov. G.M., in a few impressive words, congratulated the brethren on the state of Masonry in the province generally. It appeared that the impulse the Royal Craft had received within the last few years had not been that of a moment, to die away again immediately, but it had steadily continued; and the returns from the various lodges showed increasing numbers and energetic life and working. The R.W. Bro. then proceeded to invest the Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—Bros. Major F. D. Middleton (W.M. No. 345), Prov. S.G.W.; Taylor (P.M. 132), Prov. J.G.W.; Jackman (S.W. 178), Prov. S.G.D.; Black (P.S.W. 345), Prov. J.G.D.; Weir (re-elected), Prov. G. Treas.; Ingram (P. Prov. S.G.W.), Prov. G. Reg.; Ellison (P. Prov. J.G.W.), Prov. G. Sec.; Bueno (132), Asst. Prov. G. Sec.; Beale (re-appointed), Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Warren (345, Lieut. Roy. Eng.), Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Bowden (345), Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; Gibson (178), Prov. G. Sword Bearer; Martin (178), Prov. G. Standard Bearer; Viesohn (178), Prov. G. Organist; Wilkinson (J.W. 178), Prov. G. Sec. Foreign Correspondence; Francis (P.M. 178), re-appointed Prov. G.I.G.; A. Patterson (J.W. 345), Asst. do.; Lieut.-Col. Somerset, C.B., M.P. (178); Major Dunn, V.C. (345); Deputy Commissary General Carpenter, (345); Capt. Herbert (178); Capt. Dyer (178), and Captain Tewart, (345), Provincial Grand Stewards. The R.W.D. Prov. G.M. then said that, as there was but little business before the lodge, he would call upon Bro. Ingram, who, he believed, had prepared a short lecture for the occasion.—Bro. INGRAM regretted that he had not been able, from want of time, to produce "a lecture," but proceeded to offer a few remarks on the intended subject. On a former occasion he had endeavoured to point out some evidences of the precepts and practices of Masonry having had sway amongst the Moors in Spain; on another, he had called their attention to the organisation of our brethren at the time when the so-called Gothic edifices of Europe were erected. He had intended now to have gone back to an earlier period, and have traced the footsteps of the Craft amongst the earliest architectural remains of British India. In considering this subject, we find that there exist here certain features which irresistibly call to mind our own traditions, and features which, having been reproduced with significant and symbolical meaning where ever we know the Craft to have worked, seem to render the deduction undeniable that also here Masonry has directed the compasses and held the square. The obelisks placed at the entrances of the great temples of Egypt have their representatives in the monolithic pillars found at the entrances of the old rock-cut temples of India. Do we not recognise the same in the pillars of King Solomon's Temple and in the towers and spires of the Craft-built cathedral of Europe? especially in those where the western entrance, with its winding stairs, is flanked by two equal towers. The monolithic cubical chambers of the Egyptians are reproduced in the Tee, or cubical relic shrine of the Buddhist; both being situated within the inner court, and constituting a *sanctum sanctorum*. Similar features may be traced amongst the Brahmin places of worship; and it is a known fact that there are some secrets common to the high priests of this creed and the R. A. Mason. Masons are often asked by the profane what proofs they have of the boasted antiquity of the Craft. Would it be of any use to show an unlettered countryman title-deeds in Latin, as a proof of rightful possession? Yet such deeds would be proof to the learned; so to the uninitiated it is useless to cite instances of pillars, cubes, and monoliths; but to those who know how to read our symbols and emblems aright, we may proudly point to those time-honoured monuments, and say, these are our title-deeds to universality—these are pedigrees which vouch for our antiquity.—Some other routine business was transacted, and the lodge was closed in due form.

CANADA, WEST.

MASONIC INSTALLATION AND PRESENTATION.

The members of the Lodge of Strict Observance met in the Masonic Hall, Hamilton, on Thursday, the 27th Dec. (St. John's Day), and installed their officers for the ensuing Masonic year. After the installation, the Worshipful Master performed the interesting ceremony of presenting to the R. W. Bro. Richard Bull, in the name of the lodge, a very handsome service of plate, consisting of a silver water pitcher, two goblets, and a salver.

The following is the address of the lodge accompanying the presentation, which was read by the Worshipful Master:—

To Right Worshipful Brother Richard Bull, Past Master, and Past District Deputy Grand Master, Hamilton District.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR,—I have been deputed, by the members of the Lodge of Strict Observance, to perform a very important task, one, which although onerous, is to me very pleasing.

