

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

GRAND LODGE.

The quarterly communication of Wednesday last was a somewhat dull affair, compared with the meetings to which we have been used of late.

After some formal business had been transacted, Bro. Sargood proposed the re-election of the M. W. G. M., which was carried *nem. con.* The noble Earl briefly acknowledged the compliment, and took occasion to make an explanation relative to the patents of the Prov. G. M.'s., stating that some doubts had been raised with regard to the powers conveyed in empowering those functionaries to "constitute" new lodges, which the M. W. G. M. contended must be construed to mean "consecrate," as the patents went on to say "subject nevertheless to our approval;" and no lodges could be constituted until they had received a warrant from the G. M. We are bound to accept the explanation of the G. M., though we admit we are not convinced that "constitute" and "consecrate" are synonymous. Moreover, if our memory fails us not, had his lordship read a little further, he would have found other and stronger words which require explaining away, though we may be mistaken, speaking only from the impression made upon our mind by the reading of the patent of Viscount Holmesdale, upon the occasion of his installation. At all events, before we speak more positively upon the subject, we shall endeavour to obtain a copy of a patent—but our impression is, that in the intense desire to avoid innovation, the patents now are merely copies issued of those before the union of 1813, prior to which time, we have little doubt, the Prov. G. M.'s. did have the power of constituting new lodges, having a vivid recollection of having seen somewhere in the provinces—we think in the Clarence Lodge, Brighton—a warrant for constituting the lodge, signed, not by the M. W. G. M., but by the Prov. G. M.

After some formal business had been transacted, a memorial was read from Bro. Dujardin, W. M. of Lodge 818, Jersey, appealing against a decision of the R. W. Prov. G. M. of the Channel Islands, who had first fined him £4, and then suspended him, for non-payment, from his Masonic duties, on the ground that, having served the office of W. M. for two years, and no successor having been appointed, he had called a lodge at the commencement of the third year, without having been re-elected (it appearing the brethren could not be got together), or obtained a dispensation. The appeal was allowed, on the ground that the Prov. G. M. had gone out of his way to inflict a punishment—a personal difference evidently existing between the Prov. G. M. and the W. M. of No. 818—without adhering to the law laid down in the *Book of Constitutions*, that, before exercising his authority, he shall "inquire and determine" relative to any charge made, and giving the brother accused an opportunity of being heard in his defence. We hear of strange doings in this province, which appears to be about the worst managed of any

under the English jurisdiction; and that is saying a great deal.

A motion for taking £4000 out of the funds of the Lodge of Benevolence, proposed by Bro. Joseph Smith, and apportioning it amongst the Charities, was lost, and we think properly so, though we cannot agree that the Charities do not want money. They do want it; but, excepting in case of emergency, the breeches pockets of the brethren, and not the funds of Grand Lodge, should find all that is necessary to provide for their stability and efficiency. If at any time, for a special and temporary object, £1000 is required, Grand Lodge may be properly applied to, and we are sure the appeal will not then be made in vain.

£50 per annum were voted from the General Fund of Grand Lodge to find the inmates of the Asylum at Croydon with coals.

Bro. Savage then brought forward a resolution for subscribing £200 from the General Fund of Grand Lodge towards purchasing an annuity for Bro. Wm. Watson, in testimony of his valuable services to the Craft as a teacher of Masonry, and the zeal he has evinced in establishing and resuscitating various lodges and chapters. Bro. Savage made a very bad speech in support of his motion, despite of which it was carried by a majority of 100 to 68—and we hope that the £200 will be increased manyfold by the liberality of the brethren, so that Bro. Watson may receive such an annuity as will render him thoroughly independent of the frowns of the world.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

As a rule, we do not publish reports presented to the Committees of our various Benevolent Institutions until they are brought regularly under the notice of the subscribers at a general meeting; and we only depart from that rule in the present instance, because, having been ordered to be printed for the use of such subscribers as may apply for it, we look upon the following report as public property, which we reprint, believing it will be acceptable to a large body of the subscribers in the country, who may not otherwise receive it. Under any circumstances, we should abstain from offering any comment upon the report—the Editor of this MAGAZINE, as will be seen by the signatures, being a member of the Committee; but we the more especially abstain from doing so as it stands for discussion at an adjourned meeting of the General Committee to be held on the 16th inst.

Before laying the report before our readers, we may remind them that the Annual Festival of this valuable Institution—for most valuable it is, despite some little drawbacks which have attended the opening the school, and bringing the boys (excepting where otherwise wished by the parents, in consequence of religious scruples) under one management—will take place on Wednesday next, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. Cubitt, P. G. W., who,

we hope, will be numerously supported; and we further trust a handsome addition will be made to the funds of the School—for the brethren must remember that, the greater the improvements introduced into it, the greater will become the necessity for it being efficiently supported.

REPORT.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Freemasons' Boys' School, held at the offices, 16A, Great Queen-street, on Saturday, January 5, 1861,

Bro. J. S. S. Hopwood, P.G.D., in the Chair, it was resolved,—

“That a Committee of five subscribers to the Institution, not being members of the House Committee, be appointed to inquire into the whole management of the Boys' School, and especially with regard to certain allegations relative thereto, made from time to time, in the various Committees; and that the Committee now to be appointed have power to request the attendance of such members of the House Committee, and call for the attendance of such of the officers or other persons, as they may deem desirable, and further, to call for the production of such books and papers as may appear necessary in conducting their investigation.”

The Committee appointed pursuant to the above resolution, having had various meetings, and made the fullest inquiries into the several allegations brought before them, are happy in being enabled to report that they have come to the unanimous conclusion that nothing has ever taken place in the management of the school which reflects, in the slightest respect, on the honour or honesty of any of the officers of the Institution.

It is true that some time since slight irregularities occurred in the manner the contracts with one or two of the tradesmen were carried out. These irregularities were most frankly explained by Mrs. Woodward, and it appears that immediately that lady's attention was directed to them, as irregularities, they were stopped.

In like manner it seems that Bro. the Rev. Charles Woodward, the Head Master, having had a pony presented to him by a friend, caused a stable to be constructed on the grounds of the Institution. In the erection of this stable, a couple of gates and a few boards, the property of the Charity, were made use of, but in such a way that they can at any time be rendered available for other works if desired. The irregularity in this instance, it appears to the Committee, mainly consists in the fact that our Rev. Brother did not first ask the permission of the House Committee prior to the stable being erected, and which this Committee have every reason to believe would have been readily given. With regard to the charge of using hay, the property of the Institution, the Committee find that it resolves itself into this:—A small portion of the “rowings,” or second crop, of little intrinsic value, was used for the pony, Bro. Woodward allowing in return what he considered to be an equivalent—the employment of the manure in the garden of the Institution. These transactions were readily and frankly explained by the Head Master, and do not, in the opinion of your Committee, demand any further notice.

It will be in the recollection of the General Committee, that one of the charges brought against the Rev. Bro. Woodward was the allowing, if not encouraging, smoking amongst the pupils in the School. This the Committee have great pleasure in being enabled to contradict, it having been proved that immediately he heard of smoking by two or three boys he severely reprimanded the offenders in open school, and threatened, if he again found any of the pupils using tobacco, to report them to the House Committee.

Mrs. Woodward also explained the circumstances under which her son, whilst labouring under delicate health, resided for a short time in the school-house, in contravention of Regulation 11 laid down by the House Committee; and this Committee, having called attention to the fact, whilst pointing out the impropriety of the violation of any rule without the express consent, by resolution, of the House Committee, do not consider that it calls for any further comment.

As regards the school itself, the Committee are bound to report that it does not present that satisfactory appearance

they could desire, principally, as they believe, from the want of system in the management, and there appearing to be no regular, defined duties for the various servants; and, in the opinion of this Committee, many of the duties assumed by the Matron should properly be discharged by her servants, by the Assistant Master, or by monitors.

As respects the course of education pursued in the School, your Committee, after the fullest inquiries, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that much modification is required in order to place the Institution in a position equal to other commercial schools; and to prepare the boys, who necessarily have to conclude their school education at a comparatively early age, for the active duties of life, in which the majority of them will probably have to work out their own sphere of usefulness. On this point, however, the Committee are spared the necessity of dilating, having been informed by the Chairman of the General and House Committees that he has received from the Head Master a letter giving formal notice of his intention to retire from the Institution.

The resignation of Mrs. Woodward as Matron accompanying that of our Rev. Brother as Head Master, the Committee feel they would be doing an injustice to that lady and gentleman were they not to express an opinion that the thanks of the Governors and subscribers to the School are due to them for the anxiety with which they have endeavoured to discharge their duties to the Institution; and if the result has not been altogether such as could have been desired it would seem to arise from their having been unable to adapt themselves to the requirements of a new Institution, or to introduce that system of order and regularity so essential to success.

The offices of Head Master and Matron being vacated, this Committee believe the work of reorganisation will be rendered comparatively easy; and they would recommend that in filling up the vacant offices it should not be rendered indispensable for the Master and Matron to be husband and wife—but that the efficiency of the candidates for either office should be the sole recommendation to appointment—the experience of various institutions showing how rarely the qualifications required for the two offices are found combined in the persons of husband and wife.

The Committee would further add that with an active Head Master, assisted by a competent Second Master, a Pupil Teacher, and Monitors, they have every reason to believe, in a very short time, this School will take a rank second to none amongst similar institutions. And here the Committee would suggest that it is desirable, so soon as circumstances will admit, arrangements should be made by which boys whose guardians believe they can better promote their interests by a more extended education may be kept in the school for some period exceeding the fourteen years of age—such indulgence, however, to be regarded as a special privilege, consequent on the reports of the Masters and Examiners.

The Committee would also express an opinion that the Head Master should, in order to preserve harmony in the school, be consulted upon the appointment of any future Assistant Master, who must all times be subordinate to the Head Master.

The Committee having made their inquiries as wide as possible, feel constrained to report that owing to the growing importance of the School, and the increase of duties thereby devolving on the Secretary, the office business has not been conducted with that regularity which could be desired; and in recommending the introduction of younger blood, and an improved system of keeping the books, they also feel bound to record their opinion that the claims of Bro. Thiselton, who has honestly and zealously served the Institution for a period of thirty-five years, should be met by the subscribers in as liberal and generous a spirit as is consistent with the dignity of the Craft, and the economical administration of the funds.

The Committee would further recommend that the duties of Collector be confined to the collecting of subscriptions and the keeping of such books as may be ordered by the Committees, in connection with such collection; as by the present arrangement much valuable time is lost by his attendance at the School, where he has no duties to perform, on the Meetings of the House Committee.

Here the Committee would submit that the present system of audit is unsatisfactory, the Finance and Audit Committee having no control over three-fifths of the accounts which are passed by the House Committee.

The Committee in the course of their investigations have observed with regret many petty complaints written in the Visitors' Book tending to bring the Institution into disrepute; and would suggest to subscribers and other visitors that they should as far as possible abstain from such remarks; and, when there are any complaints to make, forward them direct either to the House or General Committee.

The Committee regret that though they have twice made appointments to meet Mr. Marshall, the Surveyor, that gentleman has not been able, consistently with his other engagements, to accept them, and give the Committee such explanation as they might have required, with regard to works carried out under his superintendence. In the absence of such explanations, it has been difficult for the Committee to arrive at accurate conclusions with regard to those works, but they cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that as a whole they have been very imperfectly completed, and that much remains to be done to put the premises in a satisfactory condition; and they cannot recommend that any further works should be entrusted to the superintendence of Mr. Marshall.

The Committee have various minor recommendations to make with regard to the management of the Institution, which they refrain from entering into, believing that they will best serve the interests of the School by bringing them before the House Committee.

The Committee are not unaware that the carrying out some of the foregoing suggestions may be attended with additional expense, which, however, they look upon as of little moment compared with the necessity of providing for the utmost efficiency of the establishment and the best possible education for the boys. The Committee further believe, that with an improved system of education and management, the Institution will present greater claims to that support which the Craft have ever been ready to extend to the various charities connected with it.

The Committee cannot conclude this report without expressing their deep obligations to Brother Hopwood, the Chairman of the House and General Committees, for the readiness with which he afforded them explanations upon every subject upon which they felt it their duty to seek information.

Neither would they be doing justice to the Rev. Charles Woodward, Head Master, to Mrs. Woodward, Matron, to Bro. Thiselton, the Secretary, or to the Rev. C. J. Dyer, Bro. Udall, Bro. Barrett, and the various other parties, whom, in the discharge of their duties they have had before them, were they not to acknowledge, that on every occasion they have been most frankly met, and that each and all have appeared actuated by a desire to give the fullest information, and to the utmost promote the best interests of the Institution.

JOHN SYMONDS, *Chairman.*

J. R. SHEEN.

A. H. HEWLETT.

H. J. THOMPSON.

HENRY G. WARREN, *Secretary.*

March 2, 1861.

At a Meeting of the Special Committee on Saturday, March 2, 1861, Bro. John Symonds in the Chair. Present as under:—Bro. John Symonds, Bro. J. R. Sheen, Bro. H. S. Thompson, Bro. A. H. Hewlett, and Bro. H. G. Warren.

The Report of this Committee having been unanimously agreed to, and the proceedings that day having terminated, Bro. Symonds left the Chair, and Bro. Hewlett was called thereto, when it was proposed by Bro. Sheen, seconded by Bro. Thompson, and carried, that the following resolutions be appended to the report by way of rider:—

Resolved,—"That this Committee cannot close its labours without tendering its best thanks to the Chairman, Bro. John Symonds, for the ability, attention, and impartiality he has exercised in the various matters brought under consideration, and for his kindness and urbanity throughout the course of this prolonged investigation."

Resolved,—"That the thanks of the Committee are also due to Bro. Henry George Warren for the able, careful, and

faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary to this Board."

Resolved,—"That the foregoing Resolutions be entered and recorded on the Minutes."

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 162.)

Pallante, seeing the bad success of his plot, had the art of engaging the Polander to become a willing prisoner. He sent his secretary to him with orders that he might want for nothing, and to engage him by the means of good wine to give a deposition such as he desired. This the secretary accomplished, and the Polander made a declaration that his intention had been to be received a Freemason on that particular day, after which, notwithstanding the express order of the tribunal to the contrary, Pallante set him at liberty, in as arbitrary a manner as he had dispensed with his going to prison the first moment of the trial. The Freemasons, who thought themselves near the moment of their deliverance, found they were again plunged into fresh troubles. Pallante, insulting their misery, made a show of fulfilling the promise he had made them. They were accordingly taken out of that prison in order to be shut up in another. They had the mortification of being deceived, and of furnishing arms against themselves.

Berenzer, the Swede, overpowered by sorrow for having imprudently contributed to his own misery, yielded to his destiny, and died in prison; certainly not altogether for the expiation of his fault, but from the vengeance of heaven on the criminal Pallante, whose torments and remorse were greatly increased by this fatal death. Berenzer, before he expired, received the sacraments of the Church from a conscientious priest, who publicly declared that he died like a good Catholic, with much ease and tranquillity. This circumstance, joined to the compassion which the violence exercised against the Freemasons had inspired in the minds of the people, contributed greatly to a more favourable opinion of them ever afterwards. While they were in their second prison, the feast of St. Januarius was celebrated at Naples, famous for the pretended miracle of the liquefaction of his blood. The miracle, however, was not performed at this time, nor for several previous years, the reason for the suspension we are ignorant of. The old women, who on this occasion are allowed the privilege of approaching the nearest of any to this miraculous scene, and who boast of being the descendants of the Saint's nurse, seeing that the miracle did not take effect, employed at first good words, then menaces; at last some among them roared out as loud as they were able that nobody need be surprised that the miracle was not accomplished, since Naples was defiled by the infection of the Freemasons. "Let them be exterminated," added they, "from the face of the earth; let them be burnt." This stroke of bigotry and Catholic zeal, though entirely conformable to the sentiments of the common people, had not the desired effect, for it was looked upon by some as the consequence of a particular confederacy.

There appeared at that time a legal defence of the imprisoned Freemasons published in the daily papers, and which was attributed to an advocate of the name of Felix Levy, a Freemason. The author of this defence, in his apology for the prisoners, and the society in general, had made use of very warm—not to say severe—terms against the men in power, and consequently drew upon him the vengeance of Government. The writing was condemned as a scandalous and seditious libel, and ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and

Levy was obliged to quit Naples, and in a few days after he was ordered to quit Italy also. He went to Switzerland, France, Holland, and Germany, and was everywhere graciously received by the lodges, and looked upon as a martyr of the society, and maintained by the help of the National Lodge of Naples.

Though Bassi was the only Freemason among the prisoners, they all equally obtained for their families benefits from the society, not only in money, but by every other means necessary to soften their situation. The most zealous among their members daily assembled in the houses of some of their principals, virtuous men, whose greatness of soul and serenity of mind inspired the brethren with the beneficent and amiable virtues of charity. Several among them distinguished themselves by such acts of generosity as were never forgotten by the objects of it. Persuaded of the King's benevolence and justice, they reached the throne with the complaints of oppressed innocence, and endeavoured to undeceive his Majesty in regard to the conduct of Pallante. But all these designs were frustrated; Pallante had art sufficient to parry the stroke levelled against him, and even to procure for himself such a position as would effectually crush his enemies at once. Without ceasing to be Commissary, he was made Fiscal. In that capacity he was ordered to lay before the tribunal the state of the case, to examine the witnesses, and all the evidence relating to the trial. Sufficiently sheltered from the attacks of his enemies, their fate seemed to be in his hands; the accused saw themselves at once deprived of all hope and means of defence. The steps that had been taken against him enraged him more than ever; the witnesses that were to give in their evidence before him *durst* not betray their patron. The villains were his accomplices and his clients, the accused were his enemies; wickedness was on the point of triumphing; the honour of the society was attacked without the means of defence. Everything appeared as lost since Pallante was made Fiscal.* The unhappy prisoners, deprived of all resources, wept their deplorable fate in their dismal and dark cells, when the God of compassion awakened in their favour a powerful friend and a formidable enemy to their traitors.

