

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8. 1862.

GRAND LODGE.

The length to which our report of Grand Lodge extends to day—the late hour at which the meeting closed on Wednesday evening—and the pressure of other matter upon our columns, prevents us doing more this week than merely referring to the proceedings, reserving more lengthened observations until next week, when the Craft will have had the opportunity of fully considering the report which we this day lay before them.

Fraught as were the proceedings of Wednesday night with interest, there is no subject which deserves greater attention than the manifest carelessness, to use no stronger word, with which the Agenda paper is drawn up, as properly exposed by Bro. Stebbing, and if, as we are informed, the business naturally arises out of previous minutes, there is the less excuse for that carelessness, as there are three months before the Grand Secretary to consider what notices should appear in the paper.

The proposed testimonial to Bro. Havers was not proceeded with, the Grand Master withdrawing his resolution in consequence of a most graceful letter of Bro. Havers, which touches on other topics of great interest to the Craft, and to which, for the present, we are content to refer the brethren.

A brother, whose name we suppress, as it is sufficient it should be known in his own province, was most unjustly brought before Grand Lodge on a charge which, if established, must have gone far to effect his entire ruin, and received such an acquittal as, whilst it must be most gratifying to himself, will, we hope, afford a fitting lesson to others how they prefer such changes in the future. It will be recollected that three months since we ventured to express a doubt of the justice of the hasty decision come to by Grand Lodge in suspending the brother from his Masonic privileges without sufficient evidence, and it is gratifying to us that the opinion we then expressed, founded only on the *ex parte* statements made by those opposed to the brother, have been fully vindicated by the result.

The question of the Grand Lodge property was brought on in a very irregular manner at a late hour of the evening, and resulted in full powers being given to the Board of General Purposes to consider the appropriation of the whole of the Grand Lodge property, either for Masonic purposes or otherwise, though a strong fight was made for confining the Board strictly to the resolutions of 1858. Those resolutions might have been right enough at the time they were passed, but since then the lease of the tavern has fallen in, and it would be impossible

fairly to consider what should be done with one part of the property without regard to the other. After the strong opinions expressed on Wednesday we think we shall have a report at an early day, on which the whole question of the accommodation to be afforded to the Craft, and the other appropriation of the property may be fairly raised, and we hope settled, if not for ever, at least for our time.

MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page 146.)

110. The church of St. Galgano, 20 miles from Sienna, finished in 1268; more than 80 monks worked at the building of this church.—*Della Valle, Lettre Senesi*, vol. 2, p. 18.

111. The following regulations, as to masons' wages, were in force in the City of London from 1275 to 1296:—*Qe* Carpenters, Masons, Plasterers, Daubers, et Tylers preignent, entre les festes Seint Michel et Seint Martin iiii deniers le jour pur touz choses, ou i denier oblole et lour-table, a la volunte le Seignour; et entre les festes, Seint Mark et la Purificacioun iiii deniers pur toutz choses, ou i denier et sa table; et entre les fes del Purificacioun et Pasche, iiii deniers pur toutz choses, ou iiii deniers obole; et entre Pasche et Seint Michel, v deniers pur tout, ou ii deniers, etc. Et Samady et Vigile preignent pur jour entier, et travaillent tanges a soir; et Dymange et jour de festes riens ne preignent. Et *qe* lour Servauntez, et fesurs des mures de terre, preignent parentre Seint Michel et Pasche ii deniers pur touz choses, et entre Pas et Seint Michel, iiii deniers pur tous choses.—*Liber Albus*, p. 728.

112. In the introduction to the Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, pp. xxxii, and xxxiii. are the following orders:—

1st. Edward I. (1272). To Master Robert de Beverley the King's Mason, £34 13s. 4d. for erecting certain stages against the Feast of the King's Coronation, to be held at Westminster.

To Master Robert 26s. 6d. for a stipend to divers workmen for working at the Tomb of John de Windsor, the King's Son.

3rd. Edward I. (1275). Pay from our Treasury, to Master Robert de Beverley, keeper of our Works at Westminster and the Tower, £1000 for the works in our Church and Palace at Westminster, made there against our Coronation, viz: £24 13s. 3½d. for grey freestone, 108s. 6½d. for timber, &c., with stipends to the carpenters, painters, plasterers, and stone masons, &c.

113. The Church of Notre Dame, Mantes, commenced in 1280, from the designs of Eudes de Montreuil. The vaulting of the roof of this church is pitched with an extraordinary boldness; it is related that when the building was finished, the workmen refused to remove the centering, till Eudes, by sending his nephew to assist them, quieted their apprehensions. The height of the roof from the pavement is 96 feet.—*Millin, Ant. Nat. Tom II.*, No. 19.

Eudes de Montreuil, accompanied St. Louis to the

East, where he fortified the City and Port of Joppa ; on his return to France, he was engaged by the King on the following buildings, viz :—St. Catherine du Val des Ecoliers, St. Croix de la Bretonnerie les Quinze-Vingts, the White Monks, the Mathurins, the Carthusians, the Cordeliers, and the Hotel Dieu, Paris. It is discovered from his Tomb, which formerly existed in the nave of the Church of the Cordeliers, that he died in 1289.—*Felibien Arch.*, vol. iv. p. 219.

114. Extracts from a Roll of Expenses of Edward the 1st at Rhuddam Castle in the 10th and 11th year of his reign (1281-82), discovered in the White Tower, London, in 1805.

MASONS.

Sunday next, after the Feast of the Assumption of the blessed Mary, paid to one Master Mason (Magro

nected with Caernarvon, for money due to them for work done at this castle, and authenticated by certificates from Hugo de Leomynstre, chamberlain of Caernarvon. The names and sums are Henry de Aynsham, Mason, xixl. vs. g; *Walter de Hereford, Master Mason*, of Caernarvon, cxxxil. vs. g; Henry de Allerton, xxxl. xvs. vd. Proper warrants were directed to be made out for the payments of these several demands, which sums were ordered to be charged to the said Hugo de Leomynstre, chamberlain of Caernarvon.—*Britton, Arch. Antiq.*, vol. 4, p. 169.

116. The Cathedral of Upsala, in Sweden, begun in 1287. Etienne de Bonneuil set out from Paris in that year, accompanied by ten Master Masons and ten apprentices to build it, as appears from the registers of the Prevoté of Paris, quoted by D'Agincourt, *Hist. de l'Art*, tom i., p. 74. (Fig. 28).

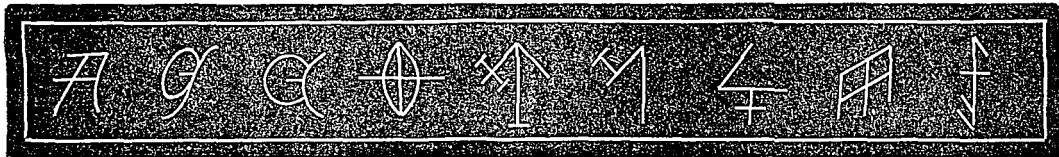


FIG. 28.—MASONS MARKS, UPSALA CATHEDRAL, SWEDEN.

Cementar), receiving 6*d.* per diem, and five masons each receiving 4*d.*, and one workman receiving 3*d.* a day for their wages, from the Sunday to the Saturday next before the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, for twenty-eight days, £3 7*s.* 8*d.*

To the same Master for his wages, and for his four masons and one workman from Sunday on the vigil of St. Matthew for the seven following days, £0 14*s.* 7*d.* To the same for his wages and of his three masons and one workman, from Sunday next before the Feast of St. Michael to the third day of October, for seven days, £0 12*s.* 3*d.* To the same for his wages and of three masons and two workmen, from Sunday on the Feast of St. Luke to Saturday next after the Feast of all Saints, each day being reckoned, for twenty one days, £2 2*s.* 0*d.* Saturday the 15th day of January, paid to eleven masons sent to the King, for their wages of three days, by order of Master W. de Luda, £1 2*s.* 0*d.*—*Archæologia*, vol. 16, p. 32.

115. In 1282-3, Henry de Ellerton or Elreton was appointed Master Mason of Caernarvon Castle.—*Brittons Arch. Antiq.*, vol. 4, p. 169.

On November 12, 1284, the King issued writs for workmen to proceed from Rutland to Caernarvon, and sent 200 soldiers to guard them ; similar orders were issued for masons and carpenters to proceed from Nottinghamshire and Salop.

In 1295, the Castle was razed to the ground ; but in the 23rd year of Edward 1st, the work of rebuilding had been carried to a great extent, the works were continued and completed by Edward 2nd ; and 100 masons were sent from Chester to assist in building the Castle. The Eagle Tower was roofed in Nov. 1316, floored in 1317, and the Eagle placed on its summit in the first week of March 1317.—*Archæological Jour.*, vol. 14, p. 379.

In the Rolls of Parliament, 31st Edward I. (1303) are petitions from two Masons and other persons con-

117. Lorenzo Maitani, Architect of the Cathedral of Orvietto. He not only planned but superintended the progress of this astonishing structure for forty years (1290-1330). He also directed the execution of the sculptures, bronzes, &c.—*Gunn's Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture*, 1819.

118. The following interesting particulars respecting Queen Eleanor's Crosses were printed a few years ago in the 29th vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 182. It appears that the crosses at Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and St. Albans, were erected between 1291 and 1294, and the credit of them is due to John de Bello or de la Bataille, who is styled "cementarius" in the records. In one entry only is a partner (socius) mentioned, whose name was John de Pabeham. The Northampton Cross cost about 134*l.* ; but this does not include the statues, which were the work of William de Ireland, who received five marks for each of them. The cross at Lincoln was erected in the years 1291, 1292, and 1293, by Richard de Stow, "cementarius," to whom payments of £60 and 40 marks are recorded. William de Hibernia received twenty-two marks for making the "virg. capit et annul," and the carriage of them to Lincoln. The "virg. capit et annul," which may possibly admit of being translated rod, capital, and ring, occur in the accounts for all the crosses.

Waltham Cross was commenced in 1291, and the latest payments on account of it are found in Michaelmas term, 1292 ; the whole sum being 95*l.* The principal person employed was Dymenge de Legeri, or Nicholas Dymenge de Reyns. Roger de Crundale, Alexander le Imaginator, and Robert de Corf, were also employed on the work.

West Cheap Cross was of a more costly character than the before-mentioned. The contract for building it was 300*l.* It was built by Michael de Cantuarii, cementarius, who received in 1291-92 and 1293, 226*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Charing Cross was the most magnificent one; commenced in 1291 and finished in 1294. It was begun by Master Richard de Crundale, cementarius (but he died about Michaelmas Term, 1293), and completed by Roger de Crundale.

Richard received about 560*l.* for work, exclusive of materials supplied by him, and Roger 90*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* It was built of Caen stone and Corf marble.

Ralph de Chichester supplied the "virg. capit et annul," and Alexander le Imaginator received five marks in part payment for statues.

The above-mentioned Michael, Canterbury, was the builder of St. Stephen's Chapel, and Richard de Crundale was engaged on the works at the Palace of Westminster.

The Tomb, placed in the Lady Chapel, at Lincoln, for the reception of the viscera of the Queen, was executed by Dymenge de Legeri, and Alexander de Abyngdon, who were paid 25*l.* for the work. Roger de Crundale had £1. 16*s.* 8*d.* for marble, and William de Suff. received eight marks for three little images of the Queen, cast in metal, to be placed near the tomb. The heart of the Queen was deposited in the Church of the Friars Predicants, London. William de Hoo, "cementarius," received 2½ marks for work done at the place where the queen's heart lay, (Item.—Willielmus de Hoo, cementarius, pro quadam cresta super cor Regine facienda, apud fratres Prædicatores Londoniæ, ij. marc et di.) William de Suffolk prepared several images of metal, to be placed near the spot. Alexander le Imaginator had 12*s.* 6*d.* for work in iron, and 5*s.* for a painted cloth. Roger de Newmarch received £4. 17*s.* 9*d.* for paving stones, lime, and other necessaries. The church was destroyed by Sir Thomas Carwarden in the reign of Edward VI. The Queen's body was interred in the chapel of Edward the Confessor, Westminster. The statue of the Queen on her tomb is a work of exquisite beauty; it is of metal, and has been richly coated with gold. * The marble work was executed by Richard de Crundale. in 1291. * The statue was the work of Master William de Torell, goldsmith, who had 50 marks for the same. The metal was supplied by William Sprot and John de Ware.

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In a tract on Old Charing Cross, it is mentioned that it was "so cemented with mortar made of purest lime, callis sand, white of eggs, and the strongest wort that it defied all hammers and hatchetts whatsoever.—*Blakeway and Owen's Shrewsbury*, vol. ii., p. 361.

119. The crypt of St. Stephens commenced in 1292. The first master mason employed was Michael of Canterbury, at a salary of 6*s.* per week, and the other workmen, according to their quality, 2½*d.* to 6*d.* per day. The difficulty being so great in obtaining handy workmen that the king issued an order impressing workmen.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxxi, p. 324.

120. *Roll for 1292.*—From a Roll of Expenses for 1291-1292, it appears that the superior masons had 6*d.* a-day, and the others varied from 4*d.* to 4½*d.* and 5*d.* per day. The weekly wages of the apparitor or foreman were 3*s.* 6*d.*, the squarers of stone and the assistants had 4*d.* and 5*d.* a-day; smiths, 6*d.*; car-

penters, 4½*d.* and 5*d.*; and plumbers, 4½*d.* to 6*d.*—*Brayley and Britton's Anc. Palace at Westm.*, p. 89.

First in honour of God, of St. Mary the Virgin, and of St. Stephen, commences the Roll of Expenses and Disbursements relative to the foundations of the King's Chapel in the Palace at Westminster, by the hands of Master Michael, of Canterbury, Mason, namely, from Monday next, after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, April the 28th, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry.

The two first entries record the purchase of two ship loads of chalk "bought for the foundation of the said chapel by the said Master Michael and John le Conuers at 2*s.* per load; 4 cwt. of burnt lime at 3*s.* per cwt.; two loads of ashes at 1*s.* 3*d.*; one barge load of foreign stone, 6*s.* 6*d.*; a barge load of sand at 6*d.*, and 100 cart-loads at 1½*d.* per load, (evidently for concrete).

Several items refer to the purchase of timber, &c., to make a Lodge for Master Michael and his Masons, and 6*s.* was expended for iron and the making of six pickaxes.—*Brayley and Britton's Anc. Palace of Westminster*, p. 424.

LIST OF MASTERS OF WORKS AND MASTER MASONS, &c., REFERRED TO IN "MASONIC FACTS."

Adams, John, Christ Church Coll., Oxford	... 1512-17
Ampilforde, Thomas, Catterick Bridge	... 1421
Albericus, Westminster Abbey	... 1253
Arnold, Croyland Abbey	... 1113
Ashfield, John, Bristol	... 1472
Araïn, Henre, Norham Castle	... 1510
Ashley, Hector, Hunsdon	... 1530
Anglus, William, Canterbury	... 1178
Arlez, Henry, Milan	... 1385
Antoine, Brussels	... 1514
Barton, John, York	... 1445
Bowde, John, York	... 1442
Bello, John de, Northampton	... 1291
Bell, John, Durham	... 1488
Berneval, Alexander, Rouen	... d. 1440
Boiliviis, Maguelonc, in Provence	... 1178
Boutelier, Jean de, Paris	... 1351
Berham, Heliás de, Salisbury	... 1220
Beverley, Robert de, Westminster Abbey	... 1267
Brumpton, John de, Whitby Abbey	... 1300
Brompton, John de, York	... d. 1414
Blyth, William, Finchale	... 1477-79
Baker, William, Calais	... 1525
Bokyngham, William de, Whitby	... 1393
Bouneuil, Etienne de, Upsala	... 1287
Bestcherche, William, Cowling Castle	... 1384
Boyden, William, St. Albans	... 1308-26
Bell John, (Warden) King's Coll.	... 1513
Colchester, William, York	... 1415
Colchester, William, Westminster	... 1400
Cole, John, Louth	... 1501
Coventry, Walter de, Chichester	... 1187
Canterbury, Thomas de, S. Stephens	... 1330
Canterbury, Michael de, S. Stephens	... 1292
Cannon, Edward, S. Stephens	... 1351
Crundale, Richard de, Charing Cross	... 1291
Chamar, Henry, Norham Castle	... 1510
Cure, Cornelius, London	... 1606
Cure, William, London	... 1610
Christian, Durham	... 1183
Coucy, Robert de, Rheims	... d. 1311
Crompe, Thomas, Cowling Castle	... 1381-85