Your unwearied zeal and devotion to the cause of Masonry, and particularly to the interests of this lodge, have prompted its members to testify to you, in some tangible manner, their appreciation of your endeavours.

It has been your privilege for many years back, to occupy the Oriental Chair, and in that exalted position, to dispense light and knowledge to your brethren, teaching them to inculcate the principles of universal benevolence, to practice those truly commendable virtues, Brotherly love, Relief, and Truth, and to preserve unsullied the reputation of our ancient and honourable order. It is pleasing to note that those lessons of instruction have not been given in vain, but that under your fostering care many rough ashlar have been made perfect, many superstructures have been raised alike useful to masonry and honourable to the builder, the lodge has flourished through times of depression and difficulty, and at present enjoys great prosperity.

Permit me, therefore, to ask your acceptance of this group of silver drinking vessels, as a token of the esteem in which you are held by the brethren of the Lodge of Strict Observance; and to express the hope that, by their use from time to time, they may suggest the recollection of your many meetings with us, your brethren, in this sacred tabernacle, when conscious satisfaction, rewarded you after work, for your labour in communicating and in seeking to perpetuate the glorious truths of Masonry.

We desire, also, to express the hope that you may enjoy length of days to mingle among us and preside over us; may peace, happiness, and prosperity accompany you in this life, and when the period of your probation draws to a close, and the Grand Master shall see fit to summon you forth, may it be to raise you from this terrestrial lodge to the celestial lodge above.

I have the honour to be, Right Worshipful Sir, yours, fraternally,
JAMES M. ROGERSON, W.M. of the Lodge
of Strict Observance, No. 27, G.R.C.

Bro. Bull made the following reply:—

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—In accepting, with sincere emotions of gratitude, this very valuable token of your kindness, you will believe me when I say, that I am unable adequately to express my feelings. It is indeed gratifying to find that my humble efforts to perpetuate a knowledge of the pure principles of our time-honoured institution, its aim and purpose, as well as the practice of its precepts, have not been unappreciated. You must permit me, however, to state that such a recognition of my feeble endeavours is more to be attributed to the overflowing of that generosity which characterises the members of the Lodge of Strict Observance, than to any peculiar merit on my part.

You have been pleased to allude to my having occupied the Oriental Chair, and to the instruction which has been promulgated from that prized seat, noting that those lessons have not been given in vain. Such a result, Worshipful Sir, has ever been my chief aim, and its recognition is of itself a reward of no mean value. To know that the sacred principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, have not been urged in vain, but that they have fallen upon the ear like seed in good ground, is a true satisfaction, worthy of being highly prized; and I assure you that your allusions on this point greatly enhance the value of your munificent present. Allow me again, Worshipful Sir and Brethren, to thank you for this memorial of your kindness, and in this sacred retreat, hallowed by so many pleasing associations, to re-echo your kind wishes in behalf of the members of this lodge; and may it prove no idle hope, that, devoting our faculties, truly and faithfully, to the glory of our Creator and the welfare of our fellow creatures, we may be permitted to enter into the celestial courts of that spiritual edifice not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. So mote it be.

The ceremonies having been completed, the brethren adjourned to the Royal Hotel, where they celebrated the Festival of St. John with a ball, which was confined exclusively to the members of the fraternity.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