The Queen was moved with compassion at the recital of their unhappy fate. The Grand Master of the National Lodge of Naples had by means of a court lady petitioned the Queen in favour of the society, and in his letter to that princess had given a faithful account of their institution, their brotherly love, and their charity. Her Majesty had enjoyed the sweets of a most lively friendship for many years previous in the agreeable society of the lady above mentioned; such a friendship as is rarely to be met with at court; and to which union of hearts was joined the heavenly virtue of charity and universal benevolence. As soon as the Queen had been informed of the whole detail of this horrid plot, like a tender and compassionate mother, she was determined not to suffer any longer the oppression of so many innocent men, and their unhappy families; and she easily penetrated the mystery of this dark combination. Fully persuaded that, through the labyrinth of a Court, truth does not easily find its way to the throne, she determined to carry the petition herself to the King. What a sublime and touching scene! Truth and innocence pleading their cause by the mouth of a Queen like Caroline, and before a King generous and humane as Ferdinand. His Majesty was astonished to hear the recital of facts all of which had been unknown to him.

* The office of Fiscal was to prosecute, within his jurisdiction, all causes wherein the public were interested.

The Queen moved his compassion by a representation of the same images that had touched her heart.

Their cause found other defenders besides the noble persons already mentioned. The Duke A.— of S. T. and his lady spoke to the King in favour of the society with all the warmth that oppressed innocence inspires in the minds of virtuous and elevated souls like theirs. The counsellor for the prisoners, on the other hand, having represented very weighty reasons to the tribunal of justice for the exclusion of Pallante from the office of Fiscal, that court found them just and lawful; in consequence, Pallante was discharged. This gentleman was the Marquis D'Avena, counsellor to the tribunal of Sancta Clara, member of the Royal Court of Justice, and Solicitor for the Poor. By virtue of his office, it was his duty to defend the cause of the accused, but, as he had until then entertained a very indifferent opinion of Freemasons in general, his prejudice urged him to petition the King to dispense with his assistance in a cause so directly opposite to the movements of his conscience. This was the very thing that induced the Marquis Tenucci, by his influence with his Majesty, to refuse his request. D'Avena then found himself obliged to gain a more exact knowledge of the nature and regulations of the society, and he soon found, to his very great satisfaction, that he was engaged in an excellent cause, and from that moment showed so much zeal in the defence of the society, that the minister was desirous of removing him from his employment, should he persist in their defence in the manner he had begun. D'Avena was deaf to all remonstrances, and implicitly followed the dictates of his conscience and strict justice. Tenucci menaced him with the loss of all his employments; but the King, in order to convince him that he did not at all times suffer himself to be governed by his Minister, so far from depriving him of any part of his employments, appointed him Counsellor to the Royal Chamber of Justice, and Capo di Ruota, or one of the chiefs of the tribunal of that name; he accompanied this favour with such expressions of kindness as are equally honourable to the Master and the subject.

The place of Fiscal was given to Don Cesare Ruggiero, who undertook with great zeal, and in a public manner, to defend the person of his predecessor. As he was bilious by nature, and had very little knowledge of the laws, his choler got the better of his reason, and this he sufficiently showed in the imprudent speech he made against the Marquis D'Avena, and the Freemasons in general. Government expecting sound reason instead of buse, his speech (which he had printed) was publicly condemned as an absurd libel, and accordingly suppressed. Ruggiero, who thought he had produced a masterpiece of its kind, survived this catastrophe but a very short time.

Much about the same period the Marquis Tenucci lost his employment; and many believed that his persecution of the Freemasons was the cause. Whatever was the reason, it is certain that from that moment the attacks upon the society became much less violent.

The same reasons which had deprived Pallante of his office engaged the Council of State to resume the proceedings, and order a fresh hearing of the cause; at the same time liberty was granted to the prisoners to retire to their several homes, on condition that they should be ready to appear on the first order from the court. The King approved the decree of the tribunal; Tenucci said that the accused must give bail. They considered this stipulation dishonourable; their complaints were laid before the King, who instantly disannulled the clause, and the prisoners obtained their liberty by virtue of the first decree.

Before the institution of a second trial, the Marquis D'Avenu thought proper to represent to the King, in a private audience, that the only means of making a discovery of the real truth would be, to interrogate privately the Polander, known by the name of Albert Sayupner, Spadincorpo, and the Milanese, Giovanni Rho. His Majesty having consented, these persons were interrogated in the presence of the Minister of State, Marquis de Marco, and the President of Justice, Marquis de Cito. They confessed to the details we have mentioned as being correct; and Spadincorpo petitioned for perpetual imprisonment, that he might thereby escape the revenge of Pallante, who had already sacrificed above a hundred victims. His request was granted.

Pallante had the mortification in an instant to see the scene entirely changed; the foundation on which he had built his plans on a sudden gave way; the brilliant chimeras which had intoxicated him, became horrid spectres to his eyes; the mask fell to the ground, and his treachery was fully discovered to the view of the public.

The first thought which offered itself to Pallante's imagination was that of revenge, and removing the witnesses of the truth. Massini, *alias* Spadincorpo, was already in safety, as just mentioned. The Milanese, Giovanni Rho, had entered into the service of a Neapolitan prince of the first rank, too high a station for Pallante to meddle with. There only remained the Polander, whose existence was a perpetual torment to him. The poor fellow soon after was taken ill: an insupportable pain in his bowels would not permit him to keep his bed. His master, Count Hubsch, would not allow any one to approach him; yet the servants of the house declared, after his death, that they had seen him roll about on the floor, crying out that he was poisoned. That same evening he expired; and in the middle of the night was carried, without the least ceremony, by two porters, under the conduct of a domestic belonging to Count Hubsch, to the Church of St. Marc, and thrown into a vault, according to the wretched custom of Naples.

The declaration of the servants above-mentioned spreading through the town, Ponsard, the Frenchman, presented a petition to the Royal Tribunal of Justice, to obtain an order for the inspection of the body. From motives which remain a secret, the search was not made. The following night, a common working mason, or plasterer, with a sack of quick-lime; Nicolo Capellaro, a person devoted to the service of Pallante, with a strong rope; a servant, belonging to the Count, carrying a dark lantern, and the keys of the church, accompanied by a fourth person, who called himself a notary, or scrivener, all went together. Having entered, they strongly bolted the doors on themselves; there, boldly defying the horrible darkness of the holy place, they opened the vault. An abominable smell, which issued from the vault, or, perhaps, a sort of guilty terror, prevented them from descending; when the notary, apparently hardened by criminal actions, laughed at their fears, fastened the rope under his arms; with one hand seized the sack with the lime, and with the other the dark lantern, ordering them to let him down. He opened the coffin, took out the body, and poured his quick-lime upon it, which very quickly consumed it. The night scene would be well worthy the pencil of an able painter, who would naturally seize the moment when the notary should receive the price of his villany in strangling himself by accident with the rope, the instrument of his crime; but we are only recording facts.

The details before-mentioned were made public by the mason, who confirmed them afterwards by deposition

before the judges. He added that the spy, Nicolo Capellaro, had promised him a great reward by order of Pallante to carry the sack of quick-lime to the church. Three months afterwards, he recalled this deposition as a false one, saying it was suggested to him by Ponsard with the promise of a reward. Being on this imprisoned a second time, he some days after confirmed his first deposition on oath, adding that the second had been forced from him by the threatenings and promises of Pallante and his party. Suspicions were so strong against Nicolo Capellaro, Pallante's well-known spy, a familiar comrade of the Polander, and a principal actor in the nocturnal scene in the church, that, though he denied any share in the poisoning, he was taken into custody to await an investigation. The notary, after several days' confinement, obtained his liberty under pretext of sickness. The Count Hubsch, master of the Polander, was not only suspected of joining in the plot against the Freemasons, but having been (if not an accomplice) at least informed of the poisoning. He was stated in public to be the son of a Jew at Constantinople, who had borrowed the name and title of Count de Hubsch, and to be a spy of Pallante, a circumstance which confirmed all suspicions. A Freemason himself, and knowing his servant to be one, it was supposed that he had sacrificed him to the artifice of Pallante. He had suffered no one to come near him during his malady, and notwithstanding the complaints of the unfortunate wretch, had ordered him no antidote of any kind; he had given no notice of his death to any one; and what more than all strongly confirmed the suspicion was, that he had received some time before from Pallante 4500 ducats by way of loan, a sum which every person knew he could never repay. Hubsch denied everything, but he was taken to prison to await his trial.

Pallante, in answer to these depositions against him, maintained that they were lies and slander; but an unexpected circumstance destroyed all his hopes. The advocate of Ponsard represented to the King that the deposition of the witnesses could not be completed as long as Pallante should remain at Naples, where he was always employed in corrupting them, and thwarting the operations of justice. In pursuance of this remonstrance, he received orders to quit Naples, and to retire to the distance of thirty miles from the city. All his former disappointments were nothing to this last stroke. He did all in his power to annul it, but to no purpose. It is very well known that he found means to bribe a certain person in great interest with the Queen, but that the endeavours of this person were fruitless, as the heart of that princess was above the common stamp, and not to be shaken from her former resolutions. The project of course was given up, but the bribes, amounting to the enormous sum of 12,000 ducats, retained.

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The arrangements for holding the second International Exhibition of Industry and Art in 1862 are steadily progressing. A Royal Charter, incorporating Earl Granville, K.G., the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, and Mr. T. Fairbairn, Commissioners to conduct the Exhibition, has passed the Great Seal, and it may be useful to state briefly, for the information of the public, what are the powers of the Commissioners under that Charter. After reciting the prayer of the Society of Arts, and constituting the commission, it proceeds to state that, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to carry out the Exhibition, it is necessary that they should be enabled to borrow the sum of £250,000; this they are empowered to do upon a deed of guarantee being signed for

that amount. The funds raised are to be expended on the erection of such buildings as may be necessary, and in the general expenses attending the enterprise. Of the buildings to be raised, one acre only is to be of a permanent character, and upon this portion the sum of £50,000 is to be expended in its erection and completion, should the Exhibition be attended with a profit, in which case the permanent building is to be vested in the Society of Arts, and used by them for the purposes tending to promote arts, manufactures, and commerce: but in case of a deficiency at the close of the Exhibition the Society of Arts is to have power to claim a lease of the same upon its undertaking to pay to the Commissioners such sum as the buildings would be likely to realise if taken down; but in case the Society of Arts shall not claim a lease, then the Commissioners are to sell the one acre of permanent building, and to convert into money all properties and effects belonging to them, which can be sold and converted, particularly all the buildings erected by them for the purposes of the undertaking.

Should there, however, at the close of the Exhibition, after the payment of all liabilities, be a surplus of profit remaining, then the one acre of permanent building is to be completed and the land retained for the purposes of future exhibitions by the payment of £10,000 to the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, on whose land the Exhibition of 1862 is to be held, and all further profits are to be applied to such purposes connected with the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce as shall be determined by the guarantors at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

Such are the general powers of the Commissioners under the Charter, and the guarantors cannot, therefore, be called upon for contributions under any condition, except a deficiency remain after every description of property belonging to the Commissioners has been converted into money.

Since the Charter passed the Great Seal the Commissioners, in a letter addressed to Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of the Society of Arts, state that they gladly accept a Charter which conveys to them her Majesty's gracious assurance that she is earnestly desirous to promote the holding of an International Exhibition of Industry and Art in 1862, and they being unwilling to lose valuable time have taken such provisional steps as their position permitted, and have, therefore, considered the more pressing point, namely, the building required for the Exhibition; and on Saturday last it is stated that they came to a final decision as to the character of the building intended to be erected for the Exhibition of 1862, the liability of the Commissioners in respect of the building being limited to the sum of £200,000, and so soon as the guarantee deed is signed, the Bank of England will be prepared, from time to time, to advance the necessary funds, and Messrs. Kolk and Lucas, the eminent contractors, who sent in jointly the lowest tender, will proceed with the erection of the building.

It is also stated that the commissioners have received the assurance of the French Government of its support of the Exhibition, accompanied by a statement that it had been the intention of the Emperor to hold an International Exhibition in Paris in 1862 had the project not been entertained in England.

The Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has addressed a communication to the governors of her Majesty's colonies, announcing the intention to hold the Exhibition. In England some of our largest manufacturers are already actively engaged in preparing for this second great world's fair; and so soon as the Society of Arts shall have completed the guarantee deed, the signature of which is progressing most rapidly, we may expect to see the building rise, and our great seats of industry actively engaged in preparing for the competitive display of industry and art to be exhibited in 1862.

MASONRY A SCIENCE.—It is an admitted principle of the Order that wealth and distinction, however valued in the world, can have no influence in procuring admission into a lodge or in advancing a brother to its highest offices. Because Masonry is a science calculated to improve the understanding, to mend the heart, and to bind us more closely to one another, by which we may attain the summit of the Masonic ladder—a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MRS. BELZONI ON FREEMASONRY IN EGYPT.

In the last number of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE there is the commencement of a paper entitled "Some Observations in Egypt," which reminds me that Mrs. Belzoni, widow of Bro. Belzoni, the celebrated Egyptian antiquary, has had something to say about Freemasonry and the early Egyptians. This I think may be interesting to many of your readers; and as I know of no better place to preserve it than among your "Masonic Notes and Queries," I have thrown the matter into the form of a Note, which is at your service:—

About the year 1844-5, Mrs. Sarah Belzoni presented to the Grand Orient of the Netherlands a copy of her husband's work, *A Narrative of the Operations and Recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia*, and the same was preceded by an Essay, written by Mrs. Belzoni herself, on "Antediluvian and Egyptian Freemasonry," and dedicated to the Order in general. Mrs. Belzoni's Essay was accompanied by sketches of the representations on the tomb of Pharaoh Osirei, situated in the valley of Baben-el-Maloch, near Thebes, which representations are supposed to be so many scenes in the initiation of that King as a Freemason, and they were considered of such importance by the Grand Orient of the Netherlands as to be made an appendix to their minutes, circulated through all the subordinate lodges, so that every lodge under its jurisdiction might obtain a knowledge of the instructive contents of the Essay, and, therefore, form a better estimate of the value of the present than would have been the case if it had but been simply acknowledged with thanks. The account, in the appendix before referred to, may be thus briefly condensed:—The relic of Bro. Belzoni found among his papers certain sketches. These describe the initiation of Pharaoh Osirei as a Freemason, and the hieroglyphics apply to three different periods in the life of that Prince. The first period is that of his accession to the throne, and at which he is received by the Priesthood of the Royal Art. The second period consists of three scenes; first, is a representation of the young King, in the lustre of his manhood, girded with the mystic apron of serpents, the symbol of the fall. The second shows the device of the nation, traversed by the name of the dynasty, under the Grand Symbol of Freemasonry. The third represents the reception in certain mystic degrees, and shows the recipient, the High Priest, or Grand Master seated in a temple, on a throne of which the platform is inscribed with Masonic hieroglyphics, the symbols of strength and power entwined by a serpent, and surrounded by a symbolical border of serpents and globes, bearing the following inscription, translated by Dr. Young,—"To the Sacred Father of the Protecting Powers, Living, Unchangeable, Governing, and Administering." In this picture the King is presented, in the temple, by a member of the Order, clothed with an apron, and his right hand is upon the King's shoulder, while in his left he bears the Masonic key. Near the Grand Master is the figure of a woman bearing a key, the secret meaning of which is lost. In the third period we see the King pass through the fraternity, in the Masonic saloon of beauty, receiving the last and highest degree, the key, at the same time that he is invested with the three-cornered Masonic apron. In the same saloon the King is seen clothed with the serpent, and the triangular apron, giving costly presents to noble women assembled to enliven the festival. The foregoing are Mrs. Belzoni's explanations of the sketches, and they lead her to some remarks, as follows:—The triangular or pyramidal form is the symbol of wisdom erected on the vast platform of durability. The brethren, she says, should again adopt the old form of apron, and lay aside the unmeaning shoemaker's apron which they wear, for this article of clothing owes its existence to the apron of fig-leaves which our first parents wore after the fall, and is tied with serpents to remind us of its lamentable origin. The triangular apron of the Egyptians is Masonic, Astronomic, and Symbolic. The King never wears it without the serpent apron, representing Typhon, the evil spirit, and the Symbolic apron is worn as the emblem of the dynasty, and used without the other whenever the record alludes to State affairs only. Lastly, Mrs. Belzoni reminds the brethren that the Masonic key should open all the secrets of Egyptian wisdom, and that Masonry commenced with the fall, but became known only as Masonry after the building of the Tower of Babel.

† * †

THE LONDON LODGE FURNITURE.

I am told the furniture and jewels of the London Lodge (No. 125) are exceedingly valuable, their worth being estimated at more than thousands of pounds. If this be correct, perhaps some member of the lodge will favour me by a description of them?—H—w—p.

WHAT'S THE USE OF BEING A MASON ?

I am frequently asked "What's the use of being a Mason?" and when I give the best explanation I can, viz., to state it is for the practice of brotherly love, relief, and truth, I am met with the objections that brotherly love is often very quarrelsome love, and Masons are bitter haters; that the relief we boast so much of is parsimonious in comparison to the expenses incurred in eating and drinking; and as to truth, what truths do Masons know beyond any other folks? I have battled for the Craft against these attacks as well as I am able, but my knowledge is small, so I ask, is there any book published that will put me in possession of answers to these objections, or will some Brother suggest how they may be met?—Z. Z. Z., Great Yarmouth.

THE PHALLIC WORSHIP.

What has the Phallic worship to do with Masonry, and where can I get a good account of it?—SPES.—[Nothing. Consult Faber's *Origin of Pagan Idolatry*, 3 vols. 4to. London, 1815.]

ROSIERUCIANS AND MYSTICS.

What was the connection between the Rosierucians and the Mystics, and were both of those fraternities Freemasons?—ALFRED H. S.—[The Rosierucians were alchemists, and the Mystics were religious enthusiasts; but though the latter wrote much that will pass for genuine Freemasonry yet, it is very doubtful if any of them were ever initiated as Free and Accepted Masons. They were in general good men, pious, learned, and had accumulated such a fund of knowledge, both symbolical and esoteric, that many have believed they were members of the Craft. We, however, cannot acknowledge them without better proof.]