Cormont, Thomas de } Amiens ...	1220-1269	Mapilton, Thomas, Durham ...	1432
Cormont, Regnault de }		Maunsell, Robert, Catterick Bridge ...	1421
Cologne, John de } Burgos ...	1442	Mason, Simon, York ...	d. 1322
Cologne, Simon de }		Multon, John, Bath ...	—
Chelles, Jeand de, Paris ...	1257	Murdo, John, Melrose ...	15 Cent.
Craacall, Richard de, Catterick Church ...	1412	Norton, St. Mary, Redcliffe ...	1445
Cambiches, Martin, Beauvais ...	1500-55	Noieres, Godfrey de, Lincoln ...	1200
Crundale, Roger de, Waltham Cross ...	1292	Odo, Prior, Croylant ...	1113
Crundale, Michael de, West Cheap Cross ...	1291	Odo, Edward Fitz, Westminster... ..	1244
Croyland, William de, Croyland ...	1392-1427	Orchyard, William, Oxford, ...	1473
Champs, John de, Clermont ...	1248	Oliver, John, London ...	James 1st
Commercy, Jacquemin, Toul ...	1447	Pesham, John de, de Roventon, Lapworth ...	1314
Dixi, Walter de, Berneville ...	1277	Papelhart, Michel le, Châlons ...	d. 1258
Dryng, Peter, Durham ...	1401	Pilgram, Vienna ...	1313
Ellis, Nicholas, London ...	1553	Pakenham, Thomas de, York ...	—
Elyas, Westminster ...	1199	Patrington, Robert de, York ...	1368
Elreton, Henry de, Caernarvon Castle ...	1282	Pak, Thomas, York ...	1433
Eversolde, Gilbert de, St. Albans ...	12 Cent.	Porter, John, York ...	1456
Elmington, Simon de, Croyland Abbey ...	1345	Pabenham, John de, Q. Eleanor's Crosses ...	1291-4
Egglefield, Thomas, Louth ...	1627	Richardson, Nicholas, London ...	1596
Ensinger, Matthew, Ulm ...	1377	Richardson, Christopher, London ...	1596
Estawe or Estow, John, Hengrave Hall ...	1525-28	Ravy, Jean de, Paris ...	about 1320
Forman, John, York ...	1526	Richard, the Ingeniator, Norham Castle... ..	1171
Farleigh, Richarde de, Salisbury, &c. ...	1334	Robynson, John, Finchale Priory... ..	1465-72
Foundyng, William, Exeter ...	1396	Ramsey, William de, Tower of London ...	1336
Grantham, Hugh, York ...	1392	Robenson, Robert, Norham Castle ...	1514
Glapham, Adam de, Caernarvon Castle ...	1200	Robert, Salisbury ...	1220-58
Goldcliffe, Hugo de, St. Albans ...	12 Cent.	Risenberger, Hans, Friburg ...	1354
Gaynisburgh, Richard de, Lincoln ...	? 1306	Robert, the Mason, Dunkeld ...	1318-37
Gloucester, John of, Westminster ...	1260	Richard, of Reading, St. Stephens ...	1332
Gowere, John, Gloucester ...	? 1457	Skayer, John, Edinburgh ...	1387
Godefride, Whitby ...	1076	Saunderson, John, Finchale ...	1475
Garett, John, Catterick Bridge ...	1421	Semerik, Henry, King's Coll. ...	1444
Gerhard, Magister, Cologne ...	1252	Smyth, John, Eton Coll. ...	1450
Hedon, Hugh de, York ...	1399	Seamer or Semert, Edward, Windsor ...	1480-99
Hylmer, John, Windsor ...	1507	Smyth, Henry, Richmond... ..	1505
Hoo, William de, London ...	1291	Swallow, John, Westminster ...	1395
Hykkedon, William, Bicester Priory ...	1425	Skillington, Robert de, Kenilworth ...	1392
Hereford, Walter de, Caernarvon ...	1205	Skelis, George, Durham ...	1542
Hackett, David, Batalha ...	1388	Spyllesby, Robert, York ...	1466
Hyndeley, William, York ...	1472	Seunc, Christopher, Louth ...	1510
Hyndeley, Thomas, Durham ...	1416	Sens, William of, Canterbury ...	1174
Horwood, William, Fotheringay ...	1434	Stowe, Richard of, Lincoln ...	1306
Horner, Christopher, York ...	1505	Sisseverne, Gilbert de, St. Albans ...	about 1210
Hoton, William de, York ...	—	Stone, Nicholas, London ...	1620
Hoton, William de, Jun., York ...	1351	Steinbach, Ervin de, Strasburg ...	1277-1318
Hültz, John, Strasburg ...	1449	Steinbach, John de, Strasburg ...	1318-1339
Hook, Simon, Rochester Castle ...	1368	Sharndale, William, Cowling Castle ...	1382
Helpstone, John, Chester ...	1322	Strong, Edward, St. Paul's ...	1675-1710
Heose, William, Lapworth... ..	1314	Texier, John, Chartres ...	1506-14
Ingelramme, Rouen and Bec ...	1201-1220	Ulmo, Robert de, Ingeniator, London ...	1299
Ivelegh, Henry de, Cowling Castle ...	1381	Vextue, William, London... ..	1509-20
Isenbert, Rochelle ...	1201	Waverley, John de, Westminster... ..	1237
James, the German, Assisi ...	1228-1253	Wreck, Thomas, Cowling Castle & London ...	1379
Jenins, Robert, London ...	1509	Wimbolde, Beauvais ...	1078
Johnson, Cuthbert, Durham ...	1542	Wightman, Richard, Westminster ...	1307
Johne, Johne of Stone, Edinburgh ...	1387	Wynneford, William de, Winchester ...	1395
Lote, Stephen, Westminster ...	1395	Washbourne, Richard, Westminster Hall ...	1395
Lincoln, John de, St. Stephens ...	1350	Wulrich, John, King's College ...	1475
Lusarche, Robert de, Amiens ...	1220	Wood, John, St. Edmundsbury ...	1439
Lorcignes, Guerin de, Paris ...	1326	Wolsey or Wolvesey } St. Albans ...	1430
Lewyne, John, Durham ...	1368	Thomas and Richard }	
Latomus, Henry, Evesham ...	1300-19	Wolston, John, Exeter ...	1427
Loudham, Thomas de, York ...	1347	Waldron, Watkin (Warden to Zeneley) ...	1395
Lebons, John, London, ...	1509	Wastell, John, Cambridge ...	1444
Libergerier, Michel le, Rheims ...	d. 1263	Warren, John, St. Mary's, Cambridge ...	1478
Long John, York ...	1421	Weston, Walter de, St. Stephens ...	1330
Legeri, Dymengede, Waltham Cross ...	1291	Woodman, John, Norham Castle... ..	1404
Montereau, Philip, Paris, ...	b. 1212 d. 1266	Whitehead, Anthony, Gawthorpe Hall ...	1600
Meulan, Walter de, Bec ...	1216	William, Coldingham ...	about 1335
Montrieul, Eudes de, Mantes ...	d. 1216	Walsingham, Alan de, Ely ...	1328-49
Middleton, John de, Durham ...	1398	Walred, Nicholas, Gloucester ...	about 1154
Martyn, John, Bristol ...	1491	Waddeswyk, William, York ...	1423
Malverne, Alduin, Hereford ...	1100-35	Waast, Jean, Beauvais ...	1500-55
Maceon, Peter, Nottingham ...	1371	Zeneley or Yevell, Henry, Westminster ...	1395
Masun, John, Mettingham ...	1409	„ „ Cowling Castle ...	1382

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

AN OLD MASONIC TRADITION VERIFIED.

Anderson, in the first edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, 1723, tells us that—

“The Royal Art had been preserved much from Gothic ruins, particularly by Charles Martel, King of France, who, according to the old records of Masons, sent over several expert craftsmen and learned architects into England, at the desire of the Saxon Kings.”

This tradition Anderson evidently derived from some of the manuscripts of the ancient Constitutions, which were at that time in the possession of the Craft. Thus we find it in the *Hawkeian MSS.* No. 1942, in the following words:—

“And it happened that a curious Mason, called Memon Greus, that had been at the building of Solomon’s Temple, came into France and taught the science of Masonry to the Frenchmen; and there was a king of France named Carolus Morter, who served greatly Masonry, which sent for this said Memon Greus, and learned of him the sayd science, and became of the fraternity; and thereupon he began great works, and liberally did pay his workmen, and confirmed them a large charter, and was yearly present at their assembly, which was a great honour and encouragement to them, and thus came the science into France.”

The *Lansdowne MSS.* gives the following account, viz.:

“A curious Mason named Namas Greecious, who had bene at the making of Sollowan’s Temple, and he came from thence into France, and there he taught the science of Masonry to men of that land, and so there was one of the Royall line of France called Charles Marshall, and he was a man that loved well the said Craft and took upon him the Rules and Manners and after that, by the Grace of God, he was elect to be the King of France, and when he was in his Estate he helped to make those Masons that were none, and sett them on work and gave them Charges and Manners and good pay as he had learned of other Masons and confirmed them a charter from yeare to yeare to hold their assembly when they would and cherished them right well, and thus came this noble craft into France, &c.”

The *MSS.* quoted in the *Encyclopedia Londiniensis*, Vol. 14, agree with the above, with the exception that the two personages named therein are called Maymus Greus and Charles Martell.

Pritchard’s *Masonry Dissected*, contains the following version:—

“For at the building of the Tower of Babel the art and mystery of Masonry was first introduced, and from thence handed down by Euclid, a worthy and excellent mathematician of the Egyptians, and he communicated it to Hiram, the Master Mason concerned in the building of Solomon’s temple in Jerusalem, where was an excellent and curious mason that was the chief under the Grand Master Hiram, whose name was Mannon Greus, who taught the art of Masonry to Carolus Marcel in France, who was afterwards elected King of France.”

Thus we find the tradition of Charles Martel reproduced in all the copies of the *Ancient Constitutions* of which we have any authentic account at the present day; and Anderson, in his second edition of the *Book of Constitutions*, (1738), says that—

“Ethelbert, King of Mercia and General Monarch, sent to Charles Martel, the Right Worshipful Grand Master of France, (father of King Pippin), who had been educated by Brother Minus Graecus. He sent over from France, about A.D. 710, some expert masons, to teach the Saxons those laws and usages of the ancient fraternity that had been happily preserved from the havoc of the Goths, though not the Augustan stile that had been long lost in the West and now also in the East. This is strongly asserted in all the old Constitutions, and was firmly believed by all the old English Masons.”

In 1258 Louis IX., King of France, appointed Stephen Boileau Provost of the corporations of Paris. He summoned before him all the masters (*prudhommes*) of the

various trades or guilds, interrogated them concerning their ancient usages and privileges, and caused their statements to be put down in writing, from which was subsequently framed a code of “Regulations concerning the arts and trades of Paris.” In 1837, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction, these documents were collected and published by G. B. Depping, under the title of *Collection des Documents inédits sur l’Histoire de France*. Paris, Crapelet, 1837, in 4to. In this work, chapter 48 treats “Of the masons, stone-cutters, plasterers, and mortar-makers.” Their ancient laws and statutes generally correspond with those of the German and English building crafts, and conform in many particulars to the English parliamentary statutes for labourers. Master William de Saint Patru is mentioned as the chief master of the masons, who appeared to have composed the most numerous class. The apprenticeship of the four guilds above-mentioned was six years; their place of worship, the chapel of Saint Blasius (not of Saint John’s!) The following sentence is of particular interest for the history of Freemasonry, as it in a measure confirms the old tradition concerning Charles Martel.

“Les macons et les plâtriers doivent le gueit et la taille et les autres redevances que li autre bourgeois de Pari doivent au Roy. Li mortelliers sont quite du gueit et tout tailleur de pierre, tres le tans Charles Martel si come les prendome l’en oi dire de pere à fils.”

(TRANSLATION.)

The masons and plasterers are obliged to do guard duty and pay taxes and render such other services as the other citizens of Paris owe to the King. The mortar-makers are free of guard duty as also every stone-cutter, since the time of Charles Martel, as the ancients have heard it said, from father to son.

The 35th ordinance treats of the guilds, and exempts certain persons from guard duty, with the Latin heading, “*Tamen non constat quare debeant esse quiti.*” Among all the numerous guilds, that of the stone-cutters is the only one of the four above mentioned which is thus exempt.

These documents, which are undoubtedly authentic, prove the correctness of the old tradition, handed down from father to son to 1258, that Charles Martel sent masons to England to assist the Saxons in building, and that they were invested with certain privileges and immunities.—E. C.

FREEMASON’S MAGAZINE AND THE FREEMASON’S WIFE.

In the *Indian Freemasons Friend* we read the following:—“A small pamphlet is being prepared for sale at Lahore to credit of the St. John’s box, to be entitled “What are the advantages of Freemasonry,”—being extracts, from the *LONDON FREEMASON’S MAGAZINE*, of correspondence between a Freemason’s wife and the editor of that journal, in which the arguments usually employed by the ladies (bless ’em) against the Craft, are ably combated and refuted. I think it ought to sell well. Copies will be sent to other lodges, wherever working, from Calcutta upwards.”

HAIL OR HELE.

I have often seen in your *MAGAZINE* enquiries respecting the word “Hele,” and it appears to me that the answers have been directed rather to the spelling of the word than its pronunciation. Being derived from the Saxon word Helau, to hide, it should probably be spelled “hele;” but it does not by any means follow that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme with “feel.” On the contrary I have a strong opinion that, as is the case in nearly all languages except in modern English, the *e* in Saxon was pronounced like *A* in “fate,” and that consequently “hele” should be made to rhyme with “fail.” Those who so pronounce it, do not confound it with “hail,” any more than they do any other words of different meaning and spelling, but which are pronounced alike, and of which our language furnishes numerous instances.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A descriptive Catalogue of the works issued by the Camden Society since its foundation has been drawn up by Mr. J. G. Nichols, and printed by order of the council. It exhibits in a series of eighty volumes, a large body of historical notes and illustrations, for the first time put within the scholar's reach. We may take the opportunity of mentioning the Camden Society's past labours to say what they are proposing to do in the more immediate future. Four volumes are in the press, namely *The Surrenden Papers*, from the originals in the possession of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., edited by the Rev. L. B. Larking (just ready)—part second of *The Trevelyan Papers*, edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq.—*A Register of the Priory of St. Mary, Worcester, containing an account of the Lands and Possessions of that Church in the early part of the Thirteenth Century*, edited by the Ven. Archdeacon Hale,—and the *Parliamentary Debates in 1860*, from the notes of a member of the House of Commons, edited by S. R. Gardiner.

The trustees of the Soane Museum have come to a very singular conclusion: having refused to adopt Mr. Bonomi, the curator appointed for them by the Royal Academy, they have appointed as their temporary curator, in his stead, the very same Mr. Bonomi. Plain persons will be puzzled to understand such a course, which has been rendered necessary, we believe, by the perversity of the very trustees who represent in Lincoln's inn-fields the academical body. We can hardly think the Royal Academy will let the matter rest where it now stands. Their right to elect a curator is, in fact, set aside—and that, not by the general body of trustees, but by the particular members whom they have themselves sent to the board. The liberal and non-academical members thought the academy's choice a good one, and sought to ratify it.

A fourth series of the late Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, completing the work, is preparing for publication. It is entitled *The History of Our Lord and of his Precursor John the Baptist; with the Personages and Typical Subjects of the Old Testament, as represented in Christian Art*, and will be illustrated, uniformly with the other three series, by many etchings and engravings on wood.

Cambridge is about to give us a library edition of Shakspeare, in nine octavo volumes, under the editorship of Mr. Clark, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Luard, three Fellows of Trinity College. An editorial joint-stock edition of our great dramatist is something of a novelty, and we shall be curious to see if three men can be found to agree in imparting a uniformity of taste and design, in arranging the garnish to the great text. It appears to us that this is all but an impossibility, at all events if there is to much attempt at originality. The editions of Collier, Knight and Dyce, possess their several excellences, but we should have small confidence in the success of one conducted by a partnership of the three. The new editors will have a formidable competitor in Mr. Dyce, who has for some time been engaged in a revision of his excellent edition of Shakspeare, which is now, we understand, nearly ready for the press.

Miss Sewell, the author of *Amy Herbert*, has *An Ancient History of Egypt and Assyria*, intended for the use of young people, nearly ready. In it she will endeavour to show the connection between the results of modern research and the facts and prophecies of Scripture.

Dr. Latham's edition of *Johnson's Dictionary*, the issue of which in monthly parts was announced to commence in January, has been deferred until the copy is in such an advanced state of preparation that its publication can go forward without delays or interruption.

The Rev. James Sherman, who died at Blackheath last week, has left a voluminous autobiography, which is to be published under the editorship of the Rev. Henry Allen.

The interesting course of readings About London, by Mr. Mark Lemon, at the Gallery of Illustration, having reached its close, the entertainment will be carried by him into different parts of the country. A round of provincial engagements, will we understand, occupy Mr. Lemon until the 21st of April, when he will revisit the metropolis.

Several of the artists engaged at the House of Parliament have made a strong representation to the proper authorities as to the expediency of removing, or at least modifying, the glare of colour passed upon their pictures in the national building by the extravagant quantity of stained glass in the windows by which they are lighted. Something must or ought to be done in this matter, in common justice to the painters, over the surface of whose works brilliant vagaries of many hues follow each other as the sunlight passes.

Mr. Maelise's great picture representing the meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo—the most important work yet executed in the Houses of Parliament—is so near its completion that the process of "fixing" has been performed upon it. This may be regarded as final, and the work will be before the public in a few days.

Kaulbach, the celebrated painter of Munich, will be finely represented at our Great Exhibition, by his drawings illustrating the most remarkable subjects in the works of Goethe. These are large, but extremely highly finished in chalk; and we hear that if the artist should not decide to send them, they will be perfectly seen by means of some admirable photographic facsimiles which have been taken, of the actual size, by M. Albert, of Munich, whose large photographs, in full-length portraits, are now astonishing the photographers.