LIVERPOOL GRAND MASONIC BALL.—The twelfth annual ball of the brethren of the western division of Lancashire took place (by the kind permission of the mayor and council) on Tuesday week, at the Town Hall. The proceeds of the ball were to be applied in aid of the funds of the West Lancashire Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Freemasons, an institution which has progressed so satisfactorily as to surpass the most sanguine expectations of its original promoters. The funds of the charity now amount to upwards of £3,500, and it is said that by strenuous efforts, and by the aid of the increasing subscriptions, the interest of the sinking fund will enable the governors of the institution to dispense its laudable aid to those who are in need without any diminution in the present funds of the charity. It appears the children are taught in the Collegiate Institution, the Liverpool Institute, and several other private academies in the town and suburbs. It is worthy of remark that the charity, although it only professes to educate and start the children of Masons in life, does with a noble and benevolent care watch and foster its objects till they reach the age of twenty-one. We have alluded to a strenuous effort being required to maintain the present flourishing position of the funds of the institution, for we are informed that several additional applications for relief will be submitted to the next meeting of governors of the institution. During the evening, the splendid suite of rooms, which have recently been redecorated, presented a gay and gorgeous scene. The taste, the elegant dresses, and the charming appearance of the ladies, added to the variety of costume worn by the brethren, who appeared in the full Masonic clothing of their rank and orders to which they belonged, produced a splendid effect, and caused the ball to be one of the finest ever held in the provinces. The musical arrangements, as well as the two orchestras, were under the direction of Bro. G. A. Wielopolski Phillips, and the following was the programme of the dances for the evening:—Polkas: Under the Rose, the Butterflies' Ball, the Masonic, the Frozen Fountain. Valses: Sultana, the Corn Flower, Lurline, Dinorah, Satanella. Quadrilles: The Juno, Off to Charlestown, Erin-go-Bragh, American. Galops: The Schiller, Hightown Rifle Contest (by G. A. W. Phillips), Furieux, &c. The refreshments, which were provided by Bro. Morrish, of the Merchants' Dining Rooms, were abundant, and of a very superior description. In addition to the usual Mayor's dining-room being tastefully set apart for the substantial provision, a coffee-room was added adjoining, as well as an excellent supper in the waiting-room of the Council Chamber. The company present spoke in flattering terms of the ample and excellent provision made for their entertainment. There were about 400 persons present, which, it is said, is much fewer in number than have attended any ball held in connection with the charity. It is therefore very probable that the funds of the institution, instead of being augmented, will suffer from this praiseworthy effort to advance its position.

SHEFFIELD.—The *Britannia Lodge* (No. 162) gave their fifth annual ball in the Cutlers' Hall, on Wednesday, the 23rd January. It was by far the most successful ball hitherto given, and reflected the greatest credit upon the brethren, who had the management of the different departments. A most fashionable and elegantly dressed company, numbering upwards of two hundred of the *elite* of the town and neighbourhood, with many visitors from a distance, assembled about half-past nine o'clock, and, assisted by the enlivening strains of a splendid band, danced with great spirit until twelve o'clock, when they adjourned to the saloon, and partook of a sumptuous collation, after which they returned with renewed vigour to the dance, and did not separate till half-past four in the morning.

ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE.—The fifth annual ball of this lodge in aid of Masonic Charities was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Thursday evening, the 24th ult., Bro. C. Jackson, W.M., President, Bro. J. Gurton, P.M., Vice-President. The rooms were filled with a *distingué* company, and dancing commenced to the enlivening strains of Bro. Adams's excellent band. Many of the ladies had their dresses trimmed profusely with Coventry ribbons; their generous motive for so doing of course enhanced both dress and wearer in the estimation of every Mason. In the course of the evening the company adjourned to a sumptuous supper, and having paid devoted attention to the various edibles, Bro. Jackson called their attention to several toasts, foremost of which, of course, was "Our Gracious Queen." The band again "discoursed sweet melody," and dancing was resumed and kept up with spirit till an early hour. Much praise is due to the several Stewards for their admirable arrangements, as also to Messrs. Willis's staff, under the able management of Bro. Paine. "All went merry as a marriage bell," and every one seemed to be highly satisfied with the evening's enjoyment. We trust that, from the proceeds, we may hear that the St. James's Lodge commands a goodly balance in the banker's hands.

BRO. BEAULAR'S BALL.—The twenty-fifth annual ball of this veteran brother took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, and was attended by about 150 ladies and gentlemen—a large proportion of the latter being members of the Order. Several songs were sung in the intervals of dancing, and added to the pleasure of the company.

NUNEATON, WARWICKSHIRE.—A Masonic ball was given at Nuneaton, on the 22nd January, in aid of the general funds for the distressed weavers at Coventry and neighbourhood; about 160 were present, and a most successful result followed the exertions of the brethren. Mr. Newdegate, *M.P.*, brought a large party, and most ably supported the Masons. Amongst the brethren were Bro. Chas. W. Elkington, D. Prov. G.M. of the province; Bro. the Honourable C. L. Butler, Bro. Royd, D. Prov. G.M. Worcestershire; Bros. Nason, Denes, R. Nason, Tribe, Fenton, &c. The whole arrangements reflected the greatest credit upon the members.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The annual ball of this lodge took place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, on Thursday, the 31st January, and was attended by a very numerous and elegant company, the officers of the lodge and many of the visitors appearing in their collars and jewels. When the refreshment-rooms were thrown open, about 300 ladies and gentlemen partook of supper, which was well served by Mr. Withers, the wines, which were of superior quality, being supplied by Bro. Nicholson. Bro. Bradley's band of twenty performers was very much admired, and gave great satisfaction, while Bro. H. A. Taylor, as M.C., performed his duties in a very efficient manner. The Board of Stewards, consisting of Bros. Laughlin, president, Swainston, Nicholson, Waters, Davis, Corben, Dixon, Perkins, Stubbs, Maddick, and Elgee, with Bro. Eumens, Hon. Sec., carried out all the arrangements to perfection. We are happy to add there will be a considerable surplus for Masonic charity.