ROYAL ARCH CYPHER.

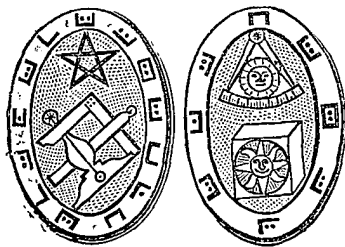
Is the Royal Arch cypher different from that of the Craft?—E. E.—[It is.]

THE FIRST AND SECOND TEMPLES.

Which was superior—the first or second Temple?—R. A.—[The Jew considers the first, or Solomon's Temple, to be superior, because in it was the Ark, the Urim and Thummim, the Fire from Heaven, the Divine Presence, or Cloud of Glory, and the Spirit of Prophecy and Power of Miracles. The Christian considers the second Temple as equal to the first, because in it God, as Man, in the person of our Saviour, was presented, taught, and claimed it as the peculiar house of His Father. The relative value of the two Temples is a fanciful point, and in no particular way useful, as an inquiry, to either Arch or Craft Masons. It is a speculation much better allowed to rest than be mooted.]

MASONIC JEWEL.

At a jeweller's shop, the other day, I picked up a silver jewel, of which I send you a rubbing. A wreath of corn ears half surrounds it, but could not well be taken. It bears the Hall mark. The front is the old P.M.'s jewel; the reverse is, I conceive, the jewel of a Mark Master. The inscription on the border may



very easily be deciphered, and understood by any Mark Mason.—P. Prov. J.G.W., Liverpool.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. R. W. Procter, the publication of whose *Literary Reminiscences and Gleanings* we lately noticed, is preparing for publication a second edition of his *Barber's Shop*, re-written and re-arranged, so as to contain much new and interesting matter. It will also contain many new illustrations, designed and engraved by Mr. William Morton. Both the author and the artist are Manchester men.

The Rochdale Co-operative Society now procure for their reading room eighty of the principal daily and weekly newspapers and monthly magazines, and more than one copy of some of the daily papers, &c.

Elaborate investigations and experiments at Woolwich and

Chatham have proved to satisfaction the practicability of firing gunpowder by means of the phosphide of copper fuze, and of a small magneto-electric apparatus.

The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, the well-known biblical writer, has retired from the situation which he has held in the British Museum Library ever since the year 1821. He will enjoy a retiring pension.

Lord Braybrooke, a zealous antiquarian writer, has died at the age of forty-one years. His Lordship's father was the editor of the famous Pepy's *Diary*.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., has presented to the Museum a valuable manuscript volume, principally on *Manx* written from the commencement of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is supposed to have belonged formerly to Exeter Cathedral. It contains, amongst other things, the Acts of the Synod of Exeter, under the presidency of Bishop Quivil, A.D. 1287; and the Taxation of Ecclesiastical Benefices made by order of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, between A. D. 1288 and 1291, as far as the diocese of Exeter is concerned, with other documents of historical value.

A subscription has been commenced to purchase an annuity for Professor Merlet, whose retirement from the chair of French Professor in University College, London, on account of ill-health, we lately noticed.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education, examinations in drawing, conducted by the Science and Art Department, will this month be held in the following Metropolitan Schools of Art:—Finsbury, Hampstead, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, St. George's-in-the-East, St. Thomas's, Charter-house, South Kensington, and Spital-fields.

The large plants of the "Rhododendron Arboreum," in the Conservatory of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, are now in full flower.

Dr. Kinkel, F.R.G.S., and formerly Professor of the History of Art at the University of Bonn, is about to commence a series of lectures on the History of Ancient Art, in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum.

In the year 1827, the Royal Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland offered a prize of £100 to the students of the University of Edinburgh, for the best essay *On the National Character of the Athenians, and the Causes of those Peculiarities by which it was Distinguished*. The prize was awarded to the late Rev. John Brown Patterson, M.A., then a student of twenty-three years old, and led the late Sir Robert Peel to present the author to the ministry of the parish of Falkirk, which he retained until his death. A new edition of this learned Essay, with large additions and illustrations prepared for publication by the author some time before his death, has lately been issued, with a biographical notice.

Dr. Lankester states that he has traced nineteen out of every twenty of the cases of scarlatina which have come under his notice, as medical officer of health, to the unsanitary condition of public schools.

All works of painting, sculpture, architecture, or engraving, intended for the ensuing Exhibition of the Royal Academy, are to be sent in on Monday, the 8th, or Tuesday, the 9th of April.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has accepted the editorship of the *Welcome Guest*.

The forty-sixth anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows and Orphans, is to take place in Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., the Right Hon. William Cowper, J.L.P., in the chair.

The trustees appointed by the late Sir John Soane are to meet at the Soanean Museum, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on Monday, the 25th inst., to distribute the dividends which have accrued during the past year from the sum of £5000, reduced Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, invested by Sir John, among distressed architects, and

the widows and children of deceased architects left in destitute or distressed circumstances.

Some books have of late appeared in London, pretending to be written by detective policemen, but which are mere fiction. As a contrast to these, Mr. James M'Levy, of the Edinburgh police detective staff, has just issued a work entitled *Curiosities of Crime in Edinburgh during the last Thirty Years*.

The distribution of prizes in connection with the Art Union of Dublin is to take place on Wednesday, the 1st of May.

A second series of Mr. T. M'Combie's *Australian Sketches* are in the press.

Dr. Smiles's paper on "Workmen's Savings" is being reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, and will shortly be issued in pamphlet form.

The Garden of Plants in Paris is about to be greatly enlarged.

A life of Dante, by Lord Vernon, is on the eve of publication.

The French Academy of Sciences are about to offer a prize for the best essay on "The reproduction of Bone when broken or crushed by Accidents." The Emperor has contributed ten thousand francs towards the sum.

In the recently issued *Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Carlyle*, we have the following graphic picture of Harrogate seventy years ago.—"Harrogate at this time was very pleasant, for there was a constant succession of good company, and the best entertainment of any watering place in Britain, at the least expense. The house we were at was not only frequented by the Scotch at this time, but was the favourite house of the English nobility and gentry. Breakfast cost gentlemen only 2*l.* a piece for their muffins, as it was the fashion for ladies to furnish tea and sugar; dinner, 1*s.*; supper, 6*d.*; chambers nothing; wine and other extras at the usual price, and as little as you please; horses and servants at a reasonable rate. We had two haunches of venison twice a week during the season. The ladies gave afternoon's tea and coffee in their turns, which, coming but once four or five weeks, amounted to a trifle. The estates of the people at our table did not amount to less than £50,000 or £60,000 per annum, among whom were several members of parliament; and they had not the precaution to order one newspaper among them all, though the time was critical; but Andrew Millar, the celebrated bookseller, supplied that defect, for he had two papers sent to him by every post, so that all the baronets and great squires—your Sir Thomas Claverings, and Sir Harry Grays, and Drummond of Blairdrummond—depended upon and paid him civility accordingly; and yet when he appeared in the morning, in his old well-worn suit of clothes, they could not help calling him Peter Pamphlet; for the generous patron of Scotch authors, with his city wife and her niece, were sufficiently ridiculous when they came into good company. It was observed, however, that she did not allow him to go down to the well with her in the chariot in his morning dress, though she owned him at dinner-time, as he had to pay the extraordinaries."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE SECRETARY'S POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.
SIR AND BROTHER,—In all regular lodges, the Secretary's desk is on the north side, exactly opposite the J. W. pedestal. During the later period of the Past Grand Secretary's term (Bro. White), his desk was removed nearer the dais, in consequence of that brother's infirmity of hearing. Now that reason is not existing, why does not the Grand Secretary's desk occupy its proper position?

Yours truly, A. P. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Bro. Henry T. Bobart puts the question in your last number—"Is it not desirable that the present W. M. (installed in June) should hold office until the regular lodge meeting in May, and the new Master be elected on that night?"

I beg to submit to you that, whether desirable or not, he must, or else what becomes of his solemn pledge, &c., to hold the office for the ensuing twelve months, &c.

It is a great liberty to question your opinion on any Masonic matter, but does not your remark following the letter referred to rather favour the conclusion that the W. M. can serve a less time than twelve months, by your saying the Wardens will be the only parties affected (i.e., if an earlier election takes place), as they must serve twelve months to be eligible for the chair.

Bro. Bobart's letter, written in a very considerate spirit, opens the important question of the absolute necessity, as I respectfully submit to you, that a Master must always serve twelve months, and I am sure you will not refuse to re-consider your observation in connection with Bro. Bobart's letter, and adopt the principle I affirm, if I have rightly represented the matter now under discussion.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
A RULER OVER TWENTY YEARS.

Poetry.

MASONRY'S SEVEN AGES.

(After *Shakspeare*.)

Ev'ry lodge is a stage;
The Master, officers, and brethren, all are play'rs;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one brother in his time plays many parts;
His acts being seven ages. First, the Enter'd 'Prentice,
Enrapt in Masonry and all its charms.
And then the Craftsman with his working tools,
And shining ev'ning face, trudging to Lodge of Instruction,
Most willingly to school. And then the Master Mason,
In Masonry most earnest, with a tuneful ballad
Made to his Master's installation. Then the Warden,
Full of great power, and speaking like a bard,
Jealous of his Lodge's honour, sudden and quick with gavel,
Seeking Masonic reputation
Ev'n in the Tyler's mouth. And then the W. M.,
In fair, round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and jokes well dried and cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances:
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the honour'd and respected Past Master,
With spectacles on nose, and jew'l on side;
His Mason's clothes well us'd, are now too wide
For his shrunk shank; and his big, manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion,
Sans badge, sans jewel, sans collar, sans ev'rything.

C. J. OSBORNE.

THE POET'S PLEA.

BY BRO. GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL,

Author of "*Shakspeare: His Times and Contemporaries*," &c.

No!—bid me not destroy my rustic lyre,
Though its rude notes may finer ears annoy;
For I have felt one "spark of Nature's fire,"
And unto me that lyre hath been a joy:
Yea, I have lov'd the Muses from a boy;
And oft when Grief did on my spirit press,
When woman's eye no smile had got for me,
And there were none to cheer me or caress,
I fled, my dearest Poësy! to thee;
For thou couldst always cheer my drooping heart,
And put Despair's dark, hideous train to flight;
Anon, across my darkened mind would dart
Inspiring thoughts and visions of delight,
Till my glad soul forgot Misfortune's blight.

AN EGYPTIAN CUSTOM.—The Egyptians had a funeral tribunal by which the dead were tried before they could be buried. After death every Egyptian was brought before this tribunal, and if convicted of having in life acted unworthily, he was denied a place in the burial place of his ancestors. This was a great disgrace to his family; and according to the Egyptian theology it deprived the spirit of the deceased of an entrance into heaven.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The public nights of the Grand Stewards' Lodge will in future be held on the last Wednesdays in March and November, instead of the third Wednesdays in March and December, as heretofore. This alteration has been made to avoid interfering with the meetings of the Lodge of Benevolence, which are now held in the Temple on the last Wednesday but one in the month. The next public night of the Grand Stewards' Lodge will be held on the 27th inst., when the Prestonian lecture will be delivered.

The foundation-stone of the Ross Corn Exchange Building will be laid with Masonic ceremony by Bro. Chandos Wren Hoskyns, D. Prov. G.M. of Warwickshire, and Prov. G.J.W. of Herefordshire, on Tuesday, March 12th. The Prov. G. Lodge and brethren from the adjacent provinces will assemble at the Vitruvian Lodge, Royal Hotel, at ten o'clock in the morning, and attend Ross Church; they will then reassemble at the hotel, form procession, and accompanied by the band of the Ross Rifle Corps, proceed to the site of the proposed building, and lay the first stone. After the ceremony, instead of a formal dinner, there will a *déjeuner* at the Royal Hotel, at which Ladies, as well as gentlemen who are not Freemasons, will attend. We have no doubt that it will be a very interesting gathering, and under the able presidency of Bro. Hoskyns, we have no fear of the ancient land-marks of the Order being overstepped, whilst it will do good to the cause of Masonry. We may congratulate the Province of Hereford upon having so distinguished a brother come to reside amongst them.

By a reference to our advertisement columns it will be seen that the preliminary meeting, to form a working committee, for the WATSON TESTIMONIAL FUND is fixed to take place on Monday week.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The quarterly convocation of the United Grand Lodge was held in Freemasons Hall on Wednesday evening last, when there were present the M.W.G.M. the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, in the chair, supported by Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, as D.G.M.; Bros. Hall, Prov. G.M. Cambridgeshire; Fawcett, Prov. G.M. Durham; Dundas, P.G.W., as S.W.; A. Perkins, J.G.W.; Crombie, S.G.D.; Wheeler, J.G.D.; Roxburgh, G. Reg.; Havers, President of the Board of General Purposes; Ll. Evans, President of the Colonial Board; S. Tomkins, G. Treas.; Clarke, G. Sec.; the Rev. W. H. W. Bowyer, G. Chap.; Bridges, G.S.B.; A. W. Woods, G.D.C.; Harcourt, Asst. G.D.C.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Dawkes, G. Sup. of Wks.; Horsley, G. Org.; Adams, G. Purst.; Farmer, Asst. G. Purst.; Chev. Hebler, representative of the Grand Lodge of Berlin; and the following P. Prov. Grand Officers, Lord de Tabley, P.G.W.; Bros. Fenwick, M.P., P.G.W.; Pattison, P.G.W.; Burlton, P. Prov. G.M., Bombay; Scott, Savage, T. H. White, J. N. Tomkins, Slight, Potter, Udall, Hopwood, Faudel, and Wilson, P.G.Ds.; Bro. Rev. Sir W. Hayes, P.G. Chap.; Bros. Spiers, Patten, Poccock, Walmsley, and Le Veau, P.G.S.Bs.; Bros. Jennings and Chapman, P.G.D.C.s.; Bros. J. Smith and Breittling, P.G. Pursts. There were also present a very large number of the brethren.

Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, and with solemn prayer, the minutes of the last quarterly communication were read and confirmed. The minute of the quarterly communication of the 7th of September, 1859, for the erasure of the Lodge of Concord (No. 49), was also confirmed.

The M.W. the G.M. then said, before Grand Lodge proceeded to the business of the evening, he wished to intimate to them that he had reappointed Bro. Harding as Auditor of the Accounts of Grand Lodge. Bro. Harding had well and ably fulfilled the duties of that office; and he (the G.M.) was sure that his reappointment was fully in accordance with the feeling of the lodge.

ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER.

Bro. SARGOOD said he wished to follow up the motion which he made at the last quarterly communication, in relation to the re-election of the M.W. Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, which usually took place at the present season. The very kind manner in which the brethren had received the observations which he had on that occasion offered them, assured him they so deeply appreciated the high character of the nobleman who presided over them, that it was almost unnecessary for him to further intrude upon them in proposing his re-election to an office which he had so long and so honourably filled. Those who had watched with interest the progress which Masonry had made within the last few years, and who had likewise watched with interest the peculiarities of Masonry—he might almost say, the marked peculiarities of Masonry—must be persuaded that there were from time to time subjects of great importance introduced into the discussions of Grand Lodge; and it was, therefore, a matter of the first consequence that their deliberations should be presided over by a brother possessed of enlarged Masonic experience, and thorough knowledge of the landmarks which bound the Order, so as to guard against those landmarks being transgressed—a personal character unimpeached and unimpeachable—and a strong moral courage sufficient to protect both the brethren and himself in every case of emergency which might arise. When he said that he recognised all these qualities in their present Grand Master, they would believe that it was in the interest of the Order that he proposed the re-election of the Earl of Zetland to the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, with all its honours, with all its obligations, and with all its arduous duties.

Bro. THOS. BOHN seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved of.

The acting D.G.M., Bro. SIR LUCIUS CURTIS, then intimated to the M.W.G.M. the fact of his unanimous election, upon which

Bro. WOODS, G.D.C., in the usual form, proclaimed the noble Earl ruler of the Craft in England for the ensuing twelve months, and called upon the brethren to salute him according to ancient form. This having been complied with,

The M.W. GRAND MASTER proceeded to return thanks for his re-election, and said he hoped the brethren would receive his most grateful thanks for the honour which they had conferred upon him by again placing him in the high position of Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. He had so frequently, in times gone by, returned them thanks for the same honour, that he could only repeat what he had already stated so frequently, that so long as his health and strength allowed, it would be his pride as well as his gratification to perform the duties of the office of Grand Master to the best of his ability. It was an object of pride and satisfaction to him to feel that thus far he had conducted the business of the Craft to the satisfaction of the brethren, and he hoped to the benefit of the Craft. He could only assure them that, so long as strength remained with him, he should not relax in his efforts to worthily fulfil those duties which the kindness of his Masonic brethren imposed upon him. It was unnecessary that he should trouble them at any length with his observations, but as he was on his legs, he wished to state that it had come to his knowledge that, in some parts of the country, doubts had been expressed with reference to the meaning of the form of patent which issued for the appointment of a Prov. Grand Master. He begged their attention while he made a few observations upon that point, as he knew what he was about to say would be taken down on the minutes, and in due course communicated to the subordinate lodges in the Craft. He must say he was not surprised at the difficulty which was found in understanding the meaning of the form in question, for it was not a little ambiguous, and might be advantageously amended. He had, however, at all times felt unwilling to make alterations in old forms which had hitherto worked well and beneficially. He ought, perhaps, first to read to them the passage which was misunderstood. It was as follows:—“We hereby constitute and appoint Bro. ——— Prov. Grand Master of the province or county of ———, with full power and authority in due form to make Masons, and constitute and regulate lodges, subject, nevertheless, to our approval.” The main difficulty was the use, for the second time, of the word “constitute,” but, as he interpreted the word, it was intended to convey the same meaning as the word consecrate, for no lodge could be held without a warrant, and that was an authority which the Prov. Grand Master had no power to issue, as it could only proceed from the Grand Master. He again thanked them for the honour they had now, for the seventeenth time, conferred upon them, and he would assure them that while he had strength to do so, his best energies would be devoted to the service of the Craft.