We have recently been invited to see the steam regenerator—a newly modified steam engine—in operation; and, as regards its simplicity, we are bound to say it is simple enough, although it owns a triplicate paternity—"three different engineers in three different countries born" having each contributed to its perfection. The projectors allege that it can be worked with 50 per cent. less coal than any ordinary high-pressure engine of the same power, and, should the experience of those who adopt it prove that to be a true allegation, there can be no doubt that manufacturers, and all who call in the little agency of steam in the production of their wares, will eagerly avail themselves of the improvement. It is but fair to say that the proprietors of Collinge's axle factory, 65, Westminster Bridge-road, where it has been in use for some time, give it the benefit of their good report in that respect. As the regenerator takes its name from the circumstance that the steam, instead of being allowed to escape, is condensed and sent as distilled water back into the boiler, it is obvious that the boilers are preserved from all saline and calcareous deposits which not only corrode the metal of which they are constructed, but also deaden the effect of the heat, and thereby delay the action of the engines, and lead to a great waste of fuel. The waste steam, instead of being allowed to pass into the atmosphere after it has acted upon the piston, is conveyed by a pipe into a vessel, which is kept cold by a constant flow of water upon it. In that vessel the steam is converted into water and is sent from it by the agency of a force-pump back into the boiler, not, directly, however, as the cooled steam would have the effect of keeping down the temperature. To avoid that, which would be a serious drawback upon the efficacy of the apparatus, the distilled water is first sent through a bent pipe exposed to the furnace flame, and after that fiery ordeal it again reaches the boiler, re-converted into steam, to pass again into the ramifications of the machinery.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., presiding, supported by the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M.; Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., S.G.W.; Bros. Novelli, J.G.W.; Rev. J. Senior, LL.D., and Rev. W. Riland Bedford, G. Chaps.; Saml. Tomkins, G. Treas; F. Rogburgh, G. Reg.; W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; E. J. McIntyre, S.G.D.; C. H. Gregory, J.G.D.; S. W. Daukes, G. Sup. of Works.; A. W. Woods, G.D.C.; J. Symonds, Assist. G.D.C.; Hyde Pullen, G.S.B.; W. Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; T. A. Adams, G. Purst.; D. R. Farmer, Assist. G. Purst. The were also present: Bros. Hall, Prov. G.M. Cambridgeshire; Col. Adair, Prov. G.M. Suffolk; Fleming, Prov. G.M. Isle of Wight; Sir. L. Curtis, Prov. G.M. Hampshire; Fawcett, Prov. G.M. Durham; Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M. Oxford; Bros. Pattison, Dundas, Perkins, and Chev. Hebler, P.G.W.'s; Bros. Phillips, Hopwood, Udall, Savage, Hervey, Crombie, Wilson, Slight, Lloyd, Potter, Nelson, Tomkins, and Scott, P.G.D.'s; Bro. Jennings, P.G.D.C.; Bros. Potter, Le Veau, Walmsley, Evans, Spiers, Elkington, Bridges, P.G.S.B.'s; Bros. Breitling and Smith, P.G. Purst.'s; various Grand Stewards, the Master, &c., Grand Stewards' Lodge, and about 300 other Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of various metropolitan and provincial lodges.

ERASURE OF LODGES.

The lodge having been duly opened, and the regulations of Grand Lodge read,

The GRAND SECRETARY proceeded to read the minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 4th December. Upon their being put for confirmation,

Bro. MCINTYRE, President of the Board of General Purposes, said it would be recollected that at the last Quarterly Communication he stated that a letter had been received from the Secretary of the Peveril of the Peak Lodge (No. 940), which was said to contain the half of a ten pound note on account of Grand Lodge fees; but the portion of the note alluded to not having come to hand, it was supposed it must have been accidentally left out of the letter. He was happy to say that since that time not only had the note been found and remitted to the Grand Secretary, but with it the whole of the dues of the Peveril of the Peak Lodge; he would, therefore, move that the minutes of the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge of the 4th December, 1861, be confirmed, excepting so far as they relate to the erasure of the Peveril of the Peak Lodge (No. 940).

The motion having been seconded, was put and carried.

The PRESIDENT of the BOARD of GENERAL PURPOSES then moved that Nos. 988, 911, and 929 be removed from the list of lodges standing for erasure, they having made the necessary returns to Grand Lodge.

The GRAND REGISTRAR seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The M.W. GRAND MASTER then put a resolution for the erasure of the following ninety-five lodges:—

- 68 Quebec Lodge, Canada East
- 69 Mother Lodge, Basse-terre, St. Christopher's
- 94 Stewards' Lodge, Madras
- 104 St. Michael's Lodge, Barbados
- 242 Rising Sun Lodge, Fort Marlborough, Sumatra
- 293 Neptune Lodge, Prince of Wales' Island, East Indies
- 295 Union Lodge, Curacao
- 304 St. George's Lodge, H.M.'s 5th Regiment of Foot
- 325 Lodge of the Rock, Trichinopoly, Madras
- 326 Lodge of Social Friendship, Madras
- 416 Torridonian Lodge, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Africa
- 445 Orthes Lodge, H.M.'s 6th Regiment of Foot
- 448 Athol Lodge, Lucia Bay, Jamaica
- 449 Seville Lodge, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica
- 449n Concord Lodge, Spanish Town, Jamaica
- 450 Cornwall Lodge, Montego Bay, Jamaica

- 468 Free Town Lodge of Good Intent, Sierra Leone
- 470 British Constitutional Lodge, Bay of Honduras
- 480 Benevolent Lodge, Bombay
- 482 Calpean Lodge, Gibraltar
- 484 Lodge Union Lanzarotina, Lanzarote, Canary Isles
- 488 Dalhousie Lodge, Niagara, Canada West
- 492 Fridsburg, Canada West
- 493 Addington Lodge, Earnest Town, Canada West
- 495 Toronto, Canada West
- 498 King Hiram's Lodge, Oxford, Canada West
- 501 St. George's Lodge, St. Katharine's, Canada West
- 503 Union Lodge, Ancaster, Canada West
- 506 Mount Moriah Lodge, Westminster, Canada West
- 510 Lodge of Chosen Friends, Rosseau, Dominica
- 512 Union Lodge, Montreal, Canada East
- 513 Provost Lodge, Freligsburgh, St. Arnaud, Canada East
- 517 Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, Canada East
- 518 Wellington Persevering Lodge, Montreal, Canada East
- 519 Columbia Lodge, Hull, Canada East
- 520 Odell Lodge, Odell Town, Canada East
- 524 Logia de la Concordia Venezolana, Angostura, Columbia
- 531 Sussex Lodge, Quebec, Canada East
- 532 Lodge of Hope, Ahmednager, Bombay
- 546 Perseverance Lodge, Bombay
- 549 Sussex Lodge, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island
- 557 Union Lodge, Halifax, Nova Scotia
- 559 Temple Lodge, Grigsborough, Nova Scotia
- 560 Hiram Lodge, Shelburn, Nova Scotia
- 561 St. George's Lodge, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia
- 563 Sussex Lodge, Newport, Nova Scotia
- 566 Fort Edward Lodge, Windsor, Nova Scotia
- 567 Moira Lodge, Rawdon, Nova Scotia
- 568 Colchester Union Lodge, Rawdon, Nova Scotia
- 569 Cumberland Harmony Lodge, Amherst, Nova Scotia
- 571 Royal Albion Lodge, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade
- 572 St. Mary's Lodge, Digby, Nova Scotia
- 573 Rising Sun Lodge, Londonderry, Nova Scotia
- 582 Oxford Light Infantry Lodge, H.M.'s 52nd Regiment
- 589 Royal Sussex Lodge, Belize, Honduras
- 599 Gold Coast Lodge of St. John, Cape Coast, Africa
- 616 Orphan Lodge, Rio de Janeiro
- 619 Lodge Oriental Star, Cannanore, Malabar
- 622 Neilgherry Lodge, Oatacamund, Madras
- 634 Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, Madras
- 635 Lodge of Universal Charity, Madras
- 636 Lodge of Honour and Humanity, Madras
- 637 Lodge of Military and Social Friendship, Madras
- 638 Taprobane Lodge, Madras
- 639 Corinthian Lodge, Madras
- 664 Doric Lodge, Kamptee, near Nagpore, Madras
- 668 Lodge of St. John, Parramatta, New South Wales
- 669 West Norfolk Lodge, H.M.'s 54th Regiment
- 682 Lodge of Fellowship, New Amsterdam, Berbice
- 684 Lodge of Goodwill, Bellary, Madras
- 685 Armenia Lodge, Madras
- 686 Trelawney Lodge, Falmouth, Jamaica
- 703 St. John's Lodge, Rio de Janeiro
- 705 Sussex Lodge, Dorchester, New Brunswick
- 710 Bangalore Cantonment Lodge, Bangalore, Madras
- 713 Lodge of Amity, Bridge Town, Barbados
- 726 North Hants Lodge, H.M.'s 37th Regiment
- 731 Zetland Lodge, Montreal, Canada East
- 746 Metcalf Lodge, Savannalamar Jamaica
- 747 Friendship and Harmony Lodge, Lucea, Jamaica
- 762 Albion Lodge, Castris, St. Lucia
- 776 Prevost Lodge, Dunham, Canada East
- 779 St. John's Lodge, York, Grand River, Canada West
- 789 Zetland Lodge, Toronto, Canada West
- 790 Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill, Canada West
- 797 St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls, District of Bathurst, Canada West
- 799 Unity Lodge, Township of Whitby, Canada West
- 831 Pilgrims of Light Lodge, Mount-road, near Madras
- 846 Neptune Lodge, George Town, Prince of Wales' Island
- 867 Gambia Lodge, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Coast of Africa
- 871 Sovereignty Lodge, Sovereignty, Cape of Good Hope
- 906 Jullunder Lodge, Jullunder, Punjab, Bengal
- 932 Queen's Lodge, Queen's County, New Brunswick
- 934 Shefford Lodge, Waterloo, County of Shefford, Canada East
- 938 Hoyle Lodge, La Colle, County of Huntingdon, Canada East

Bro. STEBBING wished to call attention to the fact that so important a matter as this did not appear on the business paper. Had it so appeared some efforts might have perhaps been made to prevent the erasure.

The GRAND SECRETARY stated that the whole of the lodges had been repeatedly written to—they had been summoned to show cause why they should not be erased—then peremptorily summoned—and then six months allowed them. Many of the letters had been returned through the post, the lodges not being to be found; in other cases letters had been received, stating that the lodges had ceased to exist, and in others that there was no chance of resuscitating them.

Bro. SAVAGE, P.G.D., thought the list ought to be read, as they might, perhaps, be astonished to find a lodge to which some of them belonged, erased.

The GRAND SECRETARY.—They are all foreign lodges.

The motion was then put and carried.

Bro. STEBBING protesting against a vote being taken upon any subject which did not appear on the business paper.

The minutes of the Special Grand Lodge of the 8th January were confirmed.

ELECTION OF GRAND MASTER.

Bro. GREENHALGH (No. 4), said on the last occasion it fell to his lot to place the M.W. Grand Master in nomination for re-election, and it now followed as a natural sequence that he should propose that the noble Lord be elected, and he had great pleasure in performing that duty. Everyone knew the value of the services of the noble Lord to Grand Lodge and the Craft, for he had been before them not one or two years, but seventeen years, and always met with the approbation of his brethren. (Cheers.) The high qualities of the noble Lord not only as a nobleman and a gentleman, but as a Mason, entitled him to their support and confidence. (Cheers.) He would not attempt to eulogise the noble Lord. His Lordship had had many trying duties to fulfil, and on every occasion he was satisfied the brethren cheerfully acquiesced in his decisions, knowing the conscientiousness by which they were dictated. He now asked them to unanimously re-elect the M.W. Grand Master.

Bro. NICHOLAS BRADFORD seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The M.W. GRAND MASTER having been saluted in ancient form, said he could not find terms adequately to express to the brethren his feelings upon again being unanimously re-elected to the high position of Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. That was the eighteenth time they had done him the honour of electing him to that high position. He felt proud that he still retained their confidence, and assured them that he would continue to endeavour, as he had hitherto done, to promote the best interests of the Craft, and preserve the ancient landmarks of their Order. He was proud to feel that he still held their good opinions, and having unanimously re-elected him as their Grand Master, he could only repeat that in the performance of his duties he would endeavour that there should be nothing wanting to give them satisfaction. (Applause.)

RE-ELECTION OF GRAND TREASURER.

On the motion of Bro. Nicholas Bradford, seconded by Bro. Johnson, Bro. Samuel Tomkins (Willis, Percival, and Co.), was re-elected Grand Treasurer.

TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. HAVERS, P.G.D.

The GRAND SECRETARY, at the desire of the Grand Master, then read the following notice of motion:—

“That with the view of conveying to the Worshipful Bro. Havers a substantial and permanent record of the estimation by the Craft at large of his long and valuable services on behalf of the Masonic body; already acknowledged by the unanimous and cordial vote of Grand Lodge, the sum of five hundred guineas should be applied from the Fund of General Purposes to purchase, under the regulations of the respective institutions, the privilege of nominating one child as a member of each of the Masonic schools, so as always to have one nominee receiving the benefits of the Institutions during the life of the nominor; and that such privilege be presented by Grand Lodge to the W. Bro. Havers, as the mode which the experience of Grand Lodge suggests it will be most acceptable to his warm heart and charitable inclinations, and as evincing its grateful recognition of the important benefits resulting to the society of Freemasonry from its unwearied exertions and perseverance.”

The M.W. GRAND MASTER said he had given the notice of motion just read in consequence of his belief that it was the sincere desire of the Craft to mark the sense which they enter-

tained of the services of Bro. Havers, as shown by the vote of thanks Grand Lodge had passed to him. He believed that it would be acceptable to the Craft and Grand Lodge for him to move a resolution such as that of which he had given notice, and although he had not altered his opinion on the subject he would briefly inform them why he had determined to alter the course which he had proposed to himself. He had given the notice being sure that Grand Lodge duly appreciated the services of Bro. Havers, and how great must have been his sacrifice could only be estimated when they recollected the large practice which Bro. Havers enjoyed in the profession of which he was so distinguished a member. He had given the notice as a delicate way of marking their sense of Bro. Havers' services (Cheers) whilst they at the same time benefitted the Charities in which he knew their worthy brother took a deep interest. He had had no communication with Bro. Havers, and he was not aware—indeed he was certain that that brother knew nothing about the resolution until it appeared in print—and he (the noble lord) received the letter, which he was then about to read, only the previous day:—

“M.W. Grand Master,

“I am most deeply sensible of your kindness and consideration in bringing forward the motion of which you have given notice for this evening, and if I venture to raise an objection to its being carried out, I would entreat your Lordship and Grand Lodge to believe that it is impossible I could do so from any ungracious feeling towards those who have shown me so much indulgence. That it is not from any desire to dictate to my brethren, and most certainly not because I am not deeply grateful for the compliment which is intended to be conveyed to me in such delicate and graceful terms.

“I entertain a conscientious objection to the lavish and indiscriminate proposal of testimonials which has been common of late. I am informed that Grand Lodge has already, by an unanimous vote, been pleased to recognise my services, with that recognition I am amply repaid and satisfied. I think it unwise to establish, or confirm a precedent, that every man who renders service (and it is the duty of us all to give our services,) should expect to receive more than the thanks of his brethren—their thanks, especially if accompanied by their good feeling and regard, are a sufficient reward. I have worked for none other, and I should be sorry indeed that there should in after times, be even a loop hole for a suspicion to the contrary.

“But my Lord, there is another and a much graver reason, in order to explain which I must beg your permission to refer to another topic.

“I look with a very jealous eye upon any proposition which at the present time will have the effect of trenching upon our Fund for General Purposes.

“It appears to me that Masons have now cast upon them a solemn and sacred duty to perform towards that Order, for which we all profess so much reverence and respect. We have, now an opportunity to raise the status of English Freemasonry, which, if neglected, will not occur again in our lifetime, and I believe it to be our duty, having the means at our disposal to provide a proper and appropriate Temple for the due performance of the rites and mysteries of our Order.

“Thus believing, I cannot help feeling, that the sum of 500 guineas will be much more appropriately devoted to aid in carrying out so grand an object than in purchasing for me a life presentation to our schools, and for this reason, if for none other, I feel bound in duty most respectfully, but at the same time most gratefully, to decline the honour intended to me.

“This is essentially an age of progress, and I cannot help feeling that however high English Masonry may stand as regards its wealth, its numbers, and its noble charities, that as regards its social status its progress has not been commensurate with that of other institutions.

“I attribute this mainly to its being identified in the public estimation, more or less, with tavern-keeping. I do not deny that there are difficulties in the way of accomplishing our object, but I would remind my brethren that no great or worthy object has ever yet been accomplished without overcoming great difficulties, that no great change has ever yet been worked out without opposition, without having been discussed, considered, condemned, nay forgotten almost, to be again and again brought forward before its final accomplishment.

“That it can be done I have no doubt, I rely with full confidence upon that spirit and determination of the Craft to support our Order, which has never failed us when properly worked. I believe that not only can it be done without injury

to us or to our charities, but that if judiciously carried out the result will be a signal success.

"My Lord, this is not a question for London Masons only, still less is it a question in which personal or individual interests should have any weight; our Executive and London brethren require more extensive and more appropriate accommodation. Our Provincial brethren, who have exerted themselves so nobly and so successfully in behalf of our charities, and who are now taking a very much increased interest in the general working of our affairs, have a right to expect a much greater degree of comfort than they now find at the head quarters of English Freemasonry. Above all, my Lord, the honour and dignity of Masonry itself demands at our hands a fitting Temple devoted exclusively to its use. And upon these grounds I would urge, nay I would entreat and implore my brethren to cast aside all ancient prejudices, to forget every personal and individual interest, and put their shoulders to the wheel with an earnestness becoming men and Masons; and to complete an act which shall not only elevate the status and character of English Freemasonry, and place the Grand Lodge of England in the position it ought to occupy amongst the Grand Lodges of the World, but shall render their names immortal in our annals as the greatest benefactors of our time-honoured Institution.

"Finally my Lord, I would entreat all those friends (and I am proud and grateful to think they are many,) who would wish to compliment me, and to do that which would be more grateful to my feelings, to believe that there is no way in which they could carry out that object out so fully as by leading their earnest and willing aid towards overcoming all difficulties, and by determination to leave no stone unturned towards the achievement of so noble an object as the severance at once and for all of our beloved Institution from the dominion of Tavern influence.

"I have the honour to be, M.W.G. Master, your Lordship's faithful servant and brother.