Obituary.

BRO. GEORGE ROBERT ROWE, M.D., F.S.A.

This well-known brother, who was so suddenly taken from us on Thursday week, was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Abernethy, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England in the year 1812. On the breaking out of the Peninsular war he was appointed one of the army surgeons, and his skill in that series of contests won for him the regard and esteem of some of the highest military authorities. After he relinquished the service he proceeded to the degree of M.D., and in 1840 became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Our late brother was also, at the time of his decease, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the London Medical Society, Honorary Physician to the Royal Dramatic College, and a Director of the Reliance and East of England Life Assurance Companies. He was the author of *A Treatise on Nervous Diseases*, which has passed through no less than sixteen editions; another work, *On some Important Diseases of Females—with Cases*, which has reached a second edition; *Some Observations on Cancer*, printed in *The Lancet*, in 1843; and *The Abernethian Oration*, also in the same periodical, in 1849. Thus far his public and professional life; and now we turn to his Masonic career. He was initiated into Masonry in the Stortford Lodge (No. 592), held at Bishops Stortford, on the 4th of September, 1832; joined the Royal Naval Lodge (No. 70) on the 4th of June, 1833; the Old Dundee Lodge (No. 18) on the 3rd of February, 1835; was the founder and first W.M. of the Chigwell Lodge (No. 663), whose warrant is dated 16th of August, 1838; and joined the Hope and Unity Lodge, Romford (No. 259), on the 21st of May, 1840; in 1846 he was appointed S.G.D. of Grand Lodge, and Sword Bearer in Grand Chapter. We have not been able to trace in what chapter he was exalted; but he was one of the founders of the Essex Chapter (No. 343), opened at Chelmsford, in 1848, and was for many years D. Prov. G.M. for Essex, under the Prov. G.M. Bro. Rowland Alston.