ELECTION OF GRAND TREASURER.

Bro. HINXMAN then proposed the re-election of Bro. Tompkins as Grand Treasurer, and the motion having been duly seconded by Bro. Cottebrune, was unanimously approved of.

REPORTS.

The G. SECRETARY then read the report of the Board of Benevolence, which stated that, during the past three months, they had relieved thirty-five petitioners, to the extent of £314 14s., and recommended Grand Lodge to vote £30 to a distressed brother, a member of the Caledonian Lodge, and a similar sum to the widow of a deceased brother, formerly a member of the Domatic Lodge.

The G. SECRETARY then read the Auditor's report, which stated that there was a balance in hand of the Grand Treasurer on the 31st December of £1339 15s. 1d., and of the Grand Secretary of £50, making a total of £1389 15s. 1d.

Bro. STEBBING complained that the statement was most unsatisfactory. There ought to be a balance-sheet setting forth what property Grand Lodge possessed, where it was, and what it was, bringing them in.

The G. SECRETARY stated that all that information was supplied in the report of the Auditor.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES said, that as the report of the Board was in the hands of all the brethren, he presumed he might take it as read, and at once move that it be received and entered upon the minutes.

Bro. M'INTYRE, Vice-President, seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD having stated that there was on the present occasion no portion of the report which required confirmation,

The G. SECRETARY read the report of the Accountant, of which the following is an abstract:—

FUND OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

Receipts.

Balance in hand, Dec. 31st, 1859	£398	0	9
Since received (including Dividend on £13,100 Stock)	6,227	10	1
	£6,625	10	10

Expenditure.

Salaries, &c., to Dec. 31st	£6,338	2	1
Balance in hand	287	7	9
	£6,625	9	10

FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

Receipts.

Balance in hand, Dec. 31st	£168	14	0
Since received (including Interest on £19,000 Stock)	3,089	13	4
	£3,258	7	4

Expenditure.

By Relief, &c.	£2,676	18	6
Balance in hand	581	8	10
	£3,258	7	4

Bro. STEBBING repeated his complaint that the statement was not sufficiently explanatory.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES said he entirely agreed with Bro. Stebbing in his observations with respect to the form of the statement, but he regretted that he had not set forth those objections at the Board of General Purposes, of which he was an active member, as by that means they might have avoided the raising of his objection. He could however promise Grand Lodge that, upon the next occasion, they should have such a statement as would satisfy even Bro. Stebbing himself, for he himself should draw it out. (Laughter.)

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JERSEY.

The M.W. the G.M. then called upon the G. Sec. to read the correspondence which had taken place with the Prov. G.M. of Jersey, Bro. Hammond, upon the appeal made by Bro. T. Dujardin, of the Samares Lodge (No. 818), against two of his decisions, the first fining him for acting as W.M. for three years in succession, and suspending him from Masonry because he had refused to pay it.

The correspondence was then read, from which it appeared that on the 28th September, 1858, Bro. Dujardin was elected W.M. of the Samares Lodge (No. 818), (Bro. Hammond, Prov. G.M., being himself a candidate for the office), and was installed on the 28th December, notwithstanding Bro. Hammond had caused the warrant to be removed. From that time all attempts to hold a lodge had proved futile, from the non-attendance of the members, notwithstanding they had been regularly summoned, excepting in September and December last, when Bro. Dujardin was absent from Jersey on business. He, however, on his return,

called the brethren together for January, and signed himself W.M. This Brother Hammond, Prov. G.M., construed into holding the office of W.M. for three years, contrary to the *Book of Constitutions*; and, without hearing any explanation, at once fined Bro. Dujardin £4, and this not being paid, subsequently suspended him from Masonry.—The correspondence was marked with much personality altogether unconnected with the question in dispute.

Bro. DUJARDIN was present to maintain the allegations made in his appeal.

THE GRAND REGISTRAR said that the sentence of fine and suspension was bad upon the face of it, as being contrary to the *Book of Constitutions*, which laid down that every complaint should first be heard and determined. In this case, however, as admitted by both parties, there had been no hearing, and he should, therefore, advise Grand Lodge to annul the decision of the Prov. G.M. of Jersey. Grand Lodge was a court of appeal, and not one of original jurisdiction; and therefore it was not for them to go into the question, whether Bro. Dujardin had, under the circumstances, any right to style himself W.M. of the lodge in the summons which he issued convening it, three years after his election as W.M. That was a question which the Prov. G.M. should have investigated before he proceeded to fine and suspension. He would, therefore, move that the appeal be allowed.

Bro. M'INTYRE, Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, seconded the motion, and said, the Prov. G.M. should have first heard the appellant in his own defence before he proceeded to punish him.

The motion was then put from the chair, and unanimously agreed to.

THE CHARITIES.

Bro. JOSEPH SMITH, P.G.P., then proposed that, out of the amount of stock in the 3 per cent. Consols, now standing in the names of the Trustees of the Fund of Benevolence of Grand Lodge, the Grand Treasurer be directed to transfer the sum of £4000, 3 per cent. Consols, in equal proportion, into the names of the Trustees of the following Masonic Charities:—

Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children	£1000
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys	1000
Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to Aged Freemasons	1000
Royal Benevolent Institution for granting Annuities to the Widows of Freemasons	1000
	£4000

The Benevolent Fund now amounted to £20,000; and as it was every day increasing, it was time that they appropriated a portion to the use of the Masonic charities.

Bro. FAUDEL objected to the form of the notice, and argued that Grand Lodge could not entertain it in its present shape, as it made mention of two charities which no longer existed as several institutions, but had been moulded into one—The Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows.

The GRAND MASTER said he saw the force of the objection, but as it was a merely technical one, he would allow Bro. Smith to alter the terms of his motion.

Bro. SMITH having altered his resolution so as to meet the objections of Bro. Fandel,

Bro. BLAKE supported the spirit of the motion, but considered its form might be still further amended.

Bro. ANGEL seconded the motion of Bro. Smith.

Bro. SYMONDS strongly opposed the resolution, which he considered ill-timed, inasmuch as it was brought forward at a period when the charities which—by the way, had not asked for the vote—had entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. He believed the effect of the resolution would be to damp individual effort, which must ever be the mainstay of such institutions.

Bro. STEBBING likewise opposed the motion on principle. Looking to the way in which Masonry had lately increased, they would in some few years to come have a proportionately larger number of widows and orphans to support; and under those circumstances he could not but consider £20,000 a very low sum for the Fund of Benevolence, which ought at least, looking to prospective claims upon their bounty, to amount to £100,000.

The M.W. the G.M., in putting the motion, said he wished briefly to state his own opinion in reference to it. He could see no reason for making the vote, except that it was said the Fund of Benevolence was already too large, but he for one was very far from thinking anything of the sort. Besides, the charities did not ask for it, and he could, under the circumstances, only regard the vote as throwing cold water upon the spontaneous efforts of the brethren. He hoped Grand Lodge would negative the motion by a large majority.

The motion was then put, and negatived by a majority of 125 to 84.

THE ASYLUM.

Bro. GEORGE BARRETT then moved that £50 per annum be voted out of the Fund of General Purposes to supply coals to the inmates of the Masonic Asylum at Croydon. He said that there were at present in the asylum twenty-seven inmates, some of whom had also wives to support upon their small annuities. He hoped that he would not have again to make this appeal to Grand Lodge, but that they would make the grant to supply these poor people with an article so necessary to their comfort as coals.

Bro. GALT seconded the motion, which was, after some discussion, agreed to by a considerable majority.

Bro. WILLIAM WATSON.

Bro. JOHN SAVAGE, P.G.D., then moved,

"That the sum of £200 be contributed from the Fund of General Purposes towards purchasing an Annuity of £20 for Bro. William Watson, of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, P.M. of the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 25, &c., in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered in disseminating the principles and tenets of the Craft, and of his untiring zeal in having devoted so large a portion of his time in promulgating the ceremonies and lectures of the Order during a Masonic career of more than twenty years."

He said that, as short speeches were the order of the night, he should compress within as brief a space as possible all he had to say in reference to the subject of his motion. The name of Bro. Watson was so well known in the Craft that it was unnecessary for him to go into details in reference to him, in asking to make this vote in recognition of his worth, and the high estimation in which they held him on account of the services he had rendered the Craft. He believed that the form in which he had put his motion would be peculiarly acceptable to Bro. Watson. Bro. Watson had been for the last twenty-three years a Mason, having been initiated in 1839 in Lodge 25, the Robert Burns Lodge. [This is a mistake on the part of Bro. Savage, as Bro. Watson was initiated in the Albion Lodge, No. 9, but almost immediately afterwards joined the Robert Burns.] At the time Bro. Watson joined the Robert Burns Lodge its members were confined to a few officers, but he having taken a delight in the principles of the Order, introduced into it a large number of brethren—so many that, by his exertions, it became one of the largest lodges in the Craft, containing, for the last ten or fifteen years, on an average, upwards of 100 members, and now having 140; so that the fees paid to Grand Lodge amounted to nearly £500, for which they might say they were indebted to the exertions of Bro. Watson, when his circumstances had been better than they were at present. He therefore hoped they would now agree to the vote. Bro. Watson had at all times been ready to afford instruction to young Masons, and his door was never shut upon them; for, as he was generous to a fault, he carried out his instructions in a hospitable spirit. He had also resuscitated the Globe Lodge, and thus prevented a red apron lodge falling into abeyance, which would have derogated from the honour in which that lodge was held, and the privilege lost. In conclusion, he would mention that he had, as tenant of the tavern, paid them for some years £300 per annum more than was paid by the present proprietors; in fact, he had held it from them at a rack rent, and to that was, in a great measure, to be attributed the necessity for the present motion.

Bro. JOSEPH SMITH, in seconding the motion, stated, that as long as he had known Bro. Watson, he had ever been at the beck and call of those who might require his Masonic assistance. If there were any brethren who were technically opposed to the resolution, he hoped they would be influenced by its spirit, and individually subscribe to the Watson Fund, of which he was treasurer.

Bro. SARGOOD opposed the resolution, as it was an admixture of two objects, which ought to be kept distinct—namely, a testimonial for distinguished services, and at the same time a charitable grant.

The M.W. having put the motion, it was carried by a majority of 100 to 62.

The announcement of the division was received with loud applause. There being no further business, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and adjourned.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

NEWBURY.—*Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope* (No. 839).—This lodge met on Friday, the 1st inst., it being the last meeting of the season. Bro. Capt. Arthur Mainwaring was duly examined as to progress he had made in the science, which, being satisfactory, he was passed to the degree of F.C., the ceremony being performed by the W.M., Bro. T. Deller, in the most able manner. Bro. E. S. Cossens drew the attention of the lodge to the contemplated annuity for the benefit of Bro. W. Watson, P.M., 23, &c., who had upon several occasions rendered very valuable assistance to this

lodge, by installing several of the W.Ms., and affording information upon every occasion he had been applied to, and proposed that the sum of two guineas should be paid out of the lodge funds in aid of so laudable an object; this was seconded by Bro. W. W. King and carried unanimously. Bro. E. S. Cossens resigned the offices of Secretary and Almoner, which he had held for nearly six years, that the privileges annexed to those appointments might be enjoyed by some other member of the lodge. The next meeting of the lodge will be on the 1st Friday in the month of October next (emergencies excepted).

STONY STRATFORD.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 1142).—The second meeting was held on Saturday, March 2nd, in the National School Rooms, Bro. J. E. M'Connell, W.M., attended by his Wardens, Bros. W. Smith and D. Stevenson, Bros. How, James Stevenson, Cox, Watson, and others. The Rev. Bro. R. N. Russell, M.A., was passed to the second degree, and Messrs. William Webber, Henry Anderson, and William Adamson, initiated. Bro. Charles Bennett, P.M. (No. 25), was received as a joining member. Some propositions for new members were offered, and after the disposal of sundry routine business the lodge was closed. The brethren then adjourned to the Cock Hotel, where they gathered at the social board, at which Bro. Smith, S.W., presided in the unavoidable absence of the W.M., whose official avocations called him away.

DURHAM.

GATESHEAD.—*Borough Lodge* (No. 614).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, on Monday, the 18th ult., when Bro. Andrew Gillespie, P.M. of Lodge No. 24, was duly installed W.M. for the ensuing year by Bro. E. D. Davis, P. Prov. J.G.W., in a most impressive manner; after which the newly installed Master appointed the following brethren as officers:—Bros. F. H. Wegegang, P.M.; W. Scott, jun., S.W. and Treas.; Thomas Miller, jun., J.W.; E. E. Biesterfeld, Sec.; A. F. Rosenberg, S.D.; S. E. Voigt, J.D.; Thomas Wraeth, I.G.; George Lambton, S.; and A. Dickson, Tyler. The brethren having adjourned to dinner, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to. The meeting was honoured by the presence of several distinguished Masons, including Bros. E. D. Davis, John Barker, J. S. Challoner, H. Holhard, and other members of the provinces of Durham and Northumberland, and the proceedings were characterised by the utmost harmony and good fellowship.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 462).—*Presentation to the late Secretary.*—A goodly meeting of the brethren took place on Wednesday, February 20, the W.M., Bro. J. R. Weston, ex-sheriff, in the chair, when Bro. T. Webb, P.M., addressed the lodge, and stated that, although the members had with great cordiality carried unanimously a vote of thanks, to be written on vellum, and presented to Bro. Henry Clarke, yet there had existed so general a feeling to pay some further compliment to the worthy brother, that he had been the unworthy recipient of an almost spontaneous subscription, with which he had purchased the elegant silver cup he had now the pleasure of exhibiting, and he asked the W.M. to allow him to send the subscription and present the silver cup in open lodge to Bro. Henry Clarke (through Bro. Treasurer P.M. Rankin Stebbing, Bro. Clarke having permanently left Southampton), and to say with hearty good wishes for himself and the lodge, and perfect union of esteem and regard, that he hoped Bro. Clarke would long live to view that cup as a token of the estimation in which he had been held in that lodge, and in the town of Southampton, a wish that was warmly cheered by the brethren. Bro. Stebbing said, in the absence of Bro. Clarke, he had great pleasure in accepting the beautiful present in his name, and he would transmit the same to him with great care. He concurred in the eloquent remarks of Bro. Webb, and whilst he considered the testimonial a due acknowledgment of Bro. Clarke's valuable services as Secretary of the lodge, it also marked the gratification of the brethren that the worthy Secretary's conduct as a neighbour and a citizen was also characterised by honour and integrity. A communication was read from Bro. Crew, asking for the name of a Brother to serve the office of Steward of the Girls' School for the ensuing year, and no one acceding to the request at the above meeting, Bro. Rankin Stebbing has since agreed to represent the lodge as Steward on the occasion.

KENT.

DOVER.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 235).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, March 4, at the Royal Oak Inn, Dover. Bro. Cox, W.M., presided, attended by several of his officers and P.Ms., among whom were Bros. Holmell, P. Prov. G.J.W., Canada West, P.M.; Boyton and Duke, P.Ms.; Olifent, S.W.; Adamson, S.W.; Vanderlyn, P. Prov. G.S.B. of Kent, Treas.; Gardner, P.M., Sec.; Briggs, J.D.; Ward, I.G.; and Knight, Tyler, and nearly forty of the brethren. The lodge was

called for the initiation of Mr. Wm. Bussey, who was balloted for on the lodge night previous, and who, being in attendance, was accordingly initiated into the first degree of Freemasonry. Bros. Bennett, Stonestreet, Matthews, and M'Namara were passed to the second degree, and Bros. Brown and Capt. Thompson were raised to the third. The brethren then proceeded to the annual election of Master, and the S.W. having announced to the brethren his desire to withdraw from office, the result of the election was unanimous for Bro. Adamson, J.W. Bro. Vanderlyn was also unanimously re-elected as Treasurer. A proposition having been carried for the purchase of new furniture for the lodge, a committee was appointed with full powers to carry out the proposition. All business being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren again assembled at refreshment, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given—viz., "The Queen," "The M.W.G.M.," and "The R.W. Prov. G.M. of Kent," the W.M. said he had great pleasure in proposing "The Health of their newly-initiated Bro. Bussey," and trusted he should for very many years have the pleasure of meeting him at Lodge No. 235. Bro. Bussey having acknowledged the toast, "The Health of the W.M." was proposed, and received with due honours, after which the W.M. proposed "The Health of the W.M. elect," and congratulated the lodge on the judicious choice it had that night made. The toast was received with great applause.—Bro. Adamson, in returning thanks to the brethren for the proud position to which he had been unanimously elected, took the opportunity of explaining to the brethren who had been recently initiated what could be attained in Freemasonry by diligence and perseverance, he having been a Mason not yet four years. He strongly urged the necessity of their regular attendance at the Lodge of Instruction. "The Healths of the P.Ms., Secretary, Wardens, and Officers," were drunk very cordially, and suitably replied to by Bros. Boyton, Vanderlyn, Gardner, and Olifent. The brethren separated at twelve o'clock, after enjoying the evening in a truly Masonic manner. During the evening, a collection was made towards defraying the expense of the tablet about being placed over the remains of the late Sergt. Monger, of the Dover Artillery Volunteers, who lost his life with that of Lieutenant Thompson, at the recent fatal catastrophe at Ashcliff Fort. An emergency lodge was also held on the 5th, for the purpose of conferring the third degree on Bros. Greenwald, Polack, Law, and Blackmoor. The installation of W.M. is appointed for Monday, April 8, on which occasion the lodge expects to be honoured with the presence of Bro. Dobson, the D. Prov. G.M. of Kent.