(Signed)

JOHN HAVERS.

London, March 5, 1862.

"To the Right Honorable the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M."

His Lordship then proceeded to say that after reading that letter, though he had not altered his own opinion, he had come to the determination to withdraw his notice of motion. (Hear, hear.) In proposing to present to Bro. Havers a testimonial of the high estimation in which his services were held, he had only intended to present him with a grateful compliment of their good will, though he could highly appreciate the motives which induced Bro. Havers to decline it. Having withdrawn his motion he must be allowed to address them one or two words on the other subjects alluded to in Bro. Havers's letter. He was not going to give any opinion on the various plans for carrying out the idea of Bro. Havers with regard to giving better accommodation to the Craft, though he, in common with many others, hoped that it might be successful. He thought the time had arrived when the subject ought to be carefully considered by the Craft to see what could be done. He knew that there was a strong feeling on the subject amongst the country brethren, who were as much interested as any members of the Craft. If the London Masons could not arrive at a decision upon the subject it was not impossible that the provincial brethren would come up in sufficient numbers to force the subject upon the attention of Grand Lodge. He did not wish to invite the provincial brethren to come up to support any particular object, but he was only indicating what might take place if the matter were not attended to. He should not say anything further on the subject as it would be competent for everyone to express their opinion upon it when the time arrived for the matter coming under their consideration. (Cheers.)

The DEPUTY GRAND MASTER said that before the subject was finally closed, he begged to be allowed to submit to them a motion which was sure to be received with favour if he might judge by the applause which accompanied the reading of Bro. Havers' letter. Though the letter was in some measure a private communication to the Grand Master, he did not think he should do wrong if he asked permission of his Lordship to allow it to be entered on the minutes. (Cheers.) He considered that that letter showed the true Masonic feeling by which Bro. Havers was actuated, and added another obligation to those which had already gained him the confidence of the Craft—(cheers)—and its being entered on the minutes would prove useful to future generations by showing at once the gratitude of the Craft and the high sense

of duty held by their worthy brother. (Cheers.) He did not wish to prejudice the large question alluded to in Bro. Havers' letter, but might be allowed to state that he cordially agreed with the observations of the Grand Master. He would now, with the Grand Master's permission, move that the letter of Bro. Havers be entered on the minutes.

Bro. HALL, Prov. G.M. Cambridgeshire, seconded the motion. Bro. STEBBING, before the question was put, had great pleasure in expressing his entire concurrence in the resolution just moved. He should avoid all debatable ground, as he had often disagreed with Bro. Havers, and probably should do so again, but of the sincerity and high-mindedness of Bro. Havers he had never entertained a doubt. The refusal of such a testimonial from Grand Lodge was another proof of the independence of Bro. Havers, and he might be allowed to express a confident hope that a fitting testimonial might yet be presented to Bro. Havers from their own pockets, and which he was sure Bro. Havers would not refuse to receive, as it would not come from the Grand Lodge Funds. (Cheers.)

NEW TRUSTEE OF GRAND LODGE FUNDS.

The GRAND REGISTRAR stated, by the death of their late lamented Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Yarborough, a vacancy had occurred amongst the Trustees of Grand Lodge property, he therefore would move that the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon be elected a trustee. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES seconded the motion.

Bro. STEBBING said this was a very important question, and yet it was not in the notice paper of the business to be brought before them. There could not be a better nomination than that of the noble earl, but he objected to any business being brought before them not on the agenda of business. If they allowed so many things to be done without notice, he hoped that they would show the same indulgence to him should he ever transgress in the same way. (Laughter.)

The GRAND REGISTRAR said that Bro. Stebbing, as the Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, must be aware that the Board had ordered some of the funds of Grand Lodge to be invested; and if they did not now appoint a trustee, that could not be done until next July. He thought, therefore, there was a necessity which took this motion out of the general rule, of which he approved that the brethren should have ample notice of all business to be brought before them.

Bro. GREGORY, G.D., considered there had been plenty of time since the meeting of the Board of General Purposes for the notice to have been given.

The GRAND SECRETARY stated that the Board of General Purposes ordered the money to be invested on the Tuesday. On the following day the Board of Masters met, and he was not then aware the money could not be invested until the appointment of a new Trustee.

The resolution having been carried.

The GRAND MASTER stated that he had re-appointed Bro. Harding as the Grand Lodge Auditor.

EXPELLING A BROTHER.

Bro. — of the Albany Lodge (No. 176), Newport, Isle of Wight, was summoned to show cause why he should not be expelled the Order.

Bro. — having answered to the call

The GRAND REGISTRAR said it was his painful duty to lay before the lodge the reasons which had led to the suspension of Bro. —. Prior to the last Grand Lodge the Grand Master received a letter from the Provincial Grand Master of the Isle of Wight, stating that at a Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Cowes in November, he had suspended Bro. —, P.M., of the Albany Lodge (No. 176), he having been charged by the Master of the lodge with having concealed some property in the lodge premises for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, and that Bro. — admitted that he had so concealed the property, not with a view of defrauding his creditors but of defrauding the sheriff. Under these circumstances he had suspended Bro. —, and having made a report to the M.W. Grand Master he had no alternative but to propose to Grand Lodge to continue the suspension until this Grand Lodge, and call upon Bro. — to show cause why he should not be expelled from Freemasonry.

Bro. — state that he was there to vindicate his character from the aspersions cast upon it—and he felt convinced that he should be enabled to show that he had never intended to commit any fraud, either upon his creditors or the sheriff, and he had

never admitted that he had done so. On the 15th April 1861 being threatened by the sheriff that an execution would be put into his premises for a debt of £180, he had removed a few of his goods of trifling value to the premises of the Masonic Hall, though not into the hall itself—he having had the key of the building for very many years—leaving on his premises furniture and stock in trade to the value of £1300. On the following day arrangements were made with the sheriff through a friend, and the debt and costs, amounting in the whole to £253, had been paid in full. (Hear.) The goods were subsequently brought back to his premises, and on his unfortunately being adjudicated a bankrupt the whole were given up to his creditors and sold. It was not until July that he heard any complaint about what he had done, and which was not likely to attract any notice as he was in the habit of lending furniture to the lodge for their banquets, and his goods were therefore constantly going to and fro between his house and the Masonic Hall. He had written a full explanation of the facts to the D. Prov. G. Master in July, denying that he had ever intended to commit a fraud, and moreover he produced a newspaper giving an account of his bankruptcy, in which the Commissioner stated there could be no imputation of fraud against him. (In the course of his address Bro. — continually referred to documents to prove the truth of his statements.)

Bro. SAVAGE, P.G.D., thought a *prima facie* case ought to be made out against Bro. — before he was called upon to proceed with his defence.

Bro. FLEMING, Prov. G.M. Isle of Wight, called for certain documents, which were produced.

Bro. Captain SAUNDERS, W.M., 176, then detailed the circumstances under which he made the complaint, but admitted that he knew nothing, excepting by hearsay.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES, who had been inspecting the documents, stated that it was not until the 30th of November last Bro. — had been called upon to show cause why he should not be suspended from his Masonic privileges by the Provincial Grand Lodge, though it was clear that the D. Prov. G.M. was in possession of all the circumstances in July, and that Bro. — had not admitted that he intended to defraud either the sheriff or his creditors. On the contrary, in his letter of the 11th of July to the D. Prov. G.M. he admitted that he had moved the goods, "leaving plenty to pay" the execution; and unless that could be proved to be untrue, he ought not to have been called upon to answer any complaint; and if it could have been proved, there was plenty of time to do so, as it was not until four months afterwards that the matter was brought before the Provincial Grand Lodge. The fact was, that in the hour of difficulty Bro. — did remove some articles of furniture which he wished to save; but, looking at all the circumstances, there was nothing to warrant the conclusion that he did so fraudulently, and the matter ought never to have come before Grand Lodge.

The Rev. W. K. R. BEDFORD, Grand Chaplain, did not wish to prejudice the question; but there was another most important charge beyond that of fraud, viz., having used the Masonic hall, of which he had the key, for his own private purposes. Now he (the Rev. Bro.), as clergyman of a parish, had the key of the church, but he should not be justified in using it for his private purposes. He thought, therefore, Bro. — was open to a reprimand from Grand Lodge for having so used the Masonic Hall.

Bro. FLEMING, Prov. G.M., after what had taken place, wished to make a short explanation. About ten days before the Prov. Grand Lodge he wrote to the Deputy Grand Master, telling him that he was going to hold the Prov. Grand Lodge and to cite Bro. — and others before him. Bro. — then admitted that the goods were removed to the Masonic Hall at one o'clock on the Monday morning, and considering such a course as not only highly improper but likely to cast a slur on the Craft, he had felt it his duty to suspend him from his Masonic privileges, and report his conduct to the M.W. Grand Master; but he wished to be allowed to add that in the latter part of his letter he did ample justice to Bro. —, having stated that up to that time he had borne an upright and honest character, and been a true and good Mason. (Cheers.)

Bro. GREGORY, G.D., thought it would have been better had the Prov. G. Master investigated the matter himself rather than send it to Grand Lodge. There was no doubt Bro. — had been imprudent in using the premises of the Masonic Hall, and he thought had the Prov. G. Master fully investigated the matter they would have been spared all these proceedings, which were

calculated to bring a scandal on the Craft. Now that the matter had been investigated, he hoped Bro. — would be restored to his Masonic rights, of which he had been deprived on charges of which he had proved himself to be utterly guiltless. (Cheers.)

The M.W. GRAND MASTER thought that after what had taken place that Bro. — should be reprimanded for the offence of using the Masonic Hall for his own purposes, but at the same time he should be acquitted of all suspicion of fraud, and fully restored to his Masonic privileges and rights. (Cheers.)

Bro. STEBBING must interpose. No one knew who might be attacked next, and here was a most important question affecting the character—may the existence of a respected brother, and there was no notice of it on the notice paper.

After a slight conversation,

The GRAND REGISTRAR said it was necessary to define the rule under which notices were to appear on the Agenda. It was necessary everyone should be made acquainted with the business before Grand Lodge, and all notices of business must therefore appear on the paper. On the last occasion this matter was before Grand Lodge it was then resolved that Bro. — should be summoned to this Grand Lodge to show cause why he should not be expelled, and hence the business arose out of the minutes of the last Grand Lodge, which had been forwarded to every lodge—(A voice—three months ago)—and therefore there was no necessity of placing any notice on the notice-paper.

Bro. HENRY G. WARREN had not intended to say one word on the question before them, but he could not allow Bro. Roxburgh's ruling to pass unnoticed. It was not above three Quarterly Communications past since that, on a motion of Bro. Smith to give from the funds of the Grand Lodge certain grants to the Charities, the M.W. Grand Master stated that though motions arising out of previous minutes need not appear on the notice-paper, it was better that they should do so, and suggested that the matter should stand over until the next Grand Lodge, and notice given, a course which was at once agreed to, and the discussion took place at a subsequent Grand Lodge, the notice appearing on the Agenda paper.

The GRAND SECRETARY wished to correct Bro. Warren. The Grand Master said it was an omission, but that business arising out of former minutes might be proceeded with though he thought it had better not.

Bro. WARREN:—exactly what I stated. Your Lordship stated that it was an omission, but the business might, notwithstanding be proceeded with, but suggested that it should not. (Hear.)

Bro. ISRAEL ABRAHAM, J.W. 223, thought that the charges had been so fully met that there ought not to be a reprimand. He would therefore move that the suspension of Bro. — be removed without a reprimand.

The GRAND MASTER did not think the case quoted by Bro. Warren altogether analogous to this, inasmuch as that involved the funds of Grand Lodge, and this case clearly rose out of the last minutes. He did not see how they could do otherwise than reprimand the brother then before them. They ought to be carefully jealous that their Masonic halls should not be used by individual brethren for other than Masonic purposes, be these purposes legal or illegal, and therefore he would put his motion.

The motion having been carried by a large majority.

The GRAND MASTER then said, Bro. —, in the name of Grand Lodge I have to reprimand you for an improper use of the Masonic Hall, but you are acquitted of all fraud or intentions of fraud, and relieved from any imputations cast upon your character. (Cheers.) You will therefore be restored to your Masonic privileges, and I now direct the Senior Grand Warden to re-invest you with your Masonic clothing.

The Brother was then re-invested amidst loud cheers, and thanked the Grand Master for the kind attention he had given to his case, and the brethren for the consideration they had evinced towards him.

Various grants of money from the Fund of Benevolence were then made, as set forth in the Agenda paper, which appeared in our number last week.

The report of the Audit Committee was received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

The M. W. G. MASTER said that the next question to come before them was the report of the Board of General Purposes, out of which would arise a question of vast importance, which

it was clear could not be satisfactorily gone into at that period of the evening. But he thought that the matter might be met by their simply passing a resolution remitting the matter to the Board of General Purposes, which might bring up a more full report to the next Grand Lodge, it being clear, as he had stated, it could not be fully discussed that evening. The Board said:

"The Board beg further to report, that they have had several plans laid before them for the appropriation of the freehold property belonging to the Society. Some of these plans are based upon the continuance or increase of the present tavern accommodation; but inasmuch as Grand Lodge, in 1858, decided that the attention of the Board should be directed solely to schemes for appropriating the property, or a portion thereof, to Masonic purposes exclusively, it was considered that the Board ought not to entertain such schemes until the sanction of Grand Lodge for their so doing should be obtained. It was therefore resolved—

"That whereas the following resolutions were agreed to at a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, holden on the 1st December, 1858, viz. —

"1st. That it is desirable that the freehold property now belonging to the Society, or such part thereof as may be necessary, shall be devoted exclusively to Masonic purposes.

"2nd. That the subject be referred back to the Board, with directions to report thereon to the Grand Lodge, and to bring before it such a scheme as may appear to be practicable for carrying out the first resolution, and to authorise the Board to expend a sum not exceeding £300 for that purpose; and if they see fit, to submit the subject to the public competition of the whole Masonic body, and to offer a sum, not exceeding 150 guineas, in premiums for the best design.

"3rd. That in the scheme which they will have to consider, it will be desirable to proceed only with a view of providing fitting and appropriate accommodation to be devoted solely and exclusively to Masonic purposes.

"And whereas several members of the Board of General Purposes are of opinion that it is desirable to have power to consider the propriety of appropriating a portion of the property for the purposes of a tavern—should the judgment of the Board take that direction—it is respectfully requested that such additional power be granted to the Board by Grand Lodge accordingly."

His Lordship then proceeded to say, that it was plain to him that under the resolutions he had just read, the Board of General Purposes had power to make a report to Grand Lodge. Strict and definite powers had been given to the Board of General Purposes to consider if any and what portion of the Grand Lodge property could be set aside for the purposes of the Craft only; and they now asked for powers to consider whether any portion of the property should be set aside for the purposes of a tavern. He had never heard any suggestion that the whole of the property should be devoted to Masonic purposes. The resolution directed the Board to confine its attention to what part of the property might be set aside for Masonic purposes, and that, he thought, could easily be done. They were not asked to consider the appropriation of the whole of the property, though he did not say that they ought not to have the power to do so. In the first instance they were directed to apply their attention to the providing additional accommodation for the Craft; and he submitted that if the Board of General Purposes wanted further powers, the time to ask for them would be when they brought up the report on that which had been already referred to them. He would not say a word against the providing of tavern accommodation, but it would be time enough to talk of that when the Board brought up its report, in June, on the points already referred to it. In the first instance the Board, it appeared to him, should confine its attention to the powers given them under the resolutions of 1858; and he thought that, having determined that the report should be taken as read and entered on the minutes, it might be then remitted to the Board to bring up a scheme at the next Grand Lodge, for giving accommodation to the Craft.

The report having been taken as read—

Bro. STEBRING, Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, stated that the Board ought to be placed in a position to consider the whole question, and if they were not, nothing would be done by the next Grand Lodge—nor, indeed, until 1882, when, as has been stated elsewhere, Grand Lodge would be burned down (laughter). The Board ought to have power to consider the question of tavern or no tavern; and to no decision could they come to until they had these powers. The

Board were divided upon the point, and he confessed he had not yet made up his mind on the subject. They had had various meetings, and in every one they were stopped on matters of form by the stringency of the resolutions of 1858. If the Grand Lodge wanted a report they must give the Board more extensive power, otherwise they could not act.

Bro. GREGORY, G.D., as a member of the Board of General Purposes, also complained of their powers being so limited that they had no real power. If the Grand Lodge would settle the question of tavern or no tavern, the matter would soon be settled, and the Board would at once give them a report. If the matter were deferred, he hoped Grand Lodge would not confine them to the words of the resolution of 1858.

Bro. HORTON SMITH thought there could be no doubt of the power given to the Board of General Purposes, and that the question of tavern or no tavern might be discussed hereafter.

The M.W. GRAND MASTER was sorry if he had been misunderstood. He did not wish to limit the powers of the Board, but if Grand Lodge agreed with him it would adhere to its resolution of 1858, and the question of tavern accommodation might be postponed until after the report had been received on the other part of the scheme.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES believed that what they had first to consider was whether the whole or what part of the property should be devoted to Masonic purposes, and to lay a scheme upon the subject before Gd. Lodge before attempting to carry out other objects. Some members of the Board, however, thought that no scheme could be perfect without giving increased tavern accommodation, and to enable them to carry out that object was it that they required further powers. He felt that they ought first to determine what portion of the property should be devoted solely to Masonic purposes, leaving the rest of the property to be dealt with hereafter. He believed that such a scheme could be agreed upon if they had also the power of sending up another scheme embracing the two objects.

The GRAND REGISTRAR thought it clear that this question would not be settled without much discussion. He would, therefore, suggest that if his lordship gave them a special Grand Lodge, every brother would have an opportunity of expressing his opinion, and they might come to a fair and reasonable decision on the matter.