The loss of Bro. Dr. Rowe will be widely felt. About his own property at Chigwell, he was looked up to and courted both by the poor and rich, and many of the former have lost in him a kind friend and sympathiser. His neighbours who needed not his aid have also a great share of regret, for in him they possessed a genial friend, a man of science, and a polished gentleman. To his brother Masons the loss seems irreparable. He was widely known, and much beloved in the Craft; and if ever a pure Masonic spirit has taken wing to those blest mansions from whence all goodness emanates, our Bro. Dr. Rowe has wended his way to the Grand Lodge above, accompanied by many a widow's prayer and orphan's blessing. Our brother died very suddenly, being struck with apoplexy, and in half an hour after the attack, had ceased to exist. He was seventy years of age, and has left a widow and daughter to bemoan their loss, and for whom many a brother sheds a tear of sympathy.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family have returned from Windsor to Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday Her Majesty opened Parliament with the usual state. A statement that the Queen intends spending her birthday this year at Balmoral is denied upon authority. It is understood that the Queen will hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 21st of March next.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The third session of the present Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on Tuesday. Her Majesty commenced by saying that her relations with foreign powers continued to be friendly and satisfactory, and then made several slight allusions to foreign affairs. In Italy she said she had adopted the principle of non-intervention. In Syria she trusted that by the conjoint action of the Turkish and French forces tranquillity would soon be re-established, and the objects of the convention fully attained. Her Majesty next congratulated the Parliament on the successful termination of the China expedition, described the state of India as gradually improving, and hoped that the disturbances in New Zealand would soon be suppressed, and arrangements made to prevent their recurrence. Her Majesty said she had witnessed with great concern the differences which had arisen among the states of the North American Union, and expressed her heartfelt wish that they would be soon satisfactorily adjusted. Having informed the Commons that the estimates had been framed with a due regard for economy, Her Majesty concluded by announcing that measures would be laid before them for the consolidation of important parts of the criminal law, for the improvement of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency, for a uniform system of rating, and for the more easy transfer of land.—In the House of Lords, the Address was moved by the Earl of Sefton. He congratulated the country on the success of the foreign policy pursued by the Government. He also urged the adoption of such measures as would ensure a sufficient supply of cotton in face of the difficulties existing in the United States.—Lord Lisimore seconded the motion.—The Earl of Derby said that he found no fault with the general tone of the Speech from the Throne, and approved of the measures which the Government had announced their intention to bring in. He thought, however, that some reference might with propriety have been made to, and sympathy expressed with, the distress prevailing in Coventry and its neighbourhood, and some passing notice taken of the financial position of the country. He congratulated the Government upon the termination of the Chinese war, but observed that he was not without apprehensions that further difficulties might be experienced in dealing with the finances of India. The most serious question for consideration, however, in the existing state of affairs on the Continent, was the nature of our relations with the French Government. He wished to know whether or not they were acting with France in those proceedings with which the Emperor had lately astonished Europe, and what were the objects they were seeking to accomplish in Italy.—Earl Granville defended the policy which the Government had adopted on Italian affairs, and challenged a full discussion upon it as soon as the house had had an opportunity of perusing and considering the papers which had been laid upon the table that night.—The Address was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.—In the House of Commons, Sir E. Colebrooke moved the Address in reply. After passing in review the topics mentioned in the Royal Speech he said a large share of attention had of late been directed to the proceedings of the Emperor of the French, which had excited a feeling of uneasiness in this country that had found expression in the formation of a numerous and well disciplined volunteer force, the commencement of an expensive system of fortifications, and increased activity in the dockyards. It must not be forgotten, however, that that Sovereign had but lately completed a commercial treaty with us, and had within a few hours only reiterated his desire to enter upon a new era of peace. It was, no doubt, the duty of Parliament to exercise the strictest scrutiny in dealing with the public expenditure, but irrespective of the acts of the French Emperor, the state of the Continent imposed upon this country the necessity of preserving an attitude of watchfulness, and maintaining its establishments upon the most efficient footing. Noticing the question of parliamentary reform, and the absence of all allusion to it from the Queen's Speech, the hon. baronet vindicated Her Majesty's Government from all blame for the manner in which they had treated the question, and said that its omission from the programme of measures to be introduced during the session was justified by the fact that the country was fully aware of the difficulty which attended the carrying a comprehensive measure on the subject.—Mr. Paget seconded the Address.—Mr. White commented upon the omission of several important subjects from the Speech from the Throne, especially of all reference to reform and to the controversy between the two houses on the question of taxation. He also regretted that no allusion was made to the disposition manifested by the Emperor of the French to cultivate friendly relations with this country by means of the new commercial treaty, and the boon he had recently granted to Englishmen to enter and travel through his dominions without passports. He moved as an amendment, "That Her Majesty's Government should at an early day introduce a measure for the extension of the parliamentary franchise in the boroughs and counties of the United Kingdom, in the fulfilment of the expressed pledges given by Her Majesty's Government when they came into office, and thus adopt a course calculated to increase the loyal devotion of Her Majesty's subjects to Her Majesty's throne and person, and also to satisfy the long desires and just expectations of the country."—Mr. Digby Seymour seconded it.—Mr. Disraeli, whilst admitting that it was not for him to vindicate the Government for having omitted the subject of reform in the Royal Speech, observed that the character of the support which Ministers received from many of their own friends on the measure of last year was not such as to encourage them in again soliciting the opinion of the house on the subject in the present session. There was another subject, however, on which great perplexity existed in the public mind. He alluded to the general state of our affairs and the foreign policy of the Government. At the present moment nobody really knew what the policy of the Government was with respect to our foreign relations. He should like to know, then, what was the actual state of our relations with France, and whether they were still being conducted upon that cordial and confidential understanding of which we had heard so much. Let the Foreign Secretary tell the house what was his policy with regard to the affairs of