ASHFORD.—*Invicta Lodge* (No. 1011).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Assembly Rooms, on Friday, March 1, the W.M., Bro. J. S. Bastes, presiding, a numerous assemblage of the brethren being present. The W.M., in the course of the evening, in the absence of Bro. R. C. May, S.W., presented a Master's chair on his behalf to the brethren of the *Invicta Lodge*. The chair, which has been manufactured from a design of Bro. May, is of Spanish mahogany, elaborately carved, and of very superior workmanship. It is ornamented with Masonic emblems, the arms of the donor, and surmounted by the Kentish Horse; altogether presenting a very handsome and stately appearance. The W.M. remarked that it was only another instance of Bro. May's liberality, he having before presented to the lodge a set of Tracing Boards, and he had ever shown himself a thorough Mason, his assistance in every sense of the word being at the command of the brethren of the lodge. He hoped this chair would prove a stimulus to the brethren to qualify themselves for the office which would entitle them to occupy that seat. The 1st and 2nd sections of the first lecture were worked in open lodge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

MARKET HARBOURGH.—STAMFORD, BOSTON, AND SPALDING BANKING COMPANY.—There has been a branch bank in connection with the above company for some time past at Harborough, but they having found their premises too small for their business, they have purchased others in the High-street, which are being altered for the convenience and requirements of the bank. John Smith, Esq., the manager here, being a member of the Order of Freemasons, proceeded on Saturday last, with two other brothers, to lay the foundation stones of the porch-ways with Masonic order. Mr. Smith, in addressing those present, said, "Brothers, fellow-workmen, and friends, there are two classes of Masons, the operative and the speculative. The operative Mason uses his tools to assist him in his work. He uses the plumb-line to assist in putting uprights on their solid bases, the level to fix the horizontals, and the square and compass to mark out the work ready for the mallet and chisel, and with these tools the skilful workman accomplishes a perfect design, and an elegant solid structure. The speculative Mason applies these tools to his moral work, and hopes by the use of them in his intercourse with his fellow-men, treating them as his

brethren, to erect a perfect edifice which shall last for ever. Such is a brief view of Freemasonry, and I wish I was permitted to explain to you the use of the tools more fully, and how to apply them to your daily life. But we are met on the present occasion to lay the foundation stones of a porch-way or entrance, which I trust may be as enduring as those at the porch-way of the ancient Order of Brotherhood known as Freemasons, to which I and two of my brothers present have the honour to belong. I heartily hope that the column on the left will express the strength, while that on the right indicates the establishment, and the two combined, united by the Catenarian arch at the top, will represent the stability of the Bank, which I have been so unexpectedly chosen to carry into operation. I can only add that I shall take the columns to represent the uprightness of my conduct in every act connected therewith, doing the utmost in my power for success, and trusting to support to all surrounding influences. Under these impressions, we proceed to lay the foundation stones of each pillar, imploring the blessings of the G. A. O. T. U. on all our undertakings." Mr. Smith then proceeded to lay the first foundation stone on the left, applying the usual tests of Freemasonry to it, and also giving the answers to the square and stability of the work. The second stone was then laid by Mrs. Smith, after the same manner as the first, she being the wife of Mr. Smith, a Royal Arch Mason, and a heroine of the Order.* After the ceremony, Mr. Smith entertained the party at lunch, and in the evening gave the men engaged upon the work a supper at Mr. Sulley's, the Freemasons' Arms.—*Leicester Journal*.

MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge* (No. 536).—This now flourishing lodge held its regular meeting at the Chequers Hotel, on the 27th ult. and there was a full attendance of members, the W.M., Bro. Newall, carefully advising them of the time of the train leaving Paddington, and making special arrangement for their return by an extra train. The business of the evening consisted of three initiations and as many passings. Several more were proposed, and four joined. The Audit Committee presented their report, and it was a matter of unfeigned satisfaction to find that this lodge, which six months ago numbered but ten or twelve members, now boasts of more than thirty, which is chiefly due to the exertions of its able and persevering W.M., Bro. Newall. The ceremonies were all that could be desired by the most fastidious, and the officers had each made great progress towards perfection in order more worthy to second the talents of their W.M. After the business had been disposed of, the brethren were called off and proceeded to the banquet, the visitors on the occasion being Bros. Broome, P.M. No. 98, Cobham, P.M. 165, and Exall, J.W. 169. The banquet, which was of a solid character, reflected great credit on Bro. Lines, the worthy host of the Chequers. The cloth being cleared, the W.M. gave, in terse but glowing terms, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. These were followed by "The Health of the Initiates," and duly responded to by Bro. W. H. Carter. Bro. Platt, P.M., in the warmest terms proposed "The Health of the W.M.," to which Bro. Newall responded in a brilliant speech. The W.M. next proposed "The Health of the P.Ms. of the lodge, and Bros. Pratt and Weeden, Sec.," responded. The visitors also received such a hearty welcome as the W.M. extends to all who favour him with their company, and the toast was duly acknowledged by Bro. Cobham. "The Health of the Wardens and Officers" followed, and Bro. W. Smith, C.E., undertook the duty of replying, which he did with great success, making some capital points, in his usual facetious style. "The Joining Members" followed, and brought Bro. Watson on his legs; and all that ever heard him—and who has not?—know how excellently he addresses his observations to the point. The Masonic Charities were not forgotten; and it was announced that a brother of the lodge had offered himself as Steward for the Girls' School Festival, in May. The Masonic Press—*THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*—was warmly eulogised by the W.M.; and Bro. Matthew Cooke gratefully and briefly acknowledged the honour. "Lodges No. 1010 and 1090" were proposed, and followed by "Success to No. 536," which was most enthusiastically received. The Tyler's toast came next; after which, the lodge was closed. During the evening, some excellent part-songs, glees, and other music was sung, to the delight of the brethren, by Bros. Hawkins, the two Carters, and the W.M.; nor must Bro. Exall's comic ditties be overlooked, as they created a perfect *furor*. Altogether, this was one of the most successful meetings of any lodge; and with the talents of the W.M. in doing his duty, contributing to the comfort of the brethren, and providing them a musical treat of no common order, it is not to be wondered at that No. 536 is rapidly regaining the position for accuracy and numbers which was its lot some years ago.

* How did the worthy lady obtain this honour, and what is it?

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120).—The regular lodge was held on March 1st, when Bros. Evans and Williams were passed to the second degree, and Bros. Gosden and Tucker raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons by Bro. Higginson, W.M., assisted by his officers. The brethren on this occasion appeared in mourning for their lamented J.W., Bro. W. E. Bellamy, who had been suddenly removed from this world since their last lodge meeting. On the occasion of the funeral, the remains were followed to the grave by about twenty of the members of the lodge; and on the present occasion Bro. Maund, Prov. G. Reg., delivered an impressive address on the loss the brethren had sustained, and on the shortness and uncertainty of life. This being the time appointed by the by-laws for nomination of a W.M. for the next year, Bro. Higginson, W.M., proposed, and Bro. Maund, P.M., seconded, that Bro. James Peirce, S.W., be elected to that high office. Bro. Peirce suggested the propriety of Bro. Higginson retaining the chair another year; but that Bro. declined the honour, as he considered it very desirable that in so young a lodge a frequent change of officers should take place. After the business of the evening was concluded, the lodge was closed with prayer and in harmony at a quarter past nine o'clock.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Cabbell Lodge* (No. 1109).—A meeting of this very flourishing lodge was held at the Star Hotel, Haymarket, St. Peter's of Mancroft, Norwich, on Thursday, February 28th, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Geo. William Minns. The lodge being opened in the various degrees by the W.M., the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed; after which, Bro. Camppling, having answered the proper questions, was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. Mr. James Furse and Mr. Love, two candidates for Masonry, were initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Before closing the lodge, the W.M. called the attention of the brethren to a communication from the R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. B. B. Cabbell, F.R.S., stating that he had paid, in the name of the Cabbell Lodge, £10 10s. to the Royal Masonic Annuity Fund for Aged Freemasons, and £10 10s. to the Widows' Association. The reading of this communication was received by the brethren with all due Masonic enthusiasm. It was then proposed by Bro. Henry Jno. Mason, P.M. and Prov. G. Sword Bearer, that the communication of the R.W. Prov. G.M. be entered on the minutes of the lodge, with the thanks of the W.M., officers, and brethren of the lodge to the R.W. Prov. G.M., for the desire he had at all times evinced to render aid in the great cause of Freemasonry, and the furtherance of the great principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth. This was seconded by the W.M., Bro. G. W. Minns, and unanimously carried. This lodge, in the short period of ten months, has initiated sixteen candidates into Masonry. Four propositions for initiation at the next meeting were made. The lodge has a very imposing appearance, with the splendid new jewels furnished by Bro. Spencer, of London, and the new rollers and fittings, by Bro. Bullard, of Norwich; two new chairs for the Wardens, and Tracing Boards were added to the regalia. The arms and crest of the R.W. Prov. G.M. were ordered to be placed on the three chairs; after which, the lodge being closed, a joyous evening was spent by the brethren and visitors, of whom there were a goodly number.

OXFORDSHIRE.

BANBURY.—*Cherwell Lodge* (No. 873).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Banbury, on Monday, when there was an unusually large attendance of the members as well as of visiting brethren from Oxford. The lodge met at three o'clock, when one brother was passed, and another raised by the W.M., Bro. Havers. After this, the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. J. Scroggs, of Deddington, took place, the ceremony being performed with great skill and effect by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Alderman R. J. Spiers, of the Alfred City Lodge, Oxford. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the W.M. appointed his officers for the year as follows:—S.W., Dr. Caparn; J.W., Dr. Griffin; Chap., Rev. T. Russell; Treas., W. Perry; Sec., J. B. Looker; D., Holford C. Risley; J.D., W. Chamberlain; I.G., Dr. Rye; Steward, W. G. Coleman; Tyler, Moss. The D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Spiers, in the absence of the Prov. G.M., Captain Bowyer, who was unable to attend on account of illness, presented in very appropriate terms to Bro. J. B. Looker, Sec. and P.M., in the name of the lodge, a splendid gold Master's jewel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. J. B. Looker, P. Prov. J. G. W., Oxon, P.M. No. 873, by the brethren of the Cherwell Lodge, Banbury, as a token of esteem and personal regard, and in testimony of their appreciation of his untiring zeal for the interests of the lodge. Feb. 25th, 1861."—Bro. Looker acknowledged the compliment paid him in suitable terms.—The lodge then resolved that four guineas be voted from the funds to the Provincial Charity Committee, and be handed to Bro. Havers, the charity member of this lodge, for that purpose.

The business of the lodge being concluded, the brethren proceeded to the banquet room, where a sumptuous entertainment, was furnished by Mrs. Fowler in her usual liberal and admirable style. The W.M. presided, and was supported by the following brethren:—D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Spiers; P.Ms., Bros. J. Havers, Rev. H. A. Pickard, W. Thompson, J. Martin, J. T. Hester, E. Owen, J. T. Cooke, H. Houghton, J. B. Looker; Bros. Rev. T. Russell and J. G. Mortimer; Bros. E. C. S. Tompson, Trin. Coll.; W. Uswell Thompson, from Exeter Coll.; W. E. Somerville, Ch. Ch.; A. T. Pyne, Exeter Coll.; Capt. Bartlett, Dr. Caparn, Dr. Griffin, Dr. Rye, F. A. Bowyer, Holford, C. Risley, A. Sammans, W. Chamberlain, W. G. Coleman, H. Churchill, W. Harris, E. J. Hartley, J. Perry, W. W. Hobbs, W. W. Ringrose, W. Emberlin, Josh. Plowman, &c.—The W.M. presided with great ability, and introduced the various toasts in very suitable terms. During the evening, some excellent songs were sung by the W.M. and Bros. Spiers, Houghton, Russell, Plowman, and others. The festival altogether was everything that could be desired, and when the Oxford brethren left, soon after ten o'clock, to reach home by a special train, most liberally provided for them by the Cherwell Lodge, it was with a feeling of regret that the evening had passed so rapidly, and with a gratified sense of the kindness and hospitality which they had received at the hands of their Banbury brethren.

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, and being the occasion of the installation of the new Master, a more than usual interest attached to the proceedings. At five o'clock the W.M., Bro. Freeman, took the chair, and the lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, the W.M. thanked his officers for their attention and support in his year of office, to which he stated he should ever look back with pleasurable feelings. Upon the motion of Bro. J. W. Marchant, seconded by Bro. S. W. Curtis, the sum of ten guineas was unanimously voted to the Boys' School. The lodge was then opened in the second and third degrees, when Bro. W. Curtis was duly installed to the W.M.'s chair, Bro. Freeman most efficiently performing the ceremony. Bro. Freeman then declared, in the usual form, Bro. Curtis to have been duly installed as W.M., who was accordingly saluted (Bro. Winn presiding at the harmonium). The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year (addressing a few appropriate remarks upon the investing of each Brother):—Bros. Marchant, S.W.; Challen, J.W.; C. P. Smith, Secretary; H. Saunders, Treas. (re-elected by Lodge); Bull, S.D.; Robinson, J.D.; Buckman, D.C. (re-appointed); Russell, I.G.; Reeds, Steward. The last only was a new appointment, the others, excepting D.C., going up one step. The election of Tyler, deferred from the previous meeting, was next proceeded with, when Bro. G. Ancock was unanimously re-elected, and Bros. Hudson, Willard, and C. Wood added to the Committee of General Purposes. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. We cannot close our account of the lodge proceedings without again referring to the admirable working of Bro. (now P.M.) Freeman, which was the subject of general remark and admiration. At half-past six o'clock, the W.M. presided at the banquet, supported by Bros. Freeman, P.M.; G. E. Pocock, P.G.S.B., P.M. No. 338, 390, Prov. G. Sec.; T. Taylor, Prov. G. Chap.; W. Verrall, P.G. Treas.; J. Scott, P. Prov. G.S.W., P.M. No. 338; Kuke, Prov. G. Org.; Fabian, Prov. G. Supt. W.; Wilkinson, P.M. No. 338; Tatham, P.M. No. 338; Dixon, W.M. No. 338; Chittenden, W.M. No. 390, Prov. G.S.; E. Martin, W.M. No. 1034; Smithers, P.M. No. 338, 394; Livesay, No. 1113, Capt. First Sussex Volunteer Artillery; Branwell, No. 338, 1st Lieut. First Sussex Volunteer Artillery; Woodhead, No. 338, Capt.-Com. First Sussex Volunteer Rifles; Potter, Sec. No. 1034; Vincent, No. 1034; Willmott, No. 338; Booty, No. 338; J. Rogers, No. 338; H. Treacher, No. 338; G. Brown, No. 338; Bright, No. 338; Fielding, Shoubridge, and Winn, vocalists; Cotterell, Tasker, Lucas, Wood, Ade, and Woolven, P.Ms. of No. 394; and a goodly muster of brethren, sixty-three in number, all of whom attended lodge previously. Grace having been said by the Prov. G. Chap., and the banquet (which, with the wines, was of a first-class character) despatched, "Non nobis Domine" was beautifully rendered. The W.M. then rose and said, that the first toast of the evening would be naturally anticipated: it was, "The Queen and the Craft." Their estimable and beloved Sovereign (the daughter of a right good and worthy Mason), with her husband and family, deservedly had the prayers and wishes of a free and happy people, and long might the G.A.O.T.U. spare her and them to witness and appreciate the loyalty and affection which had continued to increase during a reign of nearly a quarter of a century. The Craft, he need only add, had their heartfelt wishes for its advancement and prosperity. The W.M. said the next toast was "The Health of the M.W. G. Master of England, the Earl of Zetland." That excellent

nobleman and brother, for upwards of thirty years a Mason, had for the last seventeen years filled the high and honourable position he now occupied, having succeeded thereto, by election, upon the death of their lamented brother of royal blood, the Duke of Sussex. During his tenure of office Freemasonry had made great progress, as was proved by the fact that in 1834 there were only about 700 lodges in existence, while at the present time there were upon the registry of England about 1000. Matters of great importance to the Craft had, within the last few years, occupied the attention of Grand Lodge, and dissensions had existed; but it was gratifying to know that all difficulties had been removed and threatened ruptures amicably settled by his Lordship, and those with whom he had been happily associated. He (the W.M.) believed he was expressing the wishes of all present that his Lordship might long continue in the office, and only be induced ultimately to resign it into the hands of one to whom all were looking forward, the Prince of Wales, in all human probability their future monarch, though long might that day be distant. The W.M. again rose and said, that he had now the pleasure of proposing "The Health of the Earl Dalhousie (or Lord Panmure, as he was more familiarly known), the R.W.D.G.M. of England, and the Officers of Grand Lodge." His Lordship was a most able assistant to the G.M., untiring in his efforts to promote Freemasonry, and constantly present at Grand Lodge. The W.M. next said, that since their last meeting it had pleased the G.A.O.T.U. to remove from them their brother, the Duke of Richmond, G.M. of the Province, so that he was unable that evening to ask them to do honour to the usual head of the Province. Meanwhile, it was satisfactory to know that the G. Reg. of England had placed the Province of Sussex under the Masonic control of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Dalbiac (who was prevented attending that evening by absence from Brighton). Under his management, the province had flourished, new lodges had been opened, other lodges revived, and a considerable number of members added to the Craft. Without flattery, he might add that his manner was most courteous and fraternal, that he was at all times approachable, that he took the deepest interest in everything relating to Freemasonry, and was to be found visiting every lodge, and affording his advice and assistance. He therefore asked them to show their fraternal regard for their D. Prov. G.M. and their confidence in his Masonic administration, by drinking his health in the enthusiastic manner it deserved. With the toast he would couple "The Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers," many of whom he was pleased to see present that evening, thereby honouring the lodge. Without fear of giving offence, he would add the name of Bro. William Verrall, Prov. G. Treas., as a senior officer.—Bro. VERRALL returned thanks, congratulating the lodge upon its present position, and upon a "bright gloom" opening upon it, in its selection of W.M., and humorously alluded to the York Lodge, when he first attended it, in 1838, not a member of which lodge was now present.—Bro. FREEMAN, P.M., then assumed the gavel, and asked for a bumper toast to the health of their W.M. (Applause.) He had found in him a most able coadjutor, punctual, and attentive to the duties entrusted to him, and he doubted not that Bro. Curtis would carry out the duties of his office in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself and the lodge, and maintain its present proud position.—The W.M., upon rising, was received in a manner which betokened that his occupancy of the chair afforded delight to all present. He stated that he felt unequal to the task of responding to the cordial manner in which his health had been introduced by P.M. Freeman, and the reception it had met with from the brethren of the Royal York Lodge, and the numerous visitors, whom he was glad to welcome. He was comparatively but a young Mason, but from the moment that he saw Masonic light, and was able to appreciate its excellent principles, he determined upon aspiring to the high position he that day held. To enable him to do so, he had never neglected attendance at a single lodge meeting, had cheerfully undertaken any office offered to him, had paid, as far as laid in his power, the strictest attention to his duties, and he felt bound to say, with gratification, that he had a proud reward, and that present was one of the happiest periods of his life. With regard to the future, he would endeavour to carry out the office of W.M. so as to ensure their satisfaction. (Applause.) The W.M. next proposed "The Visitors." Again he must repeat that it afforded him sincere pleasure to see so many friends assembled at this festive board, Masters and Wardens of Lodges, Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers, brethren representing the Clergy, the Army, the Medical, Legal, and Musical professions, &c. He considered it a high compliment to himself, but a far greater token of respect towards the York Lodge, and a desire to promote friendly feelings with kindred lodges. With the toast he would couple the names of Bro. Dixon, the W.M. of Lodge 338 (the oldest in Brighton), and Chittenden, W.M., 390, Lewes. Bros. Dixon and Chittenden (the latter at some length) acknowledged the toast. The W.M. then proposed "The Past Masters," acknowledging the valuable assist-

ance rendered to him by them, and their numerous attendance. "The Officers of the Royal York Lodge" followed, the W.M. expressing the hope and sanguine expectation that the kind feeling evinced towards his predecessors, and their attention to their previous duties, would be accorded to himself. The W.M. next proposed "The Masonic Charities," feelingly alluding to the regretted illness of their esteemed Brother Crew, the services rendered by Bro. Pooock (who would represent the Province at the Boys' School Festival, and for whose list he solicited further contributions), and Bro. Wood, P.M. (Steward to the Charities from this lodge). The Tyler's toast brought the evening to a conclusion, which, whether as regards the efficient working in lodge by Bro. Freeman, P.M., the excellent banquet and presidency of the new W.M., the musical treat afforded by the singing of Bros. Winn and Fielding, and the fraternal feeling displayed by all present, will cause the March, 1861, Banquet of the Royal York Lodge sometime to be remembered. We had nearly omitted to state that Bro. Kuhe (who ranks with the first pianists of the day) delighted all present, and increased the pleasure of the evening by the performance of two favourite compositions.