Bro. SAVAGE, P.G.D., thought there was great fairness in the proposition of the Grand Registrar, and trusted that it would be acceded to.

The GRAND MASTER could not see that the matter would be further advanced by giving them a special Grand Lodge until the Board of General Purposes had presented them a scheme for consideration. If a report were brought up in June, and a special Grand Lodge was then found to be necessary, it could be given.

Bro. S. B. WILSON, P.G.D., was about to address the Grand Lodge when he was interrupted on the ground that there was no motion before the chair.

The D. GRAND MASTER, for the purpose of enabling the discussion to proceed, would move a resolution to the effect that it be remitted to the Board of General Purposes further to consider the object referred to them under the resolutions of 1858—this being that they would be prepared with a report in June. It appeared to be a matter of great importance, and after so long a period as between three or four years had elapsed, he thought there ought to be no difficulty in making a report. He therefore moved that Grand Lodge adhere to these resolutions of 1858, and remit them to the Board of General Purposes for a report thereon.

Br. Sir LUCIUS CURTIS, Prov. Grand Master, Hants, seconded the resolution.

Bro. WILSON, P.G.D., said that the resolutions of 1858, to which the D. Grand Master wished to bind them, only asked them to give a report as to what part of the Grand Lodge property could be solely devoted to Masonic purposes, "if practicable." Now he boldly declared that it was not practicable to give them any such scheme without considering the property as a whole, and power to do that was all the Board now asked.

Bro. HEAL, as a member of the Board of General Purposes, declared that it was impossible to give any report as to what part of the property should be devoted solely to Masonic purposes, without knowing how the rest of the property was to be disposed of. They must apply themselves to the whole subject, or it would be impossible to bring a satisfactory report before the Craft.

Bro. HERVEY, P.G.D., as a member of the Board of General

Purposes, would undertake to say, that should the resolution of the R.W.D. Grand Master be carried, the members of the Board would strive to merge all personal opinions, and endeavour to give a report on the subject entrusted to them, though he did not think a satisfactory report could be arrived at, unless they had power to report as regarded the whole property. He considered that the Board had been subjected to some degree of obloquy which they did not deserve, being perfectly prepared to make a report, if sufficient power were given them.

Bro. HERBERT LLOYD thought that the best way to bring the matter to a decision would be to move that power be given to the Board of General Purposes to consider the whole question of the freehold property of Grand Lodge, and to report upon its appropriation, whether to Masonic purposes, or otherwise.

Bro. HEAL seconded the motion.

After a short further discussion in which Bro. Adlard, Bro. Stuart, and the D. Grand Master took part, the latter confining his motion to binding the Board of General Purposes to the third resolution of 1858, the question was put to a show of hands, when the Grand Master declared they were so nearly equal that he could not decide which had the majority. A division therefore took place, when there appeared

For the amendment 49
For the original motion 41

Majority for the amendment 8

It being now past twelve o'clock, no further business could be entered upon, and Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

METROPOLITAN.

GREAT ILFORD.—CONSECRATION AND CONSTITUTION OF THE DE GREY AND RIPON LODGE (NO. 1207).

On Monday, the 24th of February, the De Grey and Ripon Lodge (No. 1207) was formally consecrated and constituted by Bro. William Watson, P.G.S., under the authority of the M.W.G.M. Bro. Matthew Cooke performed the appropriate music.

After the consecration, the installation of Bro. Captain A. H. King, its first W.M., was proceeded with, in the presence of a full board of installed Masters, Bro. Watson very ably performing the ceremony.

The W.M. was then pleased to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—Bros. Lieut. De Cetto, S.W.; Pogue, S.D.; Capt. Ernest Ibbetson, Treas.; Matthew Cooke, Sec.; and Radford, Tyler. The W.M. next initiated Mr. Henry Jubilee Ashmole in a very excellent manner, showing himself thoroughly well up to his work.

Bro. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, R.W.D.G.M., having permitted the lodge to take his name and use his armorial bearings, was unanimously elected an honorary member, which mark of appreciation was also conferred upon Bro. William Watson for his services.

The visitors on the occasion were Bros. Col. Clerk, P.M., Russell, W.M., Laird, P.M., and Norman, Treas. of No. 13; Page, I.G. 23; Platt, P.M. 163; Figg, P.M. 318; Captain Boyle, P.M. 437; Lacey, Treas. 1002; Kincaid, W.M., and Capt. Forbes, P.M. 1008; R. M. Smith, P.M. 1044; and W. H. Wright, 1133. The furniture, fittings, and appointments were generally admired for their neat and elegant appearance, and do Bro. William Platt great credit for their production.

After the lodge had been closed, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, which left nothing to be desired.

Grace having been said and the cloth removed, the W.M. rose, and proposed that toast dear to Englishmen and Masons, "The Queen and the Craft," which was cordially and Masonically honoured. The next toast was the head of the Craft, "The Health of the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, the M.W.G.M.," under whose warrant they had met that day for the first time.

Captain KING, W.M., then approached the second grand officer of the Order, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the R.W.D.G.M., whom they had done themselves the honour to elect an honorary member of the lodge that day. To his lordship, No 1207 was under deep obligations, he having, in the kindest manner, permitted them to call the lodge after him, to emblazon their pedestal with, and issue their summonses bearing his arms and crest. They knew how, as good Masons, to appreciate such

kindness, and he hoped the toast would never fail to be received in that lodge with as much enthusiasm, as he was sure they would accord to it on that its first proposition.

The toast was drunk with all the accustomed honours and with cheers. That of the Grand Officers, past and present, followed.

Bro. WATSON had great pleasure in rising to propose the next toast, "The Health of the W.M., Bro. Captain King." It was very gratifying to find such a gentleman installed as the first W.M. of the lodge. From the perfect way in which he had performed the ceremony of Initiation that evening, it was evident no better Master could be found, and the lodge would congratulate itself in having him in the chair. He then proposed the W.M.'s very good health, which was warmly received.

CAPTAIN KING, W.M., was very much obliged for the reception of his health, more especially as there were such a majority of P.M.'s present. They had had a great many difficulties to overcome, but each had been surmounted, and he hoped to see them all again a few months hence, when the lodge would be in full working order. He would do his utmost and his best to insure the prosperity of the lodge, and would work it as well as he could for the credit of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge.

The W.M. said they were very happy to welcome their initiate, Bro. Ashmole, and he was very glad that brother had come forward then, auguring from the fact that he had friends to introduce who would be heartily received.

Bro. ASHMOLE, said he supposed it was his duty to return thanks. He had long desired to be a Freemason, and from what he had seen he was sorry he had not become so before, although he did not think, if he had, he should have become a member of a better lodge.

The W. M. said one of his most pleasing duties was to bid the visitors welcome in the name of the lodge, and he could not couple the toast with any more worthy or respected brother than Bro. Col. Clerk, one of the very highest masons in the land, whose working and interest in Freemasonry was widely known and very justly appreciated.

Bro. Col. CLERK in rising to respond said he felt that a heavy duty was imposed upon him, to return thanks for the numerous body of visitors. It gave them all great satisfaction to see a new lodge established—working well,—and with every prospect of permanent success. That evening they had witnessed the constitution of No. 1207, and when he remembered that 199 new lodges had been added to the register since No. 1008, the Florence Nightingale, had been constituted, he felt how great had been the spread of Masonry. All the visitors agreed with him that the De Grey and Ripon Lodge was likely to flourish and do credit to Masonry, for a good lodge must do good, and every one there believed a good thing had that day been commenced. Long might it prosper, and he was sure it would do so under their first W.M. They had been most kindly and hospitably entertained, and he would propose a toast in conclusion, which he was sure every visitor would cordially respond to, it being prosperity to all and every member of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge. (Hear, hear.)

Capt. KING, W.M., then said that the health of the Installing Master must in no wise be overlooked. To him the lodge owed much, for to Bro. Watson he, himself, was indebted for his tuition, for which he was deeply obliged. He should, therefore, propose the "Health of Bro. Watson," and in the name of the lodge pledge him his sincere thanks.

Bro. WATSON, in reply, stated that he felt much obliged for the compliment, and if his services had proved satisfactory he had no better wish than to merit their approbation.

The W.M. then gave the "Healths of the Members of No. 1133 (the British Oak Lodge)," they had very kindly recommended the prayer of their petition, and had sent Bro. Capt. Wright as their representative on that occasion, he being the first initiate made in that lodge. The W.M. concluded by proposing health and happiness to the British Oak Lodge, and every one of its members.

Bro. Capt. WRIGHT returned thanks on behalf of the members of the British Oak Lodge (No. 1133), and wished every prosperity to the De Grey and Ripon Lodge.

The W.M. said the officers had not had much opportunity that evening to bring themselves out in their true colours, but he knew they were zealous, and would do all they could to further the interests of the lodge. At his request Bro. Capt. Ibbetson had kindly consented to be their Treasurer, and he should therefore couple his name with the toast.

Bro. Capt. IBBETSON returned his sincere thanks for the compliment of the W.M. in coupling his name with the toast. Although he was one of last of its officers, he felt his position was not one of the least, and all he could do for the prospects of the lodge he would, and he was sure such was the desire of every officer and member. He believed there was a great field open for Masonry in and about Ilford, and as they had opened well he hoped they would continue in that path, for if anything, so he held, was worth doing, it was worthy of being done well; and he knew that was the spirit of himself and every officer in whose name he returned thanks.

One or two other toasts were given, and the brethren separated, each favourably impressed with the good beginning the De Grey and Ripon Lodge had made, the excellent working and urbane conduct of its W.M., the neatness and elegance of its furniture, and the profusion, with the hearty welcome accorded to all, of its hospitality.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 87).—This old well-known lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark (for the first time), since its removal from the Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street, where it has been held for more than fourteen years. Bro. Robert Slade, W.M., assisted by his officers, Bros. Walters, S.W.; Newsome, J.W.; Levy, S.D.; Moore, J.D.; Suffield, I.G., opened the lodge and was supported by a strong muster of Past Masters and brethren. There being two gentlemen in attendance who had previously been unanimously admitted by ballot, the W.M., Bro. Slade, in an impressive manner, proceeded with the initiations, and being ably supported by his officers, who were all of them thoroughly well up in their duties, the ceremony passed off with the greatest satisfaction, and the initiates were fully impressed with the beauties of the institution. The next business of the evening was two passings, which were gone through with the same solemnity. There was a long discussion about the removal of the lodge, which was ended by a proposition for a committee of P.M.'s. and the Wardens to hold a meeting and select some convenient house to hold their future meetings, and report to the lodge their opinion on the subject for their approval or rejection.—Bro. Newsome, J.W., in an appropriate speech, returned thanks to the brethren for the very handsome manner the lodge and each member had supported him as Steward for the late Festival of the Aged Freemasons, and the sincere pleasure and satisfaction he had felt in being again a Steward of this lodge. We are glad to see that two Past Masters are going to stand Stewards for the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and we wish them every success. The case of a poor and distressed brother was then brought before the notice of the lodge, and his case was met with such liberality that he went away rejoicing he had found such sincere and disinterested friendship. There was no banquet or refreshment of any kind, so the brethren separated immediately after the business was ended. Visitors, R. Welsford, P.M. 805; G. Wilton, J.W. 1173, &c.

PYTHAGOREAN LODGE (No. 93).—This well-known old established lodge met at Bro. Moore's, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, on Monday, 24th February. The members of this lodge, under the able presidency of the veteran Bro. Penny, W.M., met to perform the ceremony of installation. Bro. J. C. Peckham, being the W.M. elect, was properly introduced and duly installed as the Worshipful Master by Bro. Nutt, P.M., in his usual excellent style. That worthy brother has these last few years performed all the installations for this lodge, and on every occasion given the greatest satisfaction. There was on this occasion a larger board of installed masters than we have seen for some years past. We were pleased to see that Bro. Weir, P.M. (25 I.C.) was at last recognised in this neighbourhood in his proper position of P.M., and as he has now got his P.M. certificate from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, legally establishing his claim, we hope this will silence all his opponents, although one P.M. (a member of a lodge to which our brother used to belong) had the bad taste and judgement to challenge his right of being present, when he morally knew he had such good grounds for entitling him to be there. The W.M. appointed Bros. W. R. Orchard, S. W.; J. Hasler, J.W.; Potter, Treas.; Penway, Sec. *pro tem.*; Beckett, Tyler. Bro. Walters, in a suitable speech, asked the members of the lodge to sign the petition for establishing a new lodge in the east end of Greenwich, to be called the Royal Yacht Lodge and to hold its meetings at the Yacht Tavern, East Greenwich. One brother proposed, and another brother seconded, that the petition should be signed, but Bro. M. C. Penny, P.M., in a kind courteous manner advised the brethren to allow the petition to stand over

til their next lodge night, which was done. It was proposed and carried that it should appear in the next summons, that their attention had been called to support this new lodge. We consider this is a very fair way of treating this all important business, as now every member will become acquainted with the merits of the application. The brethren then retired to a sumptuous dinner, replete with every comfort, and served up in Bro. Moore's well-known manner. Visitors: Mourilyan, W.M. 164; Scott, S.W. 164; Collington, P.M. 164; Walters, S.W. 87; Durrant, P.M. 172; Owden, P.M. 805; Weir, P.M. 25.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 164).—This celebrated Lodge met as usual at Bro. Moore's, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, on Wednesday, 19th February. The business of the evening consisted of raisings, passings, and initiation. The raisings were done by Bro. Collington, the immediate P.M., in his usual first-class style and he gave the tracing board and every part of the ceremony. Bro. Mourilyan, W.M., then resumed the chair, and passed the candidates for the F.C. degree, and initiated one gentleman into the Order in such a manner as to elicit the praise of all the brethren, and as this was the first meeting since the installation, of the W.M. it augurs well for his year of office. It is very seldom our good fortune to find such an efficient set of officers in any lodge as there are here for every one was well up in his work and the ceremonies were most impressively performed. We congratulate the St. George on their good working and wish them a prosperous year. Bro. Walters called attention to the fact of several brethren, including himself, intending to apply for a new warrant for a lodge to be held at the Yacht Tavern, East Greenwich, to be called the Royal Yacht Lodge. After some discussion the lodge was unanimous in their refusal to sign the petition because they considered there was not another lodge required in Greenwich; but although they were unanimous in their refusal, yet the brethren of this lodge, with their usual good feeling did not oppose it by any petition against it. Visitors, Walters, S.W.; Durrant, P.M. 172; Ward, 93, &c.

LODGE OF TEMPERANCE (No. 198).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, February 20, at the Plough Tavern, Plough Bridge, Rotherhithe (Bro. Holman's). The W.M., Bro. R. Moore, assisted by his officers, passed one brother to the degree of a F.C. The formation of a Benevolent Fund was discussed and unanimously approved, and will no doubt be the means of doing good service to the lodge. Too much praise cannot be given to Bro. Bolton, P.M. (who in this lodge originated the plan), for his zeal and perseverance in forwarding the idea, this being the second lodge of which he is a member and P.M., where he has established this fund. We know it to be a very good suggestion, for it works well in London, and we have seen it prosperously carried out in the West of England. The lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to a banquet prepared in Bro. Holman's superior style.