Italy, and also what was the policy of the French Government upon that subject. He wanted some explanation of our present position. In his view it was one of great danger, for we were in this dilemma—that we must either fall back upon a settlement similar to the treaty of Zurich, or be prepared to meet that far more dangerous situation—an Italy united by the sword and the will of France, and placed with all her resources at the disposal of the French Emperor.—Lord J. Russell said that the policy which had been pursued by Her Majesty's Government was to leave the people of Italy to settle their own internal affairs. That was the principle which they had over and over again declared, and which pervaded the whole of the correspondence he had that day laid upon the table. Throughout the whole of their proceedings Her Majesty's Government had always kept these three objects before them—that Italy should be left free to settle her own concerns, that the treaty concluded after the peace of Villafranca should be maintained as a security for the peace of Europe, and that for the benefit of Italy herself Sardinia should not plunge madly and rashly into war. Our relations with France were of the most friendly character, and he entertained the firm hope and belief that, notwithstanding the dangers which menaced the peace of Europe, but which wore a much worse aspect a short time since, that peace would still be preserved. Passing to the amendment, the noble lord said it was now clear that no measure of reform could be brought forward with a chance of its being carried, unless it were one of a very trifling kind; and he thought it was better to leave the question entirely untouched, than to introduce a measure that would create disappointment, and be a mere waste of valuable time.—Mr. Bright said that the tone adopted by the noble lord reminded him of the bankrupt who had traded on fictitious capital, and called his creditors together, glad of any opportunity or excuse to get rid of his obligations. Why, he remembered the time when the noble lord, standing on the same spot, had shed tears because he had the painful necessity imposed upon him of withdrawing a Reform Bill; whilst to-night he had performed the same operation with a jocularly that was absolutely contemptuous towards those who had placed him on the Treasury bench on purpose to advocate that very measure.—The house divided, and the amendment was lost by 129 to 46, being a majority of 83. The Address was agreed to, and the house adjourned.—On Wednesday, Sir C. Wood stated in answer to a question by Mr. Crawford, that the expectations which he had formed of the expenditure and receipt on account of Indian railways were not realised. The expenditure on account of railways in India would be £6,500,000 instead of £4,500,000; while receipts would be a million and a half less than was anticipated; leaving a deficiency of two millions and three-quarters on railway account. With regard to the general finances of India, he was happy to say that it would not be necessary to raise a single sixpence, as the expenditure had been reduced in the last year by £3,300,000, which, following on a reduction of £3,500,000 in the previous year, made a saving of £6,800,000 within two years. He confidently anticipated that, unless some unforeseen exigency arose, the Indian income and expenditure would very nearly balance each other next year.—Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald called attention at some length to two despatches of Lord John Russell, written on the 27th of August and 31st of October last, to Her Majesty's representative at Turin, which he characterised as totally inconsistent with each other. He would not yield to Lord John Russell in his love of constitutional liberty, nor in sympathy for a people struggling for freedom; but he maintained that the doctrine of the noble lord, as laid down in the second of the despatches to which he referred, tended rather to discourage than to encourage a wholesome love of constitutional liberty. Nothing could be easier in the present state of European politics than for an aggressive Sovereign to stir up insurrection in the territories of a neighbouring Power, and the tendencies of the noble lord's despatches were, he submitted, of a character to effect that object.—Lord John Russell defended his policy in Italy, and stated that Mr. Fitzgerald had completely misconceived the object of the despatches in question. As the English Government could not bring their minds to the conclusion that the subjects of the King of Naples were governed in conformity with constitutional practice, they had stated that their sympathies were in favour of the cause of liberty, and they had avowed the pleasure with which they would see such a country as Italy prove herself worthy of her glorious traditions. With regard to the temporal and spiritual sovereignty of the Pope, he hoped that the Supreme Pontiff might yet, by an arrangement with the King of Sardinia, play no unimportant part in the history of Italy. He hoped that the Pope, as the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church, would continue to receive the allegiance and to enjoy the dignity of a Sovereign Prince, but that the question of his temporal authority might be amicably adjusted, the more readily as the time had passed away when it was necessary for him to assume temporal power. With reference to our general relations with France, it was only necessary for him to say that the exertions of Her Majesty's Government were directed unceasingly to the maintenance of a good understanding between the two nations. The object of both Cabinets was to maintain the peace of Europe inviolate, and he was convinced that the true interests of France were those of peace.—The Address was agreed to, and on Thursday the house met at two o'clock, when it proceeded to Buckingham Palace to present it to Her Majesty.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—A public meeting, under the presidency of Earl Fitzwilliam, has been held at York, for the promotion of various objects connected with the interests of the Church. The Archbishop, with whom the meeting originated, stated that in his diocese one-third of the benefices were destitute of parsonage-houses, and one-fourth of the livings were under a hundred pounds a year in value. To remedy these evils, and meet a deficiency of church accommodation, the basis of a society was agreed upon, with proper officers for its management. With a spirit of earnest liberality, Earl Fitzwilliam has subscribed £2000 to the funds for carrying out this scheme.—A great conference on India, in