YORKSHIRE (WEST)

The brethren of the Wakefield Lodge have submitted to the brethren of the province a statement of the accommodation which their town affords for the purpose of holding the installation of the R.W. Prov. [G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon. They state that they believe that Wakefield possesses facilities for the purpose which no other town in the West Riding can offer; but as their only wish is that the best place may be selected, they are ready, for the honour of the Craft, to defer to the claims of any other town that may, on inquiry, be found to have superior accommodation. Should Wakefield be the place selected for the ceremony, no effort will be spared on the part of the Wakefield brethren to make the event pass off with dignity and success. They have six large and commodious rooms, which can be made available for the ceremonies, and 120 trains pass through the town daily.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—A regular meeting was held on Monday, February 25th, presided over by the W.M., James Lumb, assisted by the following officers, Bros. J. T. Robinson, P.M.; J. Gaunt, S.W.; A. Hunter, J.W.; T. G. Tetley, S.D.; J. Pickard, J.D.; J. Coleman, I.G.; J. J. Holmes, O.G.; J. H. Buckley, P.M., Curator; P.M. W. Gath acting as Secretary, and G. Beauland, Treasurer; there were also present Bros. T. Hill, C. H. Taylor, and H. Farrar, P.Ms., &c. After the lodge had been opened and the minutes read, Bros. A. Briggs, W. Ibbotson, and J. Armitage passed a satisfactory examination, and were afterwards raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the W.M., assisted by Bros. Robinson and Gath, Bros. Hill and Farrar giving the working tools and the charge. It was proposed by Bro. Hill, and seconded by Bro. Gath that the sum of £2 10s. be paid for the books presented to the ward at the Bradford Infirmary furnished by this lodge. Business concluded, the lodge was closed and the brethren retired to the refreshment-room, where an excellent supper was provided, thanks to the exertions of Bro. Robinson, P.M. Bro. T. S. Tetley stated that he was progressing rapidly with the subscription for the harmonium for the new lodge, and hoped to get at least £10.—A Lodge of Emergency was held on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., for the purpose of completing the arrears of business. The W.M., Bro. James Lumb, was assisted by most of his officers, including Bros. Gaunt, S.W.; J. T. Robinson, P.M.; L. C. Hill, Sec., as J.W.; G. C. Tetley, S.D.; J. Pickard, J.D.; J. J. Holmes and H. Buckley, Curator; there were also present, Bros. P.M. H. Farrar and T. Hill. Visiting brethren from the Lodge of Probity (73), Halifax, the W.M. Bro. Fisher, and P.M. Perkinson. Bro. Crawford, of Montreal, and Bro. Geo. Townend, of 558, Sleaford (St. Botolph's). Bros. Keighley, Wilson, and Holt passed a very satisfactory examination as F.Cs., and were afterwards raised to the sublime degree of M.Ms. by the W.M. assisted by Bros. Farrar and T. Hill, P.M., the two latter giving respectively the working tools and the charge. The lodge was closed at nine, and after which a pleasing evening was spent in the refreshment-room. Considerable regret is felt that many of the old and worthy members abstain from attending, and at the election of officers they are overlooked, and in consequence perhaps feel as if their claims were neglected when the new appointments are made.

BATLEY CARR, DEWSBURY.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1129).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Lodge-room, Saw Inn, on Monday, March 4th, under the presidency of Bro. Edward Chadwick, P.M. (owing to the absence of Bro. R. R. Nelson, W.M.). There was a good attendance of the brethren. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last regular lodge and the intervening Lodge of Emergency having been read and confirmed, the R.W. D. Prov. G.M., Bro. George Fearley, M.D., was duly

ected an honorary member of the lodge. The whole of the business being concluded, the lodge closed in peace and harmony; after which the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when Bro. Edward Chadwick, P.M., presided at the festive board. The usual loyal toasts were given; after which followed "The M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland," and "The Deputy G.M. and Officers of Grand Lodge" were given in succession; "The R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Yorkshire, Bro. Earl de Grey and Ripon," and honoured in that especial manner for which Freemasons are peculiar. Bro. Edward Chadwick, in rising to give the next toast, said it was one that always afforded him great pleasure to propose; it was "The Health of our energetic and much beloved Right Worshipful Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Bro. George Fearnley, M.D." He was no stranger to any of the brethren of St. John's Lodge, for he was gratified in saying that they had this evening elected him an honorary member of the lodge, to show, in some manner, that they were grateful to him for his kindness rendered to this young lodge, and it was only to be regretted that his many engagements prevented him from being oftener amongst them, but his untiring diligence and zeal for the welfare of the Craft in general were so well known that it had earned for him that high and honourable position which he hoped he would long be spared to occupy; and the time which he had occupied that high position, and the fact of his still retaining the office, was a sufficient guarantee that his valuable services were appreciated by all. The toast was then honoured with great manifestation of love and respect.—"The Health of the W.M. of St. John's Lodge" was given and received with applause; after which followed "The worthy President, Bro. P.M. Chadwick, and the rest of the Officers of the Lodge," all of which were duly responded to.—The whole of the toasts being gone through, the meeting broke up with that harmony and good feeling which, we hope, will long prevail in this lodge.—The emergency meeting, reported in our last, was held on the 25th of February, not January, as there stated.

DONCASTER.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 298).—The brethren assembled, on Thursday last, in their lodge room in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Rigby. The principal business on the notice paper was to hear a lecture on the First Tracing Board; but as the lecturer did not make his appearance, this part of the programme was necessarily dispensed with, and the brethren proceeded with the other "business for the evening," chiefly relating to the lodge accounts, &c. In consequence of the death of the Prov. G.M., the late Earl of Mexborough, the brethren, as well as Bro. Williams, of London, a visitor, appeared in the usual mourning, viz., black dress and ties, tassels, rosettes, and levels on aprons covered with crape. At the next meeting, to be held on the last Friday in March, the brethren will elect their W.M. and officers for the ensuing year.

BAILDON.—*Airedale Lodge* (No. 543).—The brethren of this lodge met on Wednesday evening, February 27th, at the usual time, and had a meeting for instruction, over which Bro. C. F. Taylor, W.M., presided; Bros. J. C. Read, S.W.; J. Cockshott, J.W., and the rest of the officers. Several brethren, regular attenders, were unavoidably absent. The meeting was of a very agreeable character, and closed in harmony at an early hour.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. JAMES'S UNION CHAPTER (No. 211).—The members of this chapter held a convocation at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., there being present Comps. John Gurton, Z.; Stacey, J.; Woodstock, J.; Matthew Cooke, E.; Sedgwick, N.; Cockerstaff, P.S.; Simpson, Treas.; and Hewett, Gill, Newall, Robinson, Smale, Claisen, Pinder, Roberts, Dummond, and Scott. The visiting companions were, Geo. S. States, and R. M. Smith, of the Polish National Chapter (No. 778); and Comp. Muir, of the Cathedral Chapter, Glasgow (No. 67). The chapter having been duly opened by the Principals, the companions were admitted, and the business of the meeting commenced. Bro. Smale, of the St. James's Union Lodge (No. 211), being in attendance, was balloted for, and unanimously elected, and impressively exalted to the order of Holy Royal Arch Masons. This being the night of election of officers, the following companions were unanimously elected for the year ensuing, viz., H. A. Stacey, M.E.Z.; J. T. Woodstock, H.; E. C. Cockerstaff, J.; Matthew Cooke, E.; T. Sedgwick, N.; Thos. Simpson, Treas.; C. Jackson, P. Soj.; and E. Hammett, Jan. The business being completed, the chapter was closed, and the Comps. adjourned to the banquet; after which, the usual loyal and routine toasts were given. These being disposed of, the M.E.Z. said, it was at all times a pleasure to see their Comps., and afford them a hearty welcome. They had present Comp. R. M. Smith, of No. 778, who was well-known, and stood high in the Craft; Comp. Muir, of the Cathedral Chapter, Glasgow, a stranger to them all, but vouched for by Comp. Smith, whose testimony was sufficient

for them to extend the hand of welcome to a strange Comp., and to hope that he would make himself comfortable and at home amongst them. Comp. States also was one of great importance in the Craft, and highly appreciated; for, although he might be equalled, he could not be surpassed, and the M.E.Z. hoped to have the pleasure of seeing them all again.—Comp. STATES was very happy to be present in the most prosperous and best regulated chapter that he had seen. It had devolved on him to return thanks for the visiting Comps., and in their name he tendered his cordial thanks for the kind way in which they had been received. He was himself personally known to at least three-fourths of those present, and he hoped that he should become better acquainted with the remainder of the Comps., as it certainly would not be the last time he should have the pleasure to meet the St. James's Union Chapter, where all was so admirably arranged, and such kind feelings existed.—The M.E.Z. said, they were always pleased at the advent of new members. That night closed his career; and during his tenure of office he had been favoured by exalting a large number of Comps. Their new Comp. Smale brought his list to a worthy conclusion; and he was sure, as he was a capital member of the lodge, so he could not fail to be a good member of the chapter, and he trusted, from what the newly-exalted Comp. had that day seen, that he (the M.E.Z.) might look forward to him as a rising member. He therefore proposed "The Health of Comp. Smale."—Comp. SMALE was greatly gratified at becoming a Royal Arch Mason. He was also much pleased with their kind and courteous reception, and the further he went into Masonry the better he liked it. He hoped that he should endeavour to become a worthy Comp., and had to thank them all for the welcome they had given him in that degree.—Comp. WILLIAM WATSON would address them but shortly. As the only P.Z. in the chapter, he asked them to drink "The Health of their First Principal and Founder," and to congratulate him on the success attending his efforts. (Cheers.) Their M.E.Z. had exalted no less than twenty-eight Comps., and that had been done with great pains and considerable care. (Hear, hear.) He was but a young Royal Arch Mason, and had not had the practice which many others had; for, by virtue of being the founder, he sprung at once to the highest office, and, in consequence, had a great deal to learn to qualify himself for that position; but he brought talent, trouble, and aptitude to the study, and succeeded in all he had undertaken, much to the satisfaction of every Comp. (Hear, hear.) His was a good example, worthily set to those who were to follow him; and he (Comp. Watson) must congratulate him on the auspicious and happy year of office, and in calling on them to drink Comp. Gurton's health, he should add that he had well supported the onerous duties of his office, and was deserving of their thanks for his merits and ability. (Hear, hear.)—Comp. JOHN GURTON, M.E.Z., rose with great pleasure to return thanks. Although it was mingled with regret that the time had come when he must leave the first chair, still there was the consolation in knowing that he should always be with them, and there were many pleasing associations in his connection, both with the chapter and the lodge. He had certainly tried to sustain the former to the best of his ability (hear, hear); and had no doubt that Comp. Stacey, who was to follow him in the high position of M.E.Z., would be equally successful. The kind information he had received from Comp. Watson and others, enabled him to go through his duties; and he hoped his successors would do their utmost to keep the St. James's Union Chapter up to the mark, for he felt much attached to it, and it was like a man's leaving his home to give up the chair of the First Principal. (Hear, hear.)—The M.E.Z. knew the next toast would meet with a hearty response from the Comps., for without the aid of Comp. Watson, they were unlikely to attain the requisite knowledge to carry out their objects. Comp. Watson was the promoter of the chapter, and would also have consecrated it, but was called away at the time. Through his influence the warrant had been granted, and they owed it to him that they were enabled to meet. His standing in the Craft and Royal Arch were of the highest importance, and the interests of both were always uppermost in Comp. Watson's consideration. (Hear, hear.) Could he, then, as M.E.Z., hesitate to call upon them to drink "The Health of Comp. Watson," to whom they owed so much?—Comp. WATSON said, he was very grateful for the kind manner in which the M.E.Z. had spoken of him, and returned thanks to the Comps. for their reception of the toast. The only time he ever spoke in Grand Chapter was in proposing the Charter for the St. James's Union, and at all times he was anxious, willing, and ready to lend them any aid he could; and if the present Principals would like to install their successors, he should be quite as happy to instruct them, as they would be to learn.—The M.E.Z. said, it gave him great pleasure to propose "The Healths of Comp. Stacey, H., and Woodstock, J.;" their working was good, and none were more proficient than they were. As this was his last time of addressing them from that chair, he begged to thank them for their uniform kind attention; and, in return, pledged himself to attend during their tenure

of office with equal regularity.—Comp. STACEY, H., was much obliged for the flattering allusions that the M.E.Z. had made. It always gave him pleasure to do his duty, and he should make it his study to do all in his power for the prosperity and comfort of the chapter.—Comp. WOODSTOCK, J., said their kindness was always appreciated by himself, and he trusted his conduct would, at all times, be such as to entitle him to arrive at the highest honours they could bestow.—The M.E.Z. had so many pleasing duties to perform on that occasion, but none more so than in proposing “The Healths of the J., Comp. Cockcraft, and P.S. elect, Comp. Jackson,” feeling sure they would do all that their important offices required.—Comps. Cockcraft and Jackson returned thanks.—The M.E.Z. thought he had concluded; but there were two more that must not be forgotten—one of them collected, and the other expended. Their Comp. Simpson was a capital Treasurer, and did not run them into debt; their Comp. Matthew Cooke, Scribe E., arranged everything to their satisfaction, and felt compensated for his labour by seeing the chapter prosper.—Comp. Matthew Cooke, E., briefly returned thanks on behalf of the Treasurer and himself.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

BRADFORD.—*Chapter of Charity (No. 379).*—A regular meeting of this chapter was holden on Monday, March 4, presided over by Wm. Gath, P.Z. (in the unavoidable absence of Comp. Henry Smith, Z.), Comps. Wm. Mawson, H.; Henry Farrar, P.Z., as J. Present, Comps. T. Woodhead, S.E.; J. Gaunt, S.N.; J. Lumb, as P. Soj.; J. T. Robinson, Treas.; J. H. Buckley, P.Z., Jan.; J. J. Holmes, Assist.; Thos. Hill, P.Z.; C. H. Taylor, H. O. Mawson, J. Pickard, and others. The business of the evening was confined to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were proposed, and in each case unanimously elected, viz., Wm. Mawson, Z.; C. H. Taylor, M.D., H.; J. T. Robinson, J.; James Lumb, S.E.; C. Hill, N.; J. Gaunt, P. Soj.; J. Pickard, Treas.; J. H. Buckley, P.Z. Jan.; J. J. Holmes, Assist. An apology was tendered from Comp. Rogerson, on account of sickness. A considerable accession is expected to this chapter, in consequence of the increased accommodation about to be placed at the disposal of the Lodge of Hope, in connexion with this chapter—in the building now erecting for them—which, for convenience of purpose, will rank as one of the first in the provinces. The chapter was closed at 8-20, when the Comps. retired to refreshment, where the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed, and a happy evening spent.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

CALPE ENCAMPMENT AT GIBRALTAR.—The knights of this encampment met on the 30th January, 1861; present, Sir Knts. J. Williams, E.C.; Ingram, 1st Capt.; C. O. Swain, 2nd Capt.; Patterson, Reg.; Weir, Capt. of Lines; Wilkinson, Exp.; Pears, Kitchener, Grant, Graydon Smith, Herbert, Macartney, Clery, Dunn, Poulett Somerset, C.B., M.P.; Warry, Tewart, Romero, &c. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the E.C. read a communication from Grand Conclave, announcing the decease of the M.E. and Supreme G.M. of the Order, Col. C. K. Kemeys Tynte, and directed the Sir Knight Registrar to see that the encampment continued in mourning until the 30th March next. Comp. Ed. A. Gibbon (7th Royal Fusiliers), of Chapter No. 345, was then unanimously elected and duly installed a Knight Companion of the Order. Business being finished, the knights adjourned to the banquet.—The encampment again assembled on Saturday, 9th February, Sir Knt. J. Williams, E.C., commanding, Sir Knts. Capt. Herbert and A. C. G. Swain acting as 1st and 2nd Cpts., and about sixteen of the Sir Knts. being present; when Comps. Capt. Swinerton H. Dyer (8th, The Kings), Lieut. Charles H. Carriere (100th P.W.R.C.), Lieut. L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille (100th P.W.R.C.), and Lieut. A. de Montmorency Prior (Royal Artillery), all of the Calpean Chapter, No. 345, were duly installed Knights Companion of the Order.