FITZROY LODGE (No. 830).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, Feb. 28, at the head quarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, City-road. Bro. J. V. May, W.M., presided. In the course of the evening, Bro. PETER MATTHEWS, P.M. and Treasurer, in a very able and eloquent speech, presented to Bro. Figg, the immediate P.M., a splendid jewel which had been voted to him at the last lodge as a recognition of his services, and of the ability with which he had discharged the duties of W.M. during the past year. It bore the following inscription:—"Presented February 28, 1862, to Bro. Figg, P.M., by the brethren of the Fitzroy Lodge, No 830, as a token of esteem and regard for his zeal in discharge of his duties during the year he presided as Worshipful Master, 1862." Bro. Figg, P.M., thanked the brethren for that mark of their esteem, and said it should be his constant study to endeavour to deserve their good opinion. The lodge afterwards voted five guineas from the funds, to be placed in the hands of Bro. Eglese, who has undertaken to represent this lodge as Steward at the coming festival for the benefit of the Boys' School.—The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth had been drawn, and the loyal toasts disposed of, Bro. Figg, P.M., said he had to propose the health of their W.M., which he had great pleasure in doing, as their W.M. had carried on the business of the lodge with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the brethren. He had not had much to do that night, but had been called upon, he felt assured that any business would have been well done, and to their entire satisfaction.—The W.M. said he rose with a great deal of pleasure to acknowledge the handsome manner his health had been proposed by Bro. Figg, and so cordially accepted by the brethren. As for the duties, he would

carry them out as efficiently as he was able, so as to merit the eulogiums which Bro. Figg had been pleased to pass upon him; and he hoped the time would come when they should not be falsified. He thanked the brethren sincerely for the honour conferred upon him. The W.M. said the next toast was one that always gave pleasure and satisfaction to the W.M. of the Fitzroy Lodge, which was, "The health of the Visitors." They were that night honoured by several distinguished visitors, some of whom were well known to them; and as to the rest, he hoped they would consider that all that was desirable was combined in their persons.—Bro. HUNT, of the Lodge of Confidence, No. 228, returned thanks on behalf of the visitors.—The W.M., in proposing the next toast, said he was greatly indebted to brethren from a distance, who were always ready to render him the greatest assistance in the absence of some of the officers of the lodge, as he could at all times fall back on the Past Masters. They were always present and ready to perform any duties that might be required of them. Having enlarged on the abilities of Bros. Figg, Matthews, Eglesse, and Newton, he proposed the health of the Past Masters of the Lodge.—Bro. FIGG, in reply, said he had but just become a Past Master, but having been placed in that position, and in such company, he doubted not that he should derive lustre from their great ability. Bros. Eglesse and Matthews were the founders of the lodge, and both there and elsewhere were ready at all times to promote the interests of the lodge. As to the jewel which they had that night placed on his breast, he should ever wear it with pleasure, and he thanked them sincerely for it.—Bro. PETER MATTHEWS, in returning thanks, said, not only as the founder of the lodge and Treasurer, but in his position as P.M., he felt it to be his duty to be present at the opening of the lodge. Now that was his natal day, and he had friends at home with whom he desired to be present, but important as the day was, when once he had put his hand to the plough he ought not to look back, and he felt bound to be present in the lodge to perform his duties. Although he had friends at home to greet him, he was present that night, and he felt proud of the compliment they had been pleased to pay him.—The W. M. said the next toast was one of considerable importance to the craft, it being "The Masonic Charities," and they must go far to show the world that Masonry was something more than a name. Those noble institutions were situate at Wandsworth, Tottenham, and Croydon, and reference to them might silence the sneer which sometimes arose on the faces of those who knew nothing of Freemasonry. The Fitzroy Lodge had been well represented by Bro. Newton P.M., at the Festival for the Aged Masons, and at the Boys' School Festival the lodge would be represented by Bro. Eglesse. He had thus early brought the subject before the lodge, as he was anxious that they should support him, for too much could not be said in support of these institutions, as the money was devoted to a noble purpose. He gave "The Health of Bro. Eglesse," coupling with it "The Masonic Charities."—Bro. EGLESE, P.M., thanked the brethren for the very cordial manner in which the toast had been responded to, and said he had taken upon himself the proud position of Steward on the occasion of the Festival for the Boys' School. It was a duty which devolved on every mason once or twice in his life to serve the office of Steward, and he would not do his duty unless he carried out that which was the object of masonry. It was all very pleasant for them to meet together at their social board, but they were bound to support their charities. He hoped the brethren would support him on that occasion, and it would give him great pleasure to see a goodly number present at the banquet, but if the brethren objected to that, the charity would be as well served if they paid their money in subscriptions. Still he should be glad to see as many present as would do him the favour to go, so that the Fitzroy Lodge might be well represented. The forthcoming festival would be an extraordinary one, for Bro. Binckes had exerted himself to a great extent, and as there were 101 stewards they might expect a great gathering, and it would give him great pleasure to attend. There were scarcely any institutions under the sun more worthy than the masonic institutions, and he thanked the brethren who had already given him their names; they had given them in a good cause, and they would be repaid tenfold. Some other toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated at a comparatively early hour.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This select and prosperous lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, Kent, on Wednesday, Feb.

26th. Bro. Collington, P.M. 164 (a member of the lodge) during the temporary and unavoidable absence of Dr. Dixon, W.M., assisted by the officers Scott, Stahr, Walters, Weir, opened the lodge in due form. A ballot was taken for a gentleman as a candidate for the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry, which was declared to be unanimous in favour of his admission. Bro. Dr. Dixon then took the chair, and in his usual able manner initiated P. Kavanagh, M.D., as an Entered Apprentice Freemason. This being the installation night, Bro. William Scott, S.W.—the W.M. elect—was duly installed W.M. by Bro. Dr. Dixon in his accustomed superior style. There was a very large board of Installed Masters, more than what we have hitherto seen at installations in this town, which we consider a proof of the high estimation in which the new W.M. is held; likewise the great popularity this new lodge has acquired since its formation. The W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers, viz.,—Bros. G. Wilton, S.W.; C. Stahr, J.W.; J. Stevens, re-elected Treas.; F. Walters, re-appointed Sec.; J. W. Weir, P.M., S.D.; J. H. Pembroke, J.D.; R. Mills, I.G. We were glad to see to justice at last done in this town to our worthy veteran, Bro. J. W. Weir, P.M. 25, I.C., who was on this night admitted to the installation, he now having his P.M. certificate from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, proving he sat as W.M. for two whole years in St. Andrew's Lodge (No. 25). This now settles the question, and must of necessity close the opposition his just claim has met with for more than five years. He has manfully fought his claim inch by inch, and been put to a great trouble and inconvenience in doing so, but he has met with every success, which must of necessity in some degree sweeten his labours. There was one brother admitted as a joining member, after the ballot was declared to be unanimous in favour of his admission. The brethren then sat down to a sumptuous banquet prepared in Bro. Stevens' superior style. After the banquet a well-served dessert was placed on the festive board, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received. The health of the new initiate was given in a plain, short, forcible speech (short speeches being the order of the day) by the W.M., and Bro. Dr. Kavanagh returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech. The "Health of the Visitors" being given, the W.M. coupled the names of Bros. Penny, P.M. 72 and 93, and Bolton, P.M. 172 and 198.—Bro. Penny responded in appropriate language. The next business was presenting the first P.M.'s Jewel to Dr. Dixon, P.M., which Bro. Walters, Sec., did in an efficient manner, and recurred to a few incidents of note which had occurred when the lodge was first formed and opened.—Bro. Dr. Dixon P.M., in returning thanks, dwelt particularly on the fact of the jewel being given to him by the subscription of every member of the lodge, and not from the lodge funds (as is frequently the case in some lodges), which he considered enhanced its value. Several other toasts followed, after which the brethren separated, well pleased with their evening's entertainment. Visitors: Bros. H. Potter, P.M. 11; H. R. Palmer, 57; E. M. Hubback, S.W. 66, S.D. 164; W. C. Penny, P.M. 72 and 93; R. Slade, W.M. 87; W. R. Orchard, S.W. 93; J. Hasler, J.W. 93; T. J. Ryder, P.M. 164; E. T. Hogg, P.M. 164; S. Robinson, P.M. 164; G. N. Mourilyan, W.M. 164; C. J. Badger, I.G. 164; W. J. Mackenzie, 164; G. Bolton, P.M. 172, P.M. 198, and 1044; F. Durrant, P.M. 172; J. Lightfoot, J.D. 172; J. T. Tibbals, P.M., Sec. 198; R. W. Cummins, 198; J. Clark, 275; R. Smith 1131; E. Perry, 8 S.C., &c. An emergency meeting was held on Monday, March 3rd. The W.M., Bro. W. Scott, assisted by his officers: Wilton, Stahr, Walters, Weir, Pembroke, and Mills, opened the lodge. The business of the evening was to raise Bro. Baatz to the sublime degree of a Master Mason (previous to his going to Prussia). We have never seen any new W.M. perform this ceremony (for the first time since his installation, which took place on Wednesday, 26th Feb.) so impressively, correctly, and beautifully as on this occasion. The history and Tracing board were fully given. The brethren have every reason to be justly proud of their unanimous selection of the W.M., for he is so thoroughly efficient in every ceremony, and never neglects giving the tracing boards of each degree, that they may sincerely hope his year of office will be a most prosperous one. Every officer of the lodge was well up to the work. The business of the lodge being ended, the brethren sat down to refreshment. The time being late, from the fact of two lodges meeting on that evening in the same room, the No. 11 Mark Lodge at seven, and No. 1173 at nine, caused the W.M. only to drink the health of the newly-raised Bro. Baatz, and wished him a prosperous journey. Bro. Baatz in suitable terms acknow-

ledged the honour. Visitors: Bros. R. Slade, W.M. 87; E. N. Levy, S.D. 87; R. White, 87; T. Robertson, 288, S.D. 745; A. D. Lowenstark, P.M. 905, 1035; C. L. Smyth, J.W. 164, &c.

PROVINCIAL.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CHELLENHAM.—*Foundation Lodge* (No. 97).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Masonic Hall, on the 26th ultimo, when the newly elected W.M., Bro. A. W. Gabb, passed in an able manner Bro. Edwin Williams to the degree of a Fellow Craft Freemason. There was a good attendance of the brethren. After lodge the brethren adjourned to the banquet and the evening was passed in the greatest harmony and brotherly love.

HAMPSHIRE.

BASINGSTOKE.—*Oakley Lodge* (No. 995).—A lodge of emergency was held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday last, the 27th ult., for the purpose of installing as W.M., for the ensuing year, Bro. R. S. Hulbert, the W. Bro. W. D. Beach, M.P., officiating as Installing Master, and performing that interesting ceremony with his well known skill, ability, and kindness. After the installation the W.M. chose and invested his officers, Bros. J. W. Lamb, S.W.; G. Riggins, J.W., &c. Several visitors from distant places kindly favoured the lodge with their company, among whom were W. Bros. J. R. Stebbing, P.M.; E. Bannister, P.M.; Capt. Mainwaring, Rev. G. Hawkins, and many from Aldershot. After the labours of the lodge the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Mrs. Klitz, the hostess. The usual Masonic and patriotic toasts were proposed by the W.M., and most enthusiastically responded to by the brethren. Several eloquent speeches were made in the course of the evening, and listened to with the greatest pleasure and attention. After the banquet the customary collection was made for all poor and distressed Masons, proving that Masons in the midst of their enjoyments are ever mindful of that Christian and Masonic virtue, charity.

PORTSEA.—*Royal Sussex Lodge* (No. 428).—On Wednesday, Feb. 26th, the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master of Hants and his Grand Officers, accepted a special invitation from the Worshipful Master and brethren of the Royal Sussex Lodge, including a strong muster from the different lodges in the locality. The distinguished members of the Craft present, including Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B., R.W. Prov. G. Master of Hampshire, were Bros. H. Harfield, P.M. 152, Prov. G.S.W.; H. Ford, P.M. 319, Prov. G.J.W.; Major Hocking, W.M. 319; Prov. G.S.D.; W. A. Kent, 152, Prov. G.J.D.; J. Weeks, J.W. 1106, Prov. G. Steward; E. Emery, P.M. 428, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Gall, W.M. 1106, Prov. G. Steward; Mark E. Frost, P.M. and Sec. 717, Prov. G. Dir. of Works; J. R. Stebbing, P.M. 152, P. Prov. G.S.W. and Sec.; Henry M. Emanuel, P.M. 428, P. Prov. G.S.W., and Dir. of Cers. 428; S. D. Forbes, P.M. 59, 387, 717, P. Prov. G.S.B.; J. Ogburn, P.M. 428, P. Prov. G.J.W.; J. Slade, W.M. 428, P. Prov. G. Reg.; J. Barnes, P.M. 428, P. Prov. G. Reg.; H. Sothcote, P.M. 428, P. Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; J. Stapleford, P.M. 428, P. Prov. G.S.B.; T. Webb, P.M. 452; W. Tushy, P.M. 428; W. A. Wolfe, P.M. and Hon. Sec. 428; E. Wells, P.M. 717; Lieut. Murray, W.M. of the Gosport Lodge. The lodge being duly opened, Bro. Emery, the W.M., proceeded to raise Bro. Everett to the sublime degree of a M.M., which ceremony was performed in a very effective and impressive manner, deserving the highest encomiums, in fact Bro. Emery still improves as he goes. By this time the R.W. Prov. Grand Master arrived, and was formally introduced into the lodge by Bro. Henry M. Emanuel, Dir. of Cers., the officers and brethren saluting the gallant Admiral according to ancient custom, taking his seat to the right of the W.M. The lodge being now in the first degree, Mr. John Gillham was initiated into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. The business being now over, the brethren retired from labour to refreshment, and about forty brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Wilkins. Upon the removal of the cloth the W.M., Bro. Emery, gave the usual loyal and masonic toasts, and proceeded by stating, with great pleasure, the lodge was honoured this evening by the presence of the R.W. Prov. G., Master of Hants, and his Prov. officers. It was an epoch in his life which, as a mason, he should

ever remember,—the last time those distinguished and honourable brethren accepted an invite from the Royal Sussex Lodge was when Bro. H.M. Emanuel was the W.M., in 1853, on the same evening that the present W.M. was initiated;—the brethren would allow him to propose the health of Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., the R.W. Prov. G. Master of Hampshire, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Upon rising to respond, the worthy baronet said he was no public speaker, and not used to public speaking, but on the present occasion he could not do better than say he felt proud of being among them all to-night, and should have been earlier had not magisterial affairs interfered; at all events, he always had the Royal Sussex at heart, and the brethren must have great confidence in their Master in electing him for another year of office; such an occurrence had not taken place in this lodge for twenty years. He thanked them all for their kind attention, and in drinking his health, and should be always too happy at any other time of attending their meetings.—“The present and past Provincial Grand Officers” was responded to, and a very eloquent speech from Bro. J. R. Stebbing followed. Every one in the province knows that this worthy brother has done more for the cause of masonry than any man. His attention to the wants of the craft, as an ameliorator, a brother of charity, and a good mason, is unequalled. He held office as Prov. G. Sec. for some years, and to him it was but a labour of love, as a staunch supporter of the masonic charities who has stood forward and pleaded more for “all poor and distressed masons” than Bro. Stebbing? Charity, he said, was the pinnacle of all true excellence in freemasonry, and without such the Craft would be a sham and a delusion. As masons they never forgot their aged men, women, and children. Not one among them could tell the vagaries of fortune, and how soon they might be glad to be recipients of such bounty. Bro. Emery, then W.M., was a steward and a life governor to the Boys’ School, and he must compliment the Royal Sussex for having so good a brother among them. He further added, it was necessary for those who could assist such noble institutions to use every means in their power; he then begged to propose “The health of the Worshipful Master of the Royal Sussex Lodge.”—Bro. EMERY rose, and said his heart and soul was with the craft, and if the G.A.O.T.U. should spare him he hoped to continue to work with the same harmony and good-will as ever. He thanked the brethren, and said this would be a red-letter day in his life, and hoped, with the aid of his officers, to carry out this year as prosperous as the last; he again thanked them.—“The visitors” was the next toast, and Bro. H. Ford replied that he had not intended to respond to any toast that evening, and hoped to be quiet and give loose to all the conviviality of the occasion. The W.M. of the Sussex Lodge had invited him on many occasions, and he should be always glad to promote his views at any time. He then stated that it had often been said of him that he generally told the same story over and over again at all masonic meetings; admitted—he could never say too much of a good thing. He eulogized freemasonry, and would always do it, and also do his utmost to expose false masons. He hoped often to attend the lodge and see its excellent working. He always felt happy to be among men who were Masons, and such as were deserving the name they professed; consider what their positions were with regards Freemasonry. It was a thing not to be jeered at—a true and accepted Mason would never disgrace the principles he possesses. He was proud to say that he was a Free and Accepted Mason. Kings had descended from their thrones and mixed with Masons; in fact there was no society whose precepts were so noble and charitable. What greater virtue was there than raising a brother from distress, and what greater pleasure than seeing his success. The Royal Sussex Lodge, he always revered, and thought for its unity, hospitality, and charity among all the lodges in the province he would give the preference to No. 428.—Bro. H. M. EMANUEL gave “The Masonic Charities,” and said it was with pleasure he proposed the last toast, as last year he had been present and saw the working and management of the Boys’ and Girls’ Schools; he said it was one of the most pleasing recollections of his life; he could not but admire the regularity, attention, and cleanliness of everything around him—it made his heart feel and say this is the true spirit of Divine Masonry. To see the little bantlings luxuriating in the shade of charity endowed upon the grand principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth,—he should never forget it. Bro. Dorrington that evening had become a Life Governor, and Bro. Barnes was going to do so in the following month. He could not conclude without again extolling the W.M. for what was due to him as a brother and a Mason, and

he would again say success to the Masonic Charities. This concluded the toasts of the evening, with some excellent harmony from Bros. Stapleford and Parkes. The brethren separated at an early hour, and thus passed one of the most happy gatherings of the Craft that has been held in this locality for some years.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH STATION AT KILMORE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building intended to be used as the Post-office and Telegraph Station at Kilmore took place on Monday Dec. 2. The ceremony was performed under the auspices of the Freemasons. The members of the Kilmore Lodge, meeting at Vinge's hotel, together with a number of the brethren from Heathcote and Melbourne were in attendance. The Hon. John O'Shanassy was also present, in accordance with an invitation sent him; as were also the chairman and members of the Municipal Council. Exactly at two o'clock, the Freemasons, in the regalia used on such occasions emerged from the lodge-room, and formed in order of procession in front of Vinge's hotel.

The band struck up when the order to march was given, and the procession moved down Sydney-street to the old Post-office, and then wheeled round, and returned to the site of the new building at the corner of Powlett and Sydney-streets, accompanied by a large concourse of people. As soon as the preliminary arrangements had been made, and the leading officers of the Order and principal visitors had taken their places round the stone, Bro. ROBERT LEVICK, P. Prov. G. Sec., recited the following ancient charge:—

"Know all of you that we be lawful Masons, true to our country, and established of old, with peace and honour in most countries, to do good to our brethren, to erect great buildings, and to fear God, who is the Great Architect of all things. Today we are assembled to lay the foundation stone of the Post Office of Kilmore, and trust that it may prove of advantage to this flourishing township."

The architect then handed to Bro. Ferrell, the W.M. of the Kilmore Lodge (No. 1148), the plan of the building, which the W.M. returned, signifying his approval of the design.

The Treasurer of the lodge, Bro. Baugh, then presented the glass bottle to Bro. Levick, containing a sovereign, half sovereign, five shilling piece, half-a-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, penny, halfpenny, and farthing, also a copy of the Melbourne *Argus* and *Herald*, and the *Kilmore Examiner*, a copy of the dispensation, a list of the members of the Lodge, and the following scroll:—

This
Foundation Stone
was laid by
Brother J. M. Ferrell, W.M.,
assisted by the brethren of the
Kilmore Lodge, 1148,
and the brethren of the
Heathcote Lodge, 1145,
on the 2nd day of December, 1861, A. L. 5861,
and in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of
Her Majesty, Queen Victoria
of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen F.D.,
His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.,
Governor of the
Colony of Victoria,
The Hon. John O'Shanassy, Chief Secretary.