reference to its finance, public works, taxation, and cotton supply, has been held at Manchester, which was attended by Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Murray, M.P., Mr. A. Turner, M.P., Mr. Everton, M.P., and other members of Parliament, besides a great many of the representatives of different chambers of commerce in the country. The conference assumed the form of a regular debate on Indian matters, the object being to press on the Government the necessity of taking energetic steps, as soon as possible, to restore the equilibrium between Indian income and expenditure.—A meeting of the hop-growers of Mid-Kent was held at Maidstone, when a very unanimous feeling was exhibited in favour of a total and immediate repeal of both the excise duty on home grown and the customs duty on foreign hops. Earl Amherst was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Lord Holmesdale and Sir Edward Filmer, members for West Kent; Lord Pevensey and Mr. Dodson, members for Sussex; Mr. Wykeham Martin, late member for West Kent; Mr. Beresford Hope, late member for Maidstone; and others. The main argument of the meeting was, that the duties, as now arranged by Mr. Gladstone, operated as an absolute protection to the foreigner over the home grower; for he could pay his duties when he liked, and on as much of his crop as he liked, while the English planter paid on every cwt. that was picked, and at a fixed time, whatever was the state of the market or the quality of his hops. And in return for these enormous advantages the foreigner only paid a shilling a cwt. over his English rival.—In the *Secondaries Court*, damages have been assessed in a case of breach of promise of marriage, in which judgment had been allowed to go by default. The parties concerned were Miss Knights, a daughter of a farmer in Essex, and Mr. Thistlewood, residing near Regent's Park. The defendant, the gentleman, of course, had gone to lodge at the house of Mr. Knights, where the acquaintanceship was formed which led to a confession of love, promise of marriage, and ultimately to the breach of the same, as now complained of. It was attempted to be set up in defence that Mr. Thistlewood was a person of weak intellect. The jury awarded the lady a *solatium* of £600.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, another action was brought for a breach of promise of marriage, the parties being in this instance a Miss Judd, of Homerton, and Mr. Gilby, a jeweller's shopman. Love letters without number, stuffed full of vows of never-ending affection, both in prose and rhyme, photographic portraits, rings, and trinkets, with all the other multifarious important trifles that go to the making up of what is called "paying and receiving addresses," were given and exchanged; but all leading to nothing as a climax, save the present action by the young lady. Although the defendant maintained that he had never made promise, the jury, after listening to the reading of the interesting correspondence and the statements of witnesses, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages, £40.—In the Lord Mayor's Court, an action was brought on Saturday by Mr. Maxwell, publisher, against Messrs. Straker and Son, printers, for not sending in in proper time, according to contract, 5000 copies of a "Life of Garibaldi," whereby he had sustained a loss of £107 10s.—the amount sought to be recovered—through inability to supply the orders subscribed for. The defendant pleaded that due diligence had been exercised, and that the time between that of receiving the order for printing and the final completion of the work was no greater than was absolutely required for its performance. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The French Chambers were opened on Monday by the Emperor in person. In his speech his Majesty informed the Chambers that he had decided that every year a general statement of the situation of the country should be laid before them, and that in their address they would be allowed to express their opinions on the questions of the day, in a free and unrestricted manner. His Majesty then explained the way in which, under the changes in the constitution he had granted, the laws would be framed and debated, and passed by the legislative bodies. His Majesty next alluded to the internal condition of the empire, and announced that, in order to render articles of first necessity as cheap as possible, he had entered into a commercial treaty with England, and that though by this measure he had lost ninety millions of annual revenue, the budget would be presented in a state of equilibrium, without resort to new taxes or fresh loans. The Emperor said he had endeavoured, in his relations with foreign powers, to prove his sincere desire to maintain peace. In Italy, in accordance with his allies, he had adopted the policy of non-intervention, permitting every country to be master of its own destinies. The Emperor then briefly alluded to the cession of Savoy and Nice, the war against China, the occupation of Syria, the support he had afforded the Pope, and the dispatch of his fleet to Gaeta, and ultimate withdrawal to avoid the breach of the principle of neutrality; and concluded by stating his firm determination not to enter on any conflict where the cause of France was not based on right and justice.—At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, Paris, on Tuesday, after the address of Count de Moruy, a paper containing an exposition of the present state of the empire was laid on the table. It contains a statement of the progress and condition of France; the finances; the agriculture, commerce, and public works; the system of public instruction, and of the courts of justice; the strength of the army and navy; the condition of the colonies; and the relations of France with foreign powers.—The Belgian Government have followed the example of that of France, and decided that the verification of passports on the frontiers shall be immediately suppressed. Passports will, however, still be necessary for foreigners who intend to stay in the country.—The Court of Rome seems disposed to back out of its connection with the reactionary movements in the Abruzzi, now that it sees the Sardinians will no longer be trifled with. The Pope has accordingly ordered his soldiers to return to Rome, notwithstanding the opposition of Mgr de Merode, by whom, and Count Trapani, it is reported the reactionary movement was organized. His Holiness has also given up the Sardinian prisoners of war. The Sardinians, on their side, on the representations of the Emperor Napoleon, have evacuated the Papal territory.