MARK MASONRY.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*Howe Lodge (No. 21).*—A quarterly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 28th ult., Bro. Underwood (D. Prov. G.M.M.), W.M., in the chair. The lodge having been opened in form, and the minutes of the last meeting, including the election of W.M., read and confirmed, a board of installed Masters was opened, and the newly-elected W.M., Bro. William Pettifor, was installed by Bro. Kelly, Prov. G.M.M. A ballot was taken for Bro. William Jackson, of St. John's Lodge, No. 348, as a candidate for advancement, and he was duly elected. The W.M. postponed the appointment of his officers to the next

meeting. The report from the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters and other communications having been read, the lodge was closed.

FOWKE LODGE (No. 19).—This lodge also assembled at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 23rd ult., for the installation of the W.M., and other business, under the presidency of Bro. Kelly, Prov. G.M.M., the retiring W.M. The minutes having been read, and the election of Bro. Capt. Bankart, S.W., as W.M., having been confirmed, he was installed in a board of installed Masters. The appointment of officers was postponed. Bro. Geo. Aug. Löhr, who was balloted for at a former meeting, being present, was advanced to the degree by the Prov. G.M. in due form, Bro. Bithrey presiding at the organ. The lodge was then closed.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

BALDON.—*Airedale Lodge (No. 543).*—At a regular meeting of this lodge on the 19th Jan. it was proposed and carried “That a Masonic ball be given by the brethren of this lodge at the earliest convenient time, and that application be made to the D. Prov. G.M. for a dispensation for the brethren to wear Masonic clothing.” The evening of Tuesday, the 19th ult., being the appointed time, the company began to assemble about eight o'clock, and soon the large lodge room (prepared and decorated with evergreens and Masonic devices for the occasion) was filled with gay, fashionable, and elegantly dressed company, chiefly young Masons, and sisters and daughters of members of the Craft. It was their first Masonic ball, and the greatest credit is due to Bros. Ambler, Wand, Tetley, and Read, who had the management of the different departments. The W.M., C. F. Taylor, and his lady, led off the ball, which was kept up with unflinching spirit until twelve o'clock, when the company adjourned to the refreshment room, and partook of a sumptuous collation, prepared by Mrs. Walker, of the Royal Hotel, of whom the brethren spoke in flattering terms of the excellent provision she had made for their entertainment. Dancing recommenced with extra vigour, and continued until after four o'clock, when the National Anthem was sung, and the company separated, highly gratified with the successful termination of their first Masonic ball.

AMERICA.

(From the *Voice of Masonry*.)

WISCONSIN.—A Council of Royal and Select Masters has been recently organized at Milwaukee, as we learn from Comp. M. L. Youngs. The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery closed its session January 3rd. It is small in numbers, having but three Commanderies in its jurisdiction. But little business was transacted, aside from the election of officers.

OHIO.—At Toledo, the condition of Rubicon Lodge (No. 237) is peculiarly gratifying. A new hall has been fitted up, much surpassing the old one, and more central. This has been pronounced by visitors the finest in Ohio, outside of Cincinnati. The lodge experiences a healthy, steady growth, and is already absorbing the cream of the active business men of the place. The ordeal Rubicon Lodge has passed through has well endeared its members to the cause, and to one another, and due credit is allotted by all to Bro. Hosmer, as the leader in the reform. Last year they presented him a costly honorarium; the present year they have unanimously re-elected him Master, made him an honorary member, and exempted him from contributions.

NEBRASKA.—The installation of officers of Western Star Lodge, No. 2, Nebraska City, was performed, Dec. 27th, by R.W. Bro. S. Redfield, S.G.W., after which the brethren sat down to a splendid supper.

ILLINOIS.—The Masonic fraternity of Shelbyville celebrated St. John's-day in an appropriate manner. In the morning, Bro. F. H. Blair, of Paris, D.G.M. for the State of Illinois, delivered an excellent address relating to the principles and usages of the ancient Order, as applied to the government of the brotherhood. He stated that the G.L. would sustain the action of any subordinate lodge in expelling a member for habitual intemperance. The address was replete with noble thoughts and sentiments, and alike worthy of the speaker and the Order. At the conclusion of the address, the officers of Blair Chapter, No. 55, Royal Arch Masons, of Shelbyville, were duly installed by the speaker. In the evening, the exercises of the dedication of the new hall, and the installation of the officers of Jackson Lodge, No. 53, occurred, in the presence of an attentive audience. The exercises were conducted by Bro. Blair. In accordance with the usages of all well regulated families and institutions, the occasions was also fitly commemorated by a superb supper, gotten up and served by the mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and neighbours of the fraternity in Shelbyville.—Jan.

1st, by invitation of Durand Lodge, No. 302, Bro. L. W. Fletcher, of Freeport, waited upon them for the purpose of installing the officers elect, which was performed in a pleasing and efficient manner. After the ceremonies of installation, Bro. Fletcher delivered an elegant and instructive address upon the origin, progress, and objects of Masonry, as well as the duties of its members. The weather was pleasant, and the installation being public, a respectable number of the friends of the cause were present, and at the close the brethren felt that they had received pleasure and been profited thereby.

MICHIGAN.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter assembled this year at Detroit. Bro. Rob Morris was in attendance, and reports a harmonious, dignified, working session. On Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, he addressed the Grand Lodge upon the Webb-Preston work, giving a history of the "uniformity movement," and urging upon that body to unite therein, a thing they could the more easily do, as the Michigan work assimilates more nearly to the Webb-Preston than that of any other jurisdiction west of New England. During his stay, Bro. Morris organised a Grand Council of High Priesthood, of Michigan, and conferred that order upon about thirty. The Festival of St. John was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity of Grand Rapids by public installations, and other exercises. The various Masonic bodies formed in procession, in front of their hall, at six o'clock in the evening, and marched to Luce's Hall, the rich uniform of the Royal Arch Chapter attracting universal attention. The exercises at the Hall were opened with a prayer by the Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, which was followed by music from Barnhart's unequalled band, and a song from the Glee Club. P. M. T. H. Lyon then proceeded to install the officers elect of Grand River Lodge (No. 34), and Valley Lodge (No. 86). Grand High Priest, W. P. Innes, of the State Grand Chapter, then installed the officers elect of Grand Rapids Chapter (No. 7); after which followed the address of Rev. Daniel C. Jacobs, which was an eloquent and forcible exposition of the principles, origin, and benefits of the Order. The Masonic brethren, with their ladies, then repaired to the Rathbun House, where a supper was served in the best style.

WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE BRO. HENRY STONE, PROV. G.D.

There are few occasions more gratifying than to see respect paid to the memory of a good and virtuous man. The lesson which it reads to the living is not lost, and who knows how often it has had the effect of laying the foundation of a good and virtuous life. Besides, honour to virtue, even although that honour be posthumous, shows that in the minds of some at least the salt with which life is made tolerable, has not yet been entirely eradicated; and that virtue, honour, and all those noble feelings which exalt human nature, and make it respected, are yet regarded in a proper manner, and with a proper spirit.

Posthumous honours are in themselves worthless, so far as the individual is concerned to whom the incense is offered. He, already in the spirit land, cannot be supposed to appreciate, even if, as some idealists suppose, he is conscious of what is taking place in this sublunary sphere. Yet honour to virtue, if the object be living is commendable, because it encourages him to a continued course of conduct, which has earned for him the sullrages of his fellow men; and if he be dead, the effect which honour to his memory has upon the living is, to encourage them to follow an example which not only produces respect in this life, but honour even to the memory, when body and bones shall have rotted, and crumbled into the dust. Truly, it may be said of such men, that they speak from their tombs, and that their good deeds may be likened to a sweet smelling savour.

We are led to make these remarks in consequence of the praiseworthy attempt which has been made by the Masonic body to erect a monument to the memory of as honest and as good a man as ever "shuffled off this mortal coil." We allude to the late Henry Stone, Esq., Solicitor-at-Law, of whom, on the occasion of his death, we wrote, what we now have the melancholy gratification of repeating, that "in all the relations of life, whether as husband, brother, father, or friend, he was an example of the most brilliant kind, and his death leaves a void in the social circle, which will long remain unfilled."

The Masonic body of this island, acting under the suggestion of Bro. James Fraser, determined to erect a monument to their departed brother and friend. Of this attempt we cannot speak too highly. It holds up Masonry in a proper light, and shows to the world that the Masonic tendency is to encourage and reward virtue. We are glad of the opportunity to say a few words concerning Masonry. For whether we regard it for a moment, either with reference to its antiquity—the influence which it has extended

over mankind—the number of wise and virtuous men whose names have figured on its rolls, and the respect which it pays to a departed brother—even the uninitiated must be compelled to admit that its foundations must rest on something solid—its influence based upon virtue and morality, and its hold upon the wise and good made sure, because of its descending neither to ignorance nor vice.

We now return to the immediate subject with which we started, and proceed to give a brief account of the laying the foundation stone of the monument on the 29th Jan., to which we draw the attention of our readers.

A procession having been formed, and arrived within a proper distance of the spot, halted; the brethren opened to the right and left, and faced inwards, leaving room for the Prov. G.M. to pass up the centre. He being passed by his Excellency the Lieut Governor, their honours the Judges and the Private Sec., and following by the boys and the Standard and Sword Bearers—the Grand Officers and brethren following in succession from the rear—thereby inverting the order of the procession. On the Prov. G.M. arriving at his station, a piece of solemn music was played—during which time the boys strewed their flowers on the foundation. The stone being raised, the Prov. G.C. read an appropriate prayer.

The Prov. G.D. of Cers. then read the inscription, as follows:—
Trinidad, Anno Lucis 5865.

The Foundation Stone of this Monument, erected to the Memory of Bro. H. Stone, Prov. G.S.D. of the Prov. Grand Lodge, under the Grand Lodge of England, was laid on the Twenty-ninth Day of January, A.D. 1861, and in the Twenty-third Year of the Reign of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and during the Administration of the Government of this Island, by James Walker, Esq., C.B., Lieutenant Governor, by the Right Worshipful Brother Daniel Hart, Provincial Grand Master, assisted by the Provincial Grand Officers, the Members of the Royal Philanthropic and Trinity Lodges, under the Grand Lodge of England, the Lodges United Brothers and Eastern Star, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Borough Council of Port of Spain. Bro. Henry Stone was born in the Parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, England (in the County of Surrey), on the 23rd day of November, 1805, resided in the Island since 1818, was initiated a Member of the Royal Philanthropic Lodge, No. 585, on the Twenty-first day of November, 1849, and died on the 31st March, 1860, aged 54 years 4 months.

The Prov. G. Supt. of Works deposited in the cavity the phial containing the parchment with the inscription thereon, and then laid the cement on the lower stone. The upper stone was lowered very gradually, during which solemn music was played.

The Prov. G.S.W. then read the 1st verse, 127th Psalm—"Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it: except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

The Prov. G.M. then descended to the stone, and proved that it was properly adjusted by the plumb-rule, level, and square, which were successively delivered to him by the J. Prov. G.W., the S. Prov. G.W., and the Atg. D. Prov. G.W., after which the builder delivered him the mallet, with which the Prov. G.M. gave three knocks, and said—"In the name of God, and the Holy St. John, I declare this foundation stone laid, and may God grant us health and strength to complete the structure."

A piece of music was played, after which the Prov. G. Chap. read the following prayer:—"May the Almighty Architect of the Universe look down with benignity upon our present undertaking, and crown the monument of which we have now laid the foundation with every success."

The Prov. G.M. then addressed the brethren as under:—

My Brethren,—We have met this day for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of an edifice to be dedicated to God's prayer, not of any public institution, but the foundation stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of our departed brother HENRY STONE—a brother who possessed solid understanding and talent, devoid of ostentation, unbounded in charity, blended with Christian humility, a Mason unsullied by party spirit or solitary, selfish interest, of great moral courage and domestic amiability combined with true and zealous private friendship, and based on the generous affections of the purest principles of benevolence—cardinal virtues my brethren, which alone can elevate man in the scale of society. It is well known that our departed Brother, who had been a resident of this island for forty-one years, was ever peaceful and orderly in his station, diligent in his calling, upright and honest in his dealings, obedient and respectful towards superior authority, gentle and condescending to his inferiors, merciful towards his enemies, considerate, mild, and indulgent in his censures, kind, courteous, and obliging in all the relative duties of life—and, above all, complying in the strictest manner with his solemn obligations as a Master Mason. As a solicitor at law, he was ever ready to conciliate matters as far as was compatible with his duty, rather than to plunge an adversary into distress or misery. In his domestic circle he ful-

filled his obligations as a husband with affection and fidelity; as a father, gentle, good, and kind; as a friend, true and sincere; as a Member of the Borough Council, faithful in the discharge of his duty; and for two successive years filled the Civic Chair with honour to himself, and credit to the Board.

I feel this day's proceedings to be a just tribute to one and all the brethren who have rendered their aid, although at the same time it is due to the great and excellent institution of which we are sworn members. Fidelity to God, duty to each other, and obligations to the world, imperatively demands of us a faithful performance of all the requisitions of Freemasonry; consequently, let every brother strive to illustrate in his life the excellency of the precepts as taught him in the East, and Masonry will become what its organisation was intended it should be, a blessing to the world, and the praise of the whole earth. Lastly, as the sun rises in the East to open and adorn the day, so may the monument, the foundation stone of which we have laid, be completed as an example to Freemasons in this island, that should their lives be equal to that of our departed brother, that when it shall please God to call them from hence, they may deserve a similar tribute erected to their memory.

To Your Excellency, His Honour the Chief Justice, His Honour Mr. Justice Bowen, and the Members of the Borough Council, the fraternity feel most grateful for your kind condescension in assisting in this day's ceremony, and beg to tender you their most sincere thanks.

The procession then returned to the Town Hall; on arriving there, the Prov. G.M. shook the Master of each lodge by the hand, and requested they would convey to the members of their respective lodges his most sincere thanks for their kind and prompt call to his invitation. The brethren separated, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

The base of the monument will be eight feet square, and twelve inches high; on it will be three steps, each eight inches high, from the highest of which a Doric column, eleven feet high, will rise, surmounted by a marble figure of Charity, in proportion to the height of the shaft.

The base, steps, and column will be all of hewn country stone. The column at its base will be divided into four compartments, three of which will contain Masonic emblems, significant of the three degrees of Masonry, and the fourth compartment will be occupied with the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory of Bro. Henry Stone, Senior Grand Deacon of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the Province of Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Thomas.

* * * * *

“Beloved by all, to all a friend;
Fond to oblige, too gentle to offend.”

We shall say no more; those who knew the man, can well understand that the honour intended is sincere, and we shall simply observe that the Masons have done honour to themselves by honouring the memory of their departed brother and friend.—*Trinidad Press.*