A copy of the inscription having been read, the bottle was deposited in the cavity in the lower stone by Bro. Levick, the cement was then spread by Bro. Ferrell, after which the upper stone was lowered to its proper resting place, during which time the band struck up the National Anthem, in which the whole of the mystic brotherhood, and the encircling crowd of spectators assisted with their voices.

The Rev. Wm. SINGLETON, as previously requested, offered up a short but most impressive and appropriate prayer.

Bro. LEVICK then said, Bro. Junior Warden (Wilson), what is the jewel of your office?

J. WARDEN—The plumb rule.

Bro. LEVICK—Have you applied it to the external edge of the stone?

J. WARDEN—I have Worshipful Master, and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

Bro. LEVICK—Bro. Senior Warden (Nicholson), what is the jewel of your office?

S. WARDEN—The level.

Bro. LEVICK—Have you applied the level to the stone?

S. WARDEN—I have W.M., and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

Bro. LEVICK—Bro. P.M. (Woods) as Deputy, what is the jewel of your office?

Bro. P.M. WOODS—The square?

Bro. LEVICK—Have you applied the square to those parts of the stone which should be square?

Bro. P.M. WOODS—I have W.M., and find the stone perfect.

Bro. FERRELL then took the mallet, and said:—"having full confidence in your skill in the Royal Art, it remains with me to finish the work (giving three knocks on the stone); may this work be completed in peace and harmony."

Bro. ADAMSON then handed the urn containing the corn to Bro. Levick, who scattered some of the wheat on the stone, saying, "I strew this corn as an emblem of plenty."

Bro. WOODWARD handed the vase containing the wine to Bro. Levick, who sprinkled some upon the stone, saying, "I sprinkle this wine as a symbol of joy and gladness."

Bro. TWIGG then handed the vase containing the oil to Bro. Levick, who poured oil on the stone, saying, "I pour this oil as an emblem of peace, and may the Great Architect of the Universe bless this town and country at large with an abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and all the necessaries of life, and may the Most High preserve the inhabitants in brotherly love."

The ceremony having been completed, the Hon. J. O'Shanassy, the Chief Secretary, was called upon to address the assemblage.

The Hon. J. O'SHANASSY then ascended the corner-stone, and stated that it afforded him great pleasure to be present on so auspicious an occasion as the present, and to be surrounded by so many of the members of the mystic brotherhood, and of his constituents. He always took a great interest in all movements having for their object the promotion of the prosperity of Kilmore. He had been so long connected with the people here, and was always so well received by them, that he had, as it were, begun to look upon himself as one of them, and to imagine that his interests and theirs were identical. He then gave some statistical information to show much the building just commenced was required in the town; by statistics he had obtained from the Registrar-General's office, he showed that there was a greater number of people within the municipality of Kilmore, than there was on the same area of ground on any of the inland towns, of a similar class, in Victoria, in other words, the population here was more compact, more crowded together than that of other towns. The commerce of the town had very much extended during the past few years. He had been furnished by the post-master at Kilmore with certain returns, which would, to some extent, show how much the new building was needed to keep pace with advancement of commerce, and the general requirements of the district. From these returns it appeared that from the first to the 30th November the total of letters and newspapers received and sent away amounted to nearly 10,000; of this number the letters were nearly 4,000. He concluded by expressing a hope that the building so much needed would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and that no accident would occur during its erection, and that afterwards it would prove to be such as would meet the requirements of the place.

The speech, although brief, gave very great satisfaction to everyone.

Bro. M. K. BEVERIDGE, having been called upon, ascended the stone and recited some appropriate verses which he had composed for the occasion.

Bro. ROBERT LEVICK, P. Prov. G. Sec., then addressed the assemblage as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen of Kilmore, and brethren. I have been called upon at a short notice to come from Melbourne to assist in this interesting ceremony, and feel proud and happy to think of the success that has attended this meeting. I appear here as the representative of the R.W. Prov. G.M., Captain Standish, who, I regret to say, is unable to attend or I feel assured he would have done so. I recollect some nine years since when passing through this town that the streets were

nearly knee deep with mud, what do I find them now? Why the streets are as well made and equal to any in the colony; this, I must say, speaks much for the industry of the municipal council and the inhabitants, and I trust the time is not far distant when similar demonstrations may take place for the benefit of the residents of this flourishing township. It is said that Freemasons have secrets, well I admit it, but as it is not our custom to tell our secrets, on this occasion I will break the rule and tell you one, to do good to all and assist those in distress. Had I but time to enumerate the blessings which are dispensed by the Masonic body, perhaps some of you would be surprised, but time will not permit. In dear old England we have an asylum for the purpose of placing our aged and decayed brethren, and giving them an annual allowance to live upon. This institution is not only for our brethren, but their widows we also provide for. We have a school for the daughters of Freemasons, where about 100 girls are educated and fitted for superior stations in life. We have also a school for boys, sons of Freemasons, to nearly the same number as the girls, where they receive an excellent education and likewise fitted for superior offices. Irrespective of these benefits, we have our weekly and monthly boards, when those who are in distress are amply relieved to the extent of their necessities; these are some of the beauties of our Order.

Charity does not consist in mere alms giving, because if we can, by good advice, bring an erring brother back to the right path we are carrying out charity in its fullest sense.

Trusting the most High will shower down His blessings on this town and its inhabitants; and hoping I may shortly have the pleasure of again meeting you, I respectfully, for the present, say adieu.

This address was listened to with great attention and much applauded at its termination. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the Governor, Sir H. Barkly; three for the Hon. Jno. O'Shanassy, and three for success to the building.

The procession again formed and returned to Vinge's hotel, when the lodge was closed, after which they sat down to a *déjeuner*, provided by the worthy Bro. Vinge, for the mystic brotherhood and their invited guests. The room was most tastefully decorated with garlands, &c. About fifty gentlemen—as many as the room could comfortably hold—sat down to the tables. Bro. Levick, P. Prov. G.S., occupied the chair, and Bro. S. W. Nicholson the vice-chair.

After dinner a variety of appropriate toasts were drunk and responded to, the company passing a very pleasant evening.

At about nine P.M., as arranged by several of the members of the masonic lodge in their private capacity, the services of the Kilmore band was secured, a grand ball commenced in one of the large rooms of the hotel. About twenty ladies, the wives, daughters, and friends of the members of the lodge, honoured the occasion by their presence, and dance after dance was kept up until an early hour on Tuesday morning. The most social feeling pervaded the company during the evening. The performance of the band gave great satisfaction.

SOUTH YARRA.—On the 22nd Dec. a number of brethren assembled at the New Bridge Hotel, to witness the interesting ceremony of forming a new lodge named the South Yarra Lodge, for which a dispensation had been granted by the Prov. G. Master. The lodge was opened by the R.W. Prov. G. Master, Bro. F. C. Standish, assisted by his officers, and after the usual preliminary business, Bro. Robert Levick, P. Prov. G. Sec., took the chair, and, in an able and impressive manner, installed the first W.M., Bro. H. W. Lowry. Bro. T. H. Lempriere was invested S.W., and, Bro. Frank Day, J.W. At the conclusion of the business the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and separated about ten o'clock, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

WOODEND.—Woodend was the scene of a meeting of more than usual interest in connection with Freemasonry, on Friday, 19th December, 1861. A large number of the brethren, from Melbourne and from the neighbouring townships, assembled for the purpose of opening a new lodge, to be called the Lowry Lodge, in compliment to a zealous brother of the mystic tie, who has been named—not inappropriately—the father of Freemasonry in Victoria. The usual ceremony having been gone through, the lodge was duly constituted, and the following officers appointed:—Worshipful Bros. J. Kennedy, P.M.; A. H. Lay, W.M.; A. B. Hoffman, S.W.; W. J. Lande, J.W.; A. S. Drought, Sec.; P. Moeller, Treas.; T. Fitzsimmons, S.D.; H. Horneman, J.D.; and C. Lilley, I.G. The brethren afterwards dined together at the Sydney Hotel.

ROYAL ARCH.

WOOLWICH.—*Union Waterloo Lodge* (No. 13).—This flourishing chapter held a convocation at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th day of February. The business of the chapter consisted of the installation of Principals and officers. The following companions formed a conclave of Past Principals: Ex. Comps. Richard Barnes, P.Z. 13; Jas. Moore, P.Z. 13; R. E. Barnes, P.Z. 13; Col. Clerk, P.Z. 13; H. Muggeridge, P.Z. 13; P. Laird, P.Z. 13; T. E. Ladd, M.E.Z. 223; R. Boyle, P.Z., Melita; G. W. Turner, P.Z. 13; Dr. H. J. Hinxman, P.Z. 50 and 324; C. R. Dean, P.Z. 745, who, according to ancient usage, installed Comps. Jno. Henderson, as M.E.Z.; Richard Brown, as H.; H. J. Rogers, as J.; R. E. Barnes, as E.; J. M. Russell, N.; J. R. Thomson, P.S.; Jno Graydon, 1st Assist.; Jno. B. Bayley, 2nd Assist.; G. W. Turner, Treas.; Wm. Allison, Janitor. At the conclusion of the installation, the M.E.Z. informed the companions that he had much pleasure in introducing to their notice Ex. Comp. Dr. Ladd, of Chapter No. 223, who had kindly consented to give a lecture on "The Banners and Ensigns." Dr. Ladd then proceeded to illustrate the relative bearings of the banners, &c., also the Tau and its several combinations. Great credit was due to the Dr. for the very able and explicit manner in which the lecture was given, and the companions were highly delighted with the instruction afforded them. Excellent Commander Colonel Clerk moved "That the best thanks of the chapter be given to Excellent Comp. Dr. Ladd for his kindness in imparting such a fund of information on so important a subject, and to mark the sense entertained by the companions of their grateful feelings for the same, that this vote be recorded on the minutes of the chapter." All business being concluded, the chapter was closed in due form, and the companions adjourned to the banquet. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, the M.E.Z. proposed "The Health of the Visitors, Ex. Comps. Dr. Ladd, of Chapter No. 223; C. R. Dean, P.Z. 745; R. Boyle, P.Z. Melita; H. J. Hinxman, P.Z. 50 and 324." Ex. Comp. Ladd, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and the visiting companions, assured the companions of the pleasure they had experienced in witnessing the very efficient manner in which the ceremony of installation had been performed, and the truly Masonic feeling evinced towards them as visitors. "The Health of the newly installed principals" was given, to which the Ex. Comp. Jno. Henderson, replied, and in thanking the chapter for the honour conferred upon them assured the companions it would be their utmost endeavour by strict attention to the ceremonies to maintain that superiority of working which had characterised the chapter for so many years past. The subordinate officers of the chapter were given and responded to, and the companions parted early, having spent the evening in the true spirit of Masonry.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

WOOLWICH.—*Invicta Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose* ✠.—There was a meeting of the above chapter at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on the 21st ult., when the following brethren were present:—Col. Clerk, 33°; Dr. Hinxman, 31°; Figg, M.W.S., 30°; W. Smith, C.E., 30°; M. H. Shuttleworth, 30°; Thompson, 18°; Capt. Thompson Wilson, 18°; Matthew Cooke, 18°; Laird, 18°; Dr. De Normandy, 18°; Lyons, 18°; Carter, 18°; and the Ex. Bro. L. D. Spence, of the Metropolitan Chapter. The following brethren were admitted to the degree of S. P. R. ✠, viz.: Dr. Hughes, E. J. Fraser, and the Rev. Dr. Richards, all of whom were received into the high grades by the M.W.S., the Ill. Bro. Figg, who performed the duties of his office most admirably. After the chapter had been closed, the brethren adjourned to the Freemasons' Tavern to dine. The cloth having been removed, the M.W.S. stated that he thought it would be most respectful, in her present affliction, to drink the toast of Her Majesty the Queen in silence. The next toast he had to offer them was that of "The Health of Dr. Leeson and the Supreme Grand Council," of which body that chapter could boast having a Past M.W. S. Dr. Leeson was indefatigable in his services to the rites, ceremonies, and history of the order, and took great pains to place it on its proper basis. Colonel Clerk had, since they had last met, been raised to the 33°, and was now one of the Supreme Grand Council, and he (the M.W.S.) believed no better or wiser choice could have been made. (Hear, hear.) The toast was "The Ill. Dr. Leeson, G. Sov. Com. and the members of the

Supreme Grand Council," coupled with the name of the Ill. Bro. Col. Clerk.—Col. CLERK was very happy that it was in the Invicta Chapter he first had the honour to respond to that toast as a member of the Supreme Grand Council. He could assure them it was with great pleasure that every member of that body felt how cordially their names were received and themselves esteemed. (Hear, hear). Dr. Leeson, the head of the order, worked night and day for its good, and every member of the Supreme Grand Council, did his utmost in seconding their chief. Nothing gave him, personally, more pleasure than to see that chapter, which he might call his own, adding to its strength not only numerically, but those who were good Masons at heart. In the name of Dr. Leeson and the members of the Supreme Grand Council, as well as his own, he returned them many thanks for the toast.—The M.W.S. proposed "The Health of the Visitors." They were honoured by the presence of the Ex. Bro. L. D. Spence, of the Metropolitan Chapter, the Ill. Bros. Shuttleworth and Thompson, and were very happy to see them on that occasion, and at all others convenient to themselves.—The Ex. Bro. SPENCE was not quite certain that he ought to reply to the toast which had been so kindly proposed. But if he was out of order in so doing he could not resist the opportunity of adding that which his brethren, the visitors, would readily endorse, in stating how agreeably surprised he had been at the very superior working of the ceremonies, and he could not help contrasting their working with that of the Metropolitan Chapter, to which he belonged, and state that the Metropolitan Chapter could not come anything near the Invicta for precision and accurate performance of the ceremony. On behalf of the visitors, he tendered their hearty thanks for the toast, and the great treat they had in that day's ceremonial.—The Ex. Bro. CARTER, Past M.W.S., had liberty to propose a toast. They all knew there was no one better fitted than the Ill. Bro. Figg to preside over the chapter. When he (Bro. Carter) vacated the chair, he was delighted to be succeeded by such an enthusiastic Mason as Bro. Figg, and, as one of their visitors had said, the work was never better performed, so he believed the name of the Invicta Chapter would, in Bro. Figg's hands be still what it imported, "unconquered," and it must prosper under his rule. He concluded by proposing the "Health of the M.W.S. the Ill. Bro. Figg."—The M.W.S. was much obliged for the mention of his name, and he had certainly tried to do his best, but was not satisfied with himself, for he felt his voice was not powerful enough—(no, no)—but his anxiety to perform his duties were not to be measured by his ability to do them.—The M.W.S. had another toast to propose which he was sure would be most satisfactorily received; those whom they had newly perfected that day; they were Bros. Dr. Hughes, the Rev. Dr. Richards, and E. J. Fraser, all of them great acquisitions to the Order. He was always glad to see clergymen in their meetings, and was delighted to have introduced the Rev. Dr. Richards. He then gave the toast of the "Newly Perfected S.P.R.," coupled with long life, happiness, and prosperity to them, individually and collectively.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS having been deputed to acknowledge the toast, did so with the greatest satisfaction to himself, because he had derived not only pleasure but profit from the very interesting ceremony of their reception. He regarded it, as he believed they all did, as one of the most solemn character, and something more than they were accustomed to, for, as Masons, they were disposed to take a very broad and comprehensive view of religion, and merely regard the cross as a symbol, but in that degree they looked upon it as Christians, and not only were they enjoined to wear it on their breasts, but in their hearts, as a cross fleury and a true passion cross. The Scottish Masons of old held that when that emblem was presented to them, the bridegroom had to leave his bride, the baron his castle, and the monk his cloister. He was glad to find Christian hope and Christian faith in Masonry. Hitherto when non-Masonic Christian friends had spoken to him of Masonry he had been at a loss to reply to them, but now he felt that he could give a good account for the faith that was in him, and join the Old Testament working of Craft Masonry with the new Testament faith of that Order, and show that the one was not repugnant to the other, which would be the legitimate result if all worked together in a Christian spirit. He was truly gratified in being admitted to that degree and as they had called upon him to act in his clerical capacity there, so at all times they would find him ready to perform every duty they might require. On behalf of his new brethren and himself, he was pleased to be so kindly received.—The M.W.S. next gave "The Past M.W.S.'s. of the Chapter, Dr. Hinxman, Colonel Clerk, and

Bro. Carter. Their merits and exertions were too well known for him to dilate upon them.—Bro. CARTER said it had been the delight of each of them, whilst officiating in the chair, to do their duty, and if that had met with the approval of the chapter they had their best reward.—The Ill. Bro. W. SMITH, C.E., suggested that if Colonel Clerk would favour the newly perfected with some remarks on the degrees they had that day received, he felt sure such information would be highly esteemed.—Colonel CLERK very kindly acceded to this request and gave certain historical facts, reasons, and customs of the degree, to the delight of all present, but which we are unable to offer to our readers.—The M.W.S. had to propose "The health of the officers, the Ill. Bro. Smith, C.E., 1st Gen.; the Ex. Bro. Laird, Treas. and Sec., the Ex. Bro. Matthew Cooke, Org. and Captain of Lines, and their new Prelate had each done well.—The Ill. Bro. W. SMITH, C.E., begged to be allowed to return thanks in the name of the officers. They were ever ready and willing to do their duty, and the toast was none the less acceptable on that account. They each highly esteemed the honour, and as reference had already been made to another chapter, they all felt their work would stand comparison with any chapter. He hoped the members would accept from each their kind thanks. After one or two other toasts, the S.P.'s. separated.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