INDIA.—Lord Canning has refused to the Legislative Council the dispatch relative to the grant to the descendants of Tippoo Saib on the ground of the incompleteness of the correspondence, but he promises to transmit the resolutions passed in the Legislative Council to the Secretary of State, who alone can order that the history of the proposed grant shall be made known. The message also states that no money has yet been paid on account of the extraordinary grant of £520,000, and that nothing beyond the usual yearly pensions to the Mysore family has been included in any of the estimates hitherto laid before the Legislative Council. With the exception of some acrimony caused by the indiscretion of the income tax executive in the matter of surcharging, the excitement even on that sore subject was dying out. Indeed, it is long since India presented a more tranquil appearance.

AMERICA.—The intelligence from the United States is of a mixed character. Colonel Hayne, commanding the States forces in Florida, had telegraphed to President Buchanan that he would not attack Fort Pickens, and that the Southern states would avoid a collision, in the hope of an amicable adjustment, and from a desire to preserve peace. On the other hand, the secession movement continues. The senators from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi had withdrawn from the Senate, and Georgia had signed a secession ordinance. The financial state of the Government is also unsatisfactory. The Secretary of the Treasury has reported that the expenditure for carrying on the government till the 1st of July will exceed the revenue by 20,000,000 dollars. The Senate had passed the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. Mr. Douglas had prepared an amendment to the constitution, which he intended to offer to Congress as a substitute for Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. When we state that this scheme proposes to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and to abolish the inter-State slave trade; that it gives greater force to the Fugitive Slave Law; and that it prohibits the coloured race from exercising any of the rights of citizenship, whether Federal, State, territorial, or municipal, the hopelessness of such a compromise will at once become apparent. Georgia had seceded from the Union, but had resolved to maintain the various Federal departments intact.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

With a view to make the Crystal Palace something more than a mere place of amusement, a school of art, science, and literature was established within it shortly after Easter last. It commenced with two artistic classes, and one French class, by way of experiment; and these turning out highly successful, others were quickly added, and now there are no less than fourteen, in which instruction is afforded to a considerable number of persons weekly, in English language and literature, French, German, Italian, Latin, history, physical geography, arithmetic, music, drawing, and other accomplishments. In order still further to utilise the institution, it has now been determined that scientific lectures shall be given, and that the courses shall be so systematically arranged as to afford the largest possible amount of instruction to those attending them. The first two of these lectures were delivered to a large and fashionable audience at the Palace last week. The subject of the first was Botany; the second Physiology, applied to health and education.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Philharmonic Society will commence its concerts this year (eight in number) on Saturday, March the 4th.

A new English opera by Howard Glover, founded on the story of "Ruy Blas," is in the hands of the lessees of Covent Garden.

It is said that Mr. Gye has engaged Mlle. Emma Livry (the young *Janseuse*, who has excited some sensation in Paris) for the Royal Italian Opera.

There is a report that the opera at the Grand Opéra, to follow "Tannhäuser," will be a grand opera by M. Gounod.

A new comic opera, by M. Jules Beer—relation, we understand, of M. Meyerbeer—has been just brought to a successful hearing at a private performance in the house of Sig. Rossini.

An Austrian journal announces that Herr Wagner is expected shortly in Vienna, with a view of studying the materials at his disposal for the theatres, and of writing an opera for that capital. We imagine this to be merely a tale.

The score of the new grand opera by M. Berlioz, "Les Troyens," is said to be in the engraver's hands, and, if so, may perhaps be shown to the public ere it is presented on the stage.

Mr. Ella has just founded an institution in Hanover Square, which has for its object the development of musical talent. Compositions not previously tested will be brought out by it, and *artistes* who have not before made their appearance in public will have an opportunity of displaying their powers under its auspices. Lectures, too, upon music will be delivered from time to time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LODGE OF UNION, CHICHESTER.—This report arrived too late, our columns being unusually crowded this week.

T. T.—Never.

P. M.—We cannot understand your question.

S. S.—We have more than once stated that we will not enter into personal disputes.

O. P. Q. cannot be a Freemason.