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family still remain at the Isle of Wight. On Wednesday the King of Prussia was invested with the Order of the Garter. The ceremony took place in the White Salon of the Royal Palace, at Berlin, in presence of the Queen, the Royal Princess and Princesses, the principal military functionaries, the Ministers, and the leading officers of the Court. During the ceremony the Court did not wear mourning. The English Commission, who had brought the insignia of the Order, were conveyed in State carriages to the Palace, and received there by the Governor and the Lord Chamberlain. The Marquis of Breadalbane addressed a few words in English to the King for the purpose of explaining formally the object of his mission, previous to the ceremony of investiture taking place.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, Feb. 28, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of a bill for the revision of the Statute Law, and explained that its object was to repeal a number of obsolete statutes. Lord Cranworth expressed his approval of the bill, which was read a second time. In reply to a question from Viscount Dungannon, the Archbishop of Canterbury said, that circumstances over which he had no control had hitherto prevented him from introducing a bill relative to the amendment or alteration of the existing law in regard to the dilapidation of glebe houses. The Earl of Derby, in presenting some petitions respecting the demolition of labourers' dwellings in consequence of great public works, especially railways in the metropolis, dwelt upon the evils which would result from sanctioning the numerous projects now before Parliament for constructing those works. The lamentable consequences of overcrowding in poor districts would, he apprehended, be enormously increased

unless some means were adopted to check them. The scheme for converting Finsbury-circus into a railway station was, he thought, to be deprecated, as it was the only piece of vacant ground in the neighbourhood, and was resorted to by the people for fresh air and recreation. He suggested whether it might not be desirable to appoint a committee to inquire into the effect of the extension of railways upon the moral and social condition of the metropolis. After some conversation, the subject dropped.—On Friday, the Marquis of Normanby moved an address for copies of any despatches which have been exchanged between Her Majesty's Government and those of France, Sardinia, or of any other European Powers, on the question of the recognition of the blockade of Gaeta, and in reference to other events passing in the Peninsula. The noble marquis reviewed at considerable length the series of events which had led to the surrender of the fortress, and the annexation of the kingdom of Naples to the possessions of King Victor Emmanuel, and the policy of the Government. Lord Wodehouse replied to the noble marquis, and observed that, as he had not made any specific charge against Her Majesty's Government in the course of his very diffuse speech, he was at a loss to know what answer to give him. Some of the papers which he desired might be granted by the Sardinian Parliament, but it was not in the power of Her Majesty's Government to produce them. In judging of the conduct of the King of Sardinia towards Naples, they must look, not to the individual case, but to general principles. He denied that the British Government had attempted to influence Italian policy, as they had uniformly declared that the Italians ought to be allowed to settle their own affairs. The motion so far as the papers can be produced by the Government was agreed to.—On Monday the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Trade Marks Bill, which he said had given great satisfaction to the manufacturing and trading community. After a few words from Lord Chelmsford, the bill was read a second time. The Marquis of Normanby moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the appointment and resignation of Mr. Turnbull in the Record Office. The motion was negatived by 41 to 26.—On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of a bill for enlarging and improving the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty. He observed that during the last year the cases heard in that court numbered 1618, and the value of the property affected was £157,600, or an average of £97-1 each suit. The measure also contained a clause empowering the court to grant salvage for human life as well as property in cases of wreck beyond the present limit of three miles from the coast. After some discussion, the Lord Chancellor intimated his willingness to expunge the clause relating to the question of appeal, and the bill was read a second time.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, Feb. 28, Mr. Caird called the attention of the House of Commons to the serious deficiency of the last harvest, and the consequent necessity for increased economy in the public expenditure. The hon. gentleman said that the absence of all reference to the subject in the Queen's Speech was an additional reason why he, as a member of Parliament, should bring it forward. He quoted some elaborate statistics, with a view to prove the deficiency in the harvest, and the duty, therefore, of diminishing the national expenditure. Mr. Caird deserves the thanks of the public for his excellent speech. A somewhat lengthy discussion subsequently took place on the affairs of Turkey and Syria, in the course of which Mr. Layard delivered his first speech since his re-election.—On Friday Lord John Russell, in reply to a question from Mr. Griffith, replied that there was no proposition before the Government from any of the Governments of Europe for the assembling of a Congress on the affairs of Italy. When any proposition of the kind was made it would be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to consider it. The noble lord added (in answer to Mr. White), that the Government had no official information with regard to the occupation of Woosung (in the port of Shanghai) by the rebels, and that the uniform policy of the Government was one of non-intervention as between the Emperor of China and the rebels. A question by Mr. Bentinck led to an explanation from Mr. Cowper, with respect to the project for embanking the Thames within the metropolis, in the course of which the right hon. gentleman defended the appointment of the royal commission, and said that the only expense to the country would be the salary of a secretary, stationery, &c., as the commissioners would give their services gratuitously. Mr. Childers moved for a select committee to inquire into the present system of transportation, its utility, economy, and effect upon colonisation, and to report whether any improvements could be effected therein. Agreed to. Admiral Duncombe moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and the various duties devolving thereon; also as to the general effect of such system on the navy. Agreed to.—On Monday, in reply to a question from Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord John Russell stated that the Belgian Government had agreed to dispense

with passports in the case of foreigners passing through the country, but that they would still be required as proof of nationality in the case of those who proposed to domicile themselves in Belgian territory. Lord Palmerston stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Warner, that a portion of the British squadron had gone to Japan, not for the purpose of hostility, but to afford British interests and British residents there a moral support. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in committee on the Consolidated Fund and Exchequer Bills Acts, submitted resolutions to the effect that it is the opinion of the committee that the principal moneys of Exchequer bills, with the interest thereon, shall be charged upon and paid out of the consolidated fund; that the interest shall, during their currency, be payable half-yearly by coupons at the Bank of England; that an option shall be given at the expiration of each twelve months to the holders of Exchequer Bills to be paid the principal moneys of all such bills held by them; and that all Exchequer bills not so paid off from time to time shall have currency for the next twelve months following the date of such option; that all Exchequer bills shall be receivable for duties granted to her Majesty during the last six months of each year during which they have currency by law; and that when such Exchequer bills shall be paid off, the Treasury may issue the like amount of Exchequer bills to replace the bills so paid off. A short discussion ensued, in the course of which a general opinion was expressed in favour of the proposed changes, and the resolutions were agreed to.—On Thursday Mr. Mackinnon obtained leave to bring a bill for establishing equitable councils of conciliation to settle differences between masters and operatives. Mr. A. Mills moved for a select committee on colonial military expenditure, to inquire and report whether any, and what, alterations might be advantageously adopted in regard to the defence of the British dependencies, and the proportions of cost of such defence as now defrayed from imperial and colonial funds respectively. The hon. gentleman said that his object was to enable the colonies to realise those principles of self-reliance which alone could qualify them for self-government. Agreed to. Mr. Dodson submitted a resolution to the effect that the maintenance of any duty upon hops is impolitic, and that in any remission of taxation or adjustment of financial burdens provision should be made for the removal of such duties. The motion was negatived by 202 to 110. Sir J. Elphinstone brought under notice the grievances prevailing in the royal navy, and moved for a select committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein are desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of the naval service. The motion was seconded by Mr. Baillie Cochrane. After some discussion, Lord Palmerston said that if inquiry were made, it would be found that all the services were under paid, the naval, military, and civil, but that any attempt to increase the remuneration would entail an addition to the national expenditure which the country had little idea of. He recommended the House not to rush blindfolded into the inquiry. Upon a division, the motion was carried by 102 to 97.—On Wednesday Mr. Monckton Milnes moved the second reading of the Superannuation (Officers of Prisons) Bill, the object of which, he stated, was to bring the condition of these officers into harmony with the superannuation system of the country. Mr. Packer moved that it be read a second time that day six months. After a lengthened debate, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 140 or 60. The bill was therefore lost. Sir John Trevelyan's bill for the abolition of Church rates passed through committee. The select committees on transportation and metropolis local taxation were nominated.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—There is an increasing improvement in the public health, as shown by the returns of the bills of mortality for last week. In the metropolis, the number of deaths was 1238, that is, a decrease of 80 on the previous week; of births in the same period there were 2028—boys 1020, girls 1008. The mean height of the barometer was 29.8 inches, and the thermometer exhibited a mean temperature of 42.2 degrees. In the City there were 50 deaths registered against 70 births—38 boys and 32 girls.—Monday evening witnessed the close of the Yelverton marriage trial, which has excited an amount of interest rarely evoked by judicial proceedings—an interest so powerful indeed that even the sedative atmosphere of a court of law proved impotent to restrain from frequent outbursts of spontaneous feeling the closely packed auditory that hung day by day on every word of the long protracted evidence. The Chief Justice summed up in an elaborate and nicely discriminative charge to the jury, which occupied about eight hours in delivery. The jury, on returning into court, after twenty minutes' consultation, gave a verdict affirming the validity of both the Scotch and Irish marriages. Inside the court a shout of applause followed this announcement, which was caught up by a vast and anxious crowd without; a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm seeming everywhere to prevail.—At the Lambeth Police-court on Monday Mr. Elliott, the sitting magistrate, resumed the hearing

of the summons taken out by Mr. Benjamin Webster, lessee of the Adelphi Theatre, against Mr. Morton, proprietor of the Canterbury Music Hall, which charged him with permitting the performance of stage plays at his house without the necessary licence. The worthy magistrate, in giving his decision, said he had come to the conclusion that, according to the interpretation clause of the act relating to dramatic performances, this must be held to be a stage play; but as nothing more than testing the legality of the thing was desired by the prosecution, a nominal penalty of £5 would meet the requirements of the case. Notice of appeal was given.—Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on Wednesday delivered his judgment in the notorious bankruptcy case of Laurence, Streatfield, and Mortimore. He was of opinion that the charge of reckless trading of the most mischievous kind had been established against bankrupts, that the charge of wilful misrepresentation and deception had been established against Laurence, and that his conduct in obtaining discount of the bills of the failed houses closely approached to obtaining money by false pretences. The certificate of Laurence was refused; that of Mortimore was suspended for one year from the day of hearing; and that of Schrader for two years from the same period. Laurence is at liberty to apply for protection after six months' imprisonment; Schrader after three months'; and Mortimore has immediate protection. The certificates of Mortimore and Schrader will be of the third class.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the new Austrian Constitution the Reichsrath is abolished, and a "Council of the Empire" established in its place. It is to consist of a House of Lords and a House of Deputies. The former will be composed of princes of the blood, sitting by right of birth; the heads of those great, noble, and territorial families to whom the Emperor may give an hereditary title to a seat; the archbishops and bishops having princely rank; and lastly, men distinguished in the Church and State, or in science and art, whom the Emperor may nominate as members for life. The latter will be composed of persons elected by the diets of the respective countries, to each of which, all being included, a specific number of representatives is allotted. The Council is to meet once a year, and is to have a right to discuss all matters in which the whole empire is interested, including finance and taxation. Hungary is, along with the other nationalities, to send members to the Council, the proportion allotted to her being eighty-five, the largest of all. It thus appears that she is not to retain her ancient constitution; and the measure is likely to be hotly opposed at the meeting of the diet on the 2nd of April.—Very startling events have taken place at Warsaw. On the 27th ult., an assemblage of a somewhat angry character gathered in the streets of the city, and stones were thrown at the troops, who replied by firing upon the crowd, killing six persons, and wounding several others. The funeral of those who were killed took place on Saturday, and, as might naturally be expected, gave rise to a great popular manifestation. It is said 100,000 men were present. Since then, we learn by a later despatch, the citizens of Warsaw have drawn up an address to the Emperor, declaring that the recent demonstration sprang from the deepest and most unanimous sense of the unsatisfied wants of the country, and the result of many years of suffering. A searching inquiry is to be made into the cause of the movement; and meanwhile, the Russian general, who gave the order to fire upon the people, has been brought before a court-martial.—Contrary to the general expectation and hopes, the effusion of blood is not to cease with the fall of Gaeta. The Governors of Messina and Civitella del Tronto have refused to surrender, and the Sardinians are now engaged in the reduction of those places.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report from the Minister of Justice, addressed to the Emperor, on the subject of M. Mires' arrest, the purpose of which is to repudiate in the strongest manner the common rumour that scandal was to be avoided by allowing the prosecution to drop. The Minister declares that, in full accordance with the early instructions of the Emperor himself, justice shall pursue the inquiry with a care and patience which shall be baffled by no obstacle.

AMERICA.—In America the chosen leaders of the contending states are now face to face. On Monday last Mr. Lincoln took the oath at the Capitol, at Washington, and assumed the Presidency of the United States—any disavowance of which he has pronounced rebellious and intolerable. On the 18th ult. Mr. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Democracy at Montgomery. In his address on the occasion, he said:—"The judgment and the will of the people are that union with the Northern states is neither practicable nor desirable. If necessary, we must maintain by sual arbitrament of the sword the position we have assumed. It was expected that the Missouri election would result in favour of the Union candidates. The Tariff Bill had passed the Senate. From Mexico we learn that Mejia had entered the town of Riverde with 2000 men, butchered 200 men and burnt the town.

COMMERCIAL.—The half-yearly meeting of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company was held at the offices on Wednesday.

The report stated that the amount of premiums received and due for the half-year ending 31st December last was—for railway accident assurance, £2693 14s. 10d.; and for general accident, £16,214 10s. 8d.—together amounting to £18,908 5s. 6d.; against £15,587 17s. 1d. in the corresponding period of 1859. The total income for the year 1860 was £38,708 10s. 7d. against £30,765 11s. during the year 1859; showing an increase at the rate of 25 per cent. The cash received was £17,281 1s. 11d., which, added to the balance from last half-year and the interest on investments, forms the sum of £27,037 3s. 1d. to the credit of revenue account. The commission and Government duty amounted to £2713 9s. 1d., and the working expenses to £4170 11s. 8d.; the amount paid for compensation being £9971 2s. After payment of interest to proprietors, and the usual charge for liquidating the personal expenses, a balance invested and in hand was shown of £9329 7s. 1d., to which must be added £1624 3s. 7d., the difference between the cash received and the actual income, making the total available balance £10,953 10s. 8d. From this sum interest for the half-year ending December 31 last would be paid to the proprietors on the paid-up capital, at the rate of four per cent., and the remainder would be held as a fund to meet the risks upon the policies in force. The report further stated that the compensation paid in 1860 amounted to £21,055 11s., or 54 per cent. on the premiums received; and in conclusion says:—"The number of casualties during this period, and no fewer than six claims for serious injuries arose from the accident at Wimbledon, in which the late lamented Dr. Baly lost his life. In a previous accident on the London and North Western Railway, a gentleman named Kelly was so fearfully crushed that death must have been instantaneous. He was, however, insured in this office, and by prudent forethought thus secured for his bereaved wife and large family the sum of £1000, which they will have the consolation of soon receiving, and for which only 6d. had been paid. Facts like these must impress on all who hear them the importance of making a similar provision, either by insuring against railway accidents alone, or upon the more extended system of insurance against all accidents, which appears to be generally preferred." The report was adopted, and the dividend declared. Bro. Kelly was a P.M. of the St. James's Union Lodge, No. 211.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE AMBER WITCH.—"The Amber Witch," a new opera, the joint production of Mr. Chorley and Mr. W. Vincent Wallace, was performed for the first time on Thursday, Feb. 28th, with the greatest possible success. Of the music we can speak in the highest terms, and this is certainly one of Bro. Wallace's best operas. That Madame Lemmens-Sherrington is a very skilful and delightful singer is perfectly well known to the London public, and her ripening powers as a lyric actress are likewise recognised, and have received their due share of encouraging praise. Nobody, then, could be astonished at the fact of Mr. Chorley and Mr. Wallace entrusting to her unquestionable abilities a most arduous part, one of far greater importance and responsibility than any she had previously attempted. Both author and composer felt confidence in the fair vocalist, and their favourable anticipations must have been fully realized by the result; for never, certainly, has Madame Sherrington appeared to such advantage on the stage as she does in "The Amber Witch." Mr. Sims Reeves had a part which is on the whole unworthy of his transcendent powers. Mr. Santley's fine voice and energetic style are worthily displayed in the part of the Commandant; Miss Fanny Huddart as Elsie gives evidence of an amount of histrionic talent rarely found in singers; the other parts are well filled. The "Amber Witch," in short, is a genuine success, and will, we sincerely hope, prove highly attractive for some time to come.

DRURY LANE.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean concluded their engagement on the 28th ult., when "Richard III." was played. At the conclusion of the play, they were called before the curtain, and experienced an enthusiastic reception. The applause continuing without intermission, even after they had retired, Mr. Kean again came forward, and spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am almost too much exhausted to address you as I wish. But you have called me to your presence, and I take the opportunity, in Mrs. Kean's name and my own—(hear, hear)—of expressing our warmest gratitude for the enthusiastic reception and the brilliant success that have attended our return to this theatre, the cradle of my professional life. (Immense applause.) The years that have passed appear like a dream since in my boy-

hood, with a trembling heart, I sought your suffrages on this stage, where my father's—(interruptive applause)—where my father's genius had previously shot like a meteor through the theatrical horizon, 'before the upturned wondering eyes of mortals.' I feel like the wanderer who has returned to his long absent home, and once more breathes his native air. (Applause.) Circumstances have compelled me to defer my intended farewell visit to America (hear, hear)—and consequently I have accepted Mr. Smith's proposal to perform here next winter—(applause)—for a limited number of nights. Until that period, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of my wife and myself, I beg leave respectfully and gratefully to bid you farewell." (Thunders of applause.)

This address was received with much favour, and Mr. Kean withdrew amid renewed applause.

After fulfilling an engagement at the East-end, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have returned to this house, and appeared in the comedy of "The Game of Speculation"—a play almost as attractive as the pursuit which its title indicates. Madlle. Albina di Rhona, the Servian *danseuse*, who made a successful *début* at St. James's Theatre some weeks ago, is also engaged at Drury-lane, and in the ballets of "Smack for Smack," and "Le Roi des Pierrots," danced with her usual grace and expressiveness. The latter piece is a humorous and amusing little affair, and, owing to the excellent dancing of Madlle. di Rhona and an unusually numerous and efficient *corps de ballet*, it passed off with great spirit. A dance of Pierrots, some of whom are dressed in red and others in white, was especially amusing.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

We hear that M. Schira will conduct the Italian operas during the coming season at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Howard Glover's new Opera of "Ruy Blas" is postponed until the next season of the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

Mr. H. Leslie's "Holyrood" succeeded at the Crystal Palace so well, that the Cantata will probably be repeated there shortly.

Mr. Benedict's "Undine," is in preparation at Liverpool.

We hear of a young, new, and good tenor voice which has arrived here in Mr. Rigby, a gentleman from the midland counties, whose training has been in the cathedral. This must imply some power of reading music, in which too many of our neophytes, owing to want of early education, is apt to be deficient.

Mr. H. Lincoln, whose musical lectures were some years ago, received in London and the provinces with favour, is, we perceive, resuming them, after a pause, in the North, with success.

It is said that the skilful and jovial part-singers of Cologne are intending to pay us another visit at no distant period.

M. Félicien David has completed a two-act opera, which is to be produced at the Opéra Comique. There, too, "Le Jardinier Galant," by MM. Leuven and Poise, is forthcoming almost immediately.

Portions of Cherubini's "Requiem" were executed on the occasion of M. Scribe's funeral in the Church of St. Roch.

A *Sonata di Bravura*, by M. Henri Herz, his 200th work, has just been published. The best music of this ingenious and brilliant writer has been too soon forgotten.

M. Gounod's "Faust" has just been performed at Darmstadt with entire success, the German journals assure us. His new opera, accepted at the Grand Opéra of Paris, bears the title of "La Reine de Saba."

Spontini's "Nourmahal" is talked of as about to be revived for the Berlin Opera, during the spring.

Velluti—whose singing here in Meyerbeer's "Crociato" is not yet forgotten by our elder world of opera-goers, died recently at Padua, aged 80.

The "Teatro Nuovo," at Naples, has just been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Benjamin Webster is playing a starring engagement at the Standard, where "The Dead Heart" has been introduced to that stage for the first time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JUBILANTE.—You will find the anthems you require at the end of Preston's Illustrations.

J. R.—The Masonic Institution for Educating the Sons of Indigent and Deceased Freemasons was established in 1798. The school was not opened until 1857.

PRUSSIA.—The Grand Lodge of Berlin was sanctioned by the King in 1774.

S. S.—Knights Templar.

R. R.—The subject shall have due consideration.

D. W.—We do not know the brother you allude to.

X. Y. Z.—In the year 1854.