CAMDEN LODGE (No. 1006).—The members of this lodge held their annual ball with a very select circle of friends, on Thursday, the 27th ult., at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand. The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock in the well-lighted and well-ventilated ball-room of the club, and was continued with much spirit under the excellent arrangements of the honorary M.C. (Bro. J. N. Frost, P.M. 276, S.W. 1006, S.D. 1167), both before and after the supper, until the 24 dances comprised in the programme were each done the fullest justice to. At half past twelve the whole party sat down to regale themselves from an excellent supper, served in the newly-decorated banquetting-room of the club by Bro. Cleghorn (Steward of the club). Here, as in the ball-room, the incentives to merriment were liberally supplied, and as liberally partaken of by those present. Enjoyment was the object of the meeting, and each seemed determined that nothing should prevent its consummation, and this determination was happily an entire success. Bro. Tyrrell the Senior P.M. of the lodge, P.M. 168, and President of the Stewards' Committee, presided at the supper table and after supper, previous to the ladies returning to the ball-room, proposed, "The Health of the Queen." After alluding to the loyalty of Freemasons, in a few appropriate remarks, he referred to her Majesty's recent melancholy bereavement. The Anthem followed. He then gave "The health of the Ladies," and added that their presence always spread a halo of happiness around Freemasons, and although they could not be permitted to mingle in all their assemblies, yet, that no men more highly appreciated their gentle sex. Bro. Dr. Jones, the senior bachelor present, in a very gallant but somewhat comic manner, responded. On introducing the next and last toast, "The Camden Lodge," he stated that since the existence of the lodge (5 years), it had annually given a similar ball and that he had no doubt that so long as the fair ones bestowed upon it their patronage, with each succeeding year there would be a recurrence of these happy meetings. Bro. Best, P.M., briefly acknowledged the toast. Thanks were then awarded to the worthy President and the party returned to the ball-room and resumed dancing, which continued until the hour for separation arrived, when all left apparently well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

AN OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.—Then the old gentleman—stout, yet old—his spectacles cocked on the top of his head, his broad-tailed coat and flapped waistcoat being covered with powder from his scanty hair, which, though naturally white as the snow which was wreathing the hall in its wintry shroud outside, he still wore, because he thought that all estated gentlemen of standing in the county should support the Government by paying the Queen's taxes—one of the few aristocratic privileges which the "people" had not encroached upon. He smiled as each well-known face met his eye, patted the young girls on the cheek and the boys on the head, and spoke an encouraging word to all.—*Life Scenes and Social Sketches, by J. T. Burgess.*

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A report from Paris states that Mdle. Battu is coming to the Royal Italian Opera this season. Surely it cannot be Mr. Gye's intention to bring a third *prima donna* of the class of Madame Miolan-Carvalho and Mdle. Patti into his company. The *desideratum* is some one to replace Madame Grisi. Rumours that arrive from various quarters announce that Signor Giuglini waits to be gracious on terms the magnificence of which would have made Rubini stare. There remains, for all this, a slight interval betwixt the two tenors;—even assuming—a very large assumption—that Signor Giuglini is the best and most available tenor of to-day.

Tamberlik is expected in Paris next week from St. Petersburg. He will first appear at the Italian Opera in *Otello*.

We are glad to note some signs of enterprise on the part of the Philharmonic directors this year. At their first concert we are to hear an overture by Schumann. Mdle. Tietjens is announced as engaged for four concerts.

Among the other signs of musical awakening in Florence may be mentioned the formation and success of an instrumental quartett society. At the third meeting for this season was produced a new composition by Signor Gambini.

Mr. Walter Montgomery (says the *Era*) is engaged for two years at the Princess's Theatre.

The receipts of the theatres, concerts, and other places of public amusement in Paris during the last month amounted to 1,769,083*fr.*, being 170,168*fr.* more than in December, 1861.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family still remain in the Isle of Wight. The Prince of Wales arrived at Alexandria on Saturday, His Royal Highness, whose stay in Egypt is expected to extend over a month, proceeded forward at once to Cairo.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords on Thursday 27th ult., Lord Derby reverted to the atrocious proclamation alleged to have been issued by the Italian authorities in a certain district of Naples. Lord Russell said he was still without any official information as to this alleged notification, and he trusted that it might prove to be a fabrication. Our Minister at Turin had made no mention of it, and it bore a "striking resemblance" to a document issued in 1860 by the then government of the Two Sicilies. If, however, its authenticity should be established, it would become the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to make a fitting representation on the subject. The noble Earl concluded with a kindly allusion to Italy's struggle for independence; and expressed a hope that before long the new kingdom would be recognised by every Power in Europe. The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill, which was read a first time, providing for certain important alterations in the lunacy law. One of those proposed changes is, that, when an inquiry into the sanity of a person is demanded, the case should be heard like an ordinary civil case, before one of the Judges at Westminster, and a Jury of twelve.—On Friday Earl Russell, in reply to a question from Lord Carnarvon, on the subject of the American blockade, stated that Mr. Seward had informed Lord Lyons that it was not intended to have further recourse to the "stone fleet." The Italian proclamation, to which Lord Derby called attention the other night, turns out to have been authentic—though not in the sense apprehended. It was issued by a subordinate functionary, without the knowledge of the superior authorities, who suppressed it as soon as they became aware of its existence. Lord Derby received this explanation with great satisfaction; and one or two bills were advanced a stage.—Monday night was wholly occupied with the various Titles to Land Bills which have been introduced by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Cranworth, and Lord St. Leonards.—On Tuesday the Bishop of Oxford stated his views on the "revised code," at considerable length. The right Rev. Prelate condemned the leading features of the new scheme, and appealed to the Government not to "destroy a system which had produced enormous benefits by insisting on hasty reforms, conceived in ignorance of the real difficulties and the practical wants of a system of national education." The minute was defended by Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll, while Lord Derby and the Duke of Marlborough expressed sympathy with the views of the Bishop of Oxford.—In the House of Commons on Thursday, 27th February, the remaining votes in the Navy Estimates were passed, and Sir G. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill, authorising the issue of commissions to officers of the army, militia, and volunteer force, without the Royal sign manual. This measure is intended to relieve Her Majesty of a great deal of most irksome labour. The Solicitor General, also obtained leave to bring in a bill dealing with the question of copyright in works of art.—On Friday Mr. Milner Gibson stated, in reply to a question, that the Government had not

entered into negotiations with any persons in this country relative to the project of opening up a line of telegraphic communication between England and America, but the Federal government had expressed a wish that such a communication should be established. The right hon. gentleman did not explain whether the views of the Washington Cabinet on this subject were likely to receive support from Her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Wyld addressed a question to the Premier, with reference to the difficulties which had been thrown in the way of the effectual suppression of the slave trade by the withdrawal of the American squadron from the West Coast of Africa. Slavers might hoist the stars and stripes, and he asked whether the President of the United States had been requested to allow Her Majesty's cruisers to take the usual steps for ascertaining the nationality of suspected vessels sailing under the American flag. Lord Palmerston replied that the matter did not rest with the President, but with Congress. Some conversation took place on Mr. Walpole's intended resolutions on the education question, and it seems probable that the debate on the subject will be opened on the 25th inst.—On Monday Sir George Bowyer gave notice of his intention to move, for leave to bring in a bill for the "better government of the Inns of Court;" and Sir Charles Douglas, on behalf of Sir John Trelawney, announced that the second reading of the bill for the abolition of church rates would not be proceeded with until Easter. Mr. Layard, in reply to a question from Mr. Darby Griffith, stated that the government had directed an inquiry to be made with reference to the insults recently offered at Malta to the Italian Consul and a member of the Italian Parliament, by persons supposed to be Neapolitan and Sicilian refugees. The hon. gentleman, in answer to a second question from the member for Devizes, also explained the circumstances under which one of the officers of the Confederate ship of war *Sumter* was arrested at Tangiers. The officer, who was not Captain Semmes, but a Mr. Myers, had landed at Tangiers from a French merchant vessel, when both he and a gentleman named Thompson, who accompanied him, were arrested by the United States Consul, who requested the assistance of Moorish troops. They had since, however, been set at liberty. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Kinnaid, confirmed the intelligence of the resignation of Baron Ricasoli, and of the accession of Signor Ratazzi to power. After a good deal of preliminary discussion, the House went into Committee of Supply, and Sir G. C. Lewis made his statement explanatory of the army estimates.—On Tuesday the only feature of interest in the proceedings was a discussion raised by Mr. A. Mills, on the subject of colonial military expenditure. The hon. gentleman moved a resolution declaring "that colonies exercising the rights of self-government ought to undertake the main responsibility of providing for their own internal order and security." Mr. Baxter thought the member for Taunton did not go far enough in his measure of retrenchment, and therefore moved, as an addition to the resolution, "that such colonies ought to contribute towards the imperial military expenditure incurred in their external defence, and that, as a rule, and except in the case of great fortresses, no further charge ought to be made upon the imperial treasury for colonial fortifications." After some conversation, the resolution as amended was agreed to, and the House was soon afterwards counted out. Ash Wednesday the House did not sit.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Charles Eastlake have been selected by Her Majesty to aid her in deciding upon the design for the national memorial of the late Prince Consort.—The Lord Mayor, in announcing, that the subscription he has received in aid of the bereaved families at Hartley had reached the enormous sum of £20,000, requested that those who might send further subscriptions to the Mansion House should state whether they desired that the money should be forwarded to the North, or sent to Wales for the relief of the poor creatures who have been plunged into destitution by the terrible mine explosion at Merthyr Tydvil.—The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The report was adopted unanimously, and a discussion interesting to all volunteers followed on the resolutions. His Royal Highness was again elected president. It was agreed that the meeting for this year should again be held at Wimbledon, and a large attendance is anticipated in consequence of the gathering at the Exhibition. After an animated discussion the decision of the council, that the deciding shots for the Queen's prize should be with a small-bore rifle, and not with the long Enfield, was agreed to.—A deputation of hop-growers and others waited upon Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting memorials for the repeal of the hop duties. They made out a strong case for relief, and, in fact, some of the speakers averred that if they were not placed in a more favourable position, cultivation must greatly diminish. Mr. Gladstone, in the present circumstances of the country, held out no immediate hope of the reduction or abolition of the duties, but said that if an opportunity of affording relief presented itself he believed that both the Government and Parliament would be extremely glad to grant it.—The painters and decorators at the International Exhibition building have struck, on a dispute about the hours of labour.—The late severe weather has, as on former occasions, left its marks on our eastern coast in the destruction of property and the loss of human life. Five or six vessels went ashore on the flats of the Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk coasts

accompanied in almost every instance by a greater or less loss of life. At the same time it will be observed that wherever a life boat could be launched to the wreck these fine boats and their noble crews rendered efficient service.—The March session of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday. The calendar is heavy, there being 126 prisoners for trial, three of them charged with wilful murder.—On Tuesday, Quail, charged with the murder of a butcher in South-street, Marylebone, was put on his trial. His companions in the drunken horse-play which ended so fatally, were also arraigned as abettors in the murder, and also as guilty of manslaughter on the coroner's inquest. They all pleaded not guilty, and then the trial of Quail alone was proceeded with. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter.—On Wednesday, a young seaman, only nineteen years of age, was tried for the wilful murder of a lodging-house keeper at the East-end, whom he stabbed in a quarrel. Mr. Sleigh, who appeared for the prisoner, argued that the absence of premeditation in the commission of the offence justified a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth. Mr. Baron Martin then sentenced him to death, the unfortunate man making a piteous appeal for mercy. The judge, the bar, and the spectators, were greatly affected, and the prisoner was carried away in almost a fainting state.—A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Mary Mobbs, who was charged with the murder of her child, at Bethnal-green. The unhappy woman subsequently to the murder committed suicide.—It may be remembered that early in last year, Mr. Bewicke, of Threepwood Hall, near Hexham, was convicted of shooting at two bailiffs, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. At the trial it was shown, on behalf of the prosecution, that a bullet had been picked up in an outhouse where the bailiffs had taken up their quarters—the allegation being that the bullet had been fired from a revolver by Mr. Bewicke, who had previously offered resistance to the officers. At the Newcastle assizes, on Saturday, a man, named Dodd, was found guilty of having placed the bullet where it was found with the view of obtaining the conviction of Mr. Bewicke; and Mr. Justice Mellor, in passing sentence of two years' imprisonment expressed his regret that he could not award the prisoner a heavier punishment for so atrocious an offence. We presume that the conviction of Dodd will be followed by the liberation of Mr. Bewicke.—It will be recollected that a few months ago a collector of taxes named Frater was stabbed in the open street at Newcastle by a man whose goods he had distrained. He was tried on Tuesday at Newcastle, and after an anxious deliberation on the part of the jury, apparently on the question of his sanity, he was found guilty and condemned to capital punishment. The trial excited intense interest in the town, where the deceased was well known and highly respected.—At the Winchester assizes, on Monday, Private Nicholas, of the Military Train, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, for attempting to murder Serjeant Major Kennedy, of the same corps, at Aldershot, in November last.—A tragic occurrence took place in Newington yesterday. A woman was found in a house of ill-fame, lying in a pool of blood, and burned in a frightful manner. The cause of death appeared to be a wound inflicted on the temple. There will, no doubt, be a rigid inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the poor creature.—The Rev. Mr. Fletcher has been committed for trial under the Fraudulent Trustees Act, for his extensive misappropriation of the funds of the Bilston Savings Bank.—A decision of some interest on the law of telegrams was discussed in the Lord Mayor's Court on Saturday. A gentleman delivered a message for Chatham at the office of the Electric Company, and their agents, having no wires to Chatham, handed it over to the Magnetic Company, that had. But the Magnetic Company's office was closed before the Electric, and therefore the message was not delivered. The company pleaded in their defence that, according to their printed form, they were not answerable for the transmission of messages but by their own wires, and the judge directed that the plaintiff should be nonsuited on this point, which would allow him to appeal to a superior court.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The debate in the French Senate on the address of the Emperor was brought to a close on Monday evening. One hundred and twenty-six senators voted for, and six against it. Prince Napoleon, it is said, abstained from voting. No new light was thrown by M. Billault on the intentions of the Emperor towards the Pope. He said there were three courses open—the reinstatement of the Pope in all his power and possessions; the evacuation of Rome, and consequent overthrow of the Papal throne, or to wait till the common sense of the public, facts, and Providence, should bring about a solution; and the last course was the one the Emperor would pursue.—The proposed grant of an annuity to General de Montauban, the Legislative Body's Committee, to which the bill was referred, has rejected it.—The *Moniteur* states that the authorities have been for some time past on the track of guilty intrigues, and has just ordered the arrest of the ringleaders. The matter has been "referred to the tribunals."—The Emperor had ordered a sum of 250,000 francs from his privy purse to be transmitted in his own name and that of the Empress to the prefects of the Rhone, Loire, Lower Seine, and Nord departments, to be applied for the benefit of the distressed operatives of the great manufacturing centres. This act of munificence is performed in addition to the measures officially taken by the government to meet the pressure of distress in the great towns and districts which suffer at present from

the condition of trade.—Rome continues in a very disturbed state, in consequence of the people having seized the occasion of the carnival to make daily demonstrations against the Pontifical Government. The special manner of marking their disapprobation is by deserting from the old and recognised places of resort during the festivities, and resorting in immense numbers to new and popular spots. The movement was considered so serious that, as we learn by telegram, General Goyon thought it prudent to occupy the Corso with 3000 French troops arrayed in order of battle, and to place artillery in the neighbouring streets.—The fall of the Ricasoli Ministry, which has been long expected, has received its accomplishment.—According to the latest accounts, the following is the composition of the Government:—Signor Ratazzi, President of the Council; Signor Cordova, Minister of Justice; Signor Sella, of Finance; Signor Depretis, of Public Works; the Marquis Peppi, of Agriculture; Admiral Persano, of Marine; Signor Pelletti, of War; and Mancini, of Public Instruction. Garibaldi had a conference with Signor Ratazzi on Monday.—The King of Italy has arrived at Milan, and has been very enthusiastically received.—If we may believe the *Dresden Journal*, a semi-official but not always trustworthy authority, the Prussian and Austrian Cabinets have come to an understanding for the settlement of at least one question that menaces German tranquillity, and have agreed to make a joint proposal to the Federal Diet respecting the affairs of Electoral Hesse.—The Committee of the Chamber of Representatives at Berlin on Saturday agreed to a proposal, with only one dissenter, for the recognition of the kingdom of Italy. The Ministry, however, declined to take part in the discussion, on the ground that the proposition was calculated to influence pending questions of European policy.—Letters from Madrid announces that the lieutenant of the *Sumter*, who was arrested at Tangiers, has been released. The *Sumter* remains at Gibraltar, but narrowly watched by Federal ships.

AMERICA.—Some important items of news arrive from America. We learn that the Federal forces attacked, and captured Fort Donnellson, the cannonade having lasted all day, and "considerable numbers" having been killed on either side; that a general interchange of Northern and Southern prisoners had been decided on; that financial affairs were still occupying the attention of the Senate; the capture of Roanoke island and Elizabeth city was confirmed; and the Federals are marching on Nashville and Memphis.—The steamship *Bermuda*, which has acquired some notoriety from the success with which she has foiled the Federal blockading squadron, left the Mersey on Saturday, to make another attempt to reach one of the Southern ports. She carries a cargo of "hardware,"—a kind of merchandise which finds a ready market in the Confederate States. It is stated that several other steamers have recently left Liverpool for the same destination.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. Can scarcely expect us to spend half a-day, and that immediately after the Grand Lodge meeting, to make out a list of all the lodges in England, which meet at places other than taverns, when he can gain the information by himself consulting the calendar. If he does so he will find that there are very many lodges in all parts of England meeting away from taverns. The Temple adjoining Freemasons' Hall is frequently used for lodges, and would be more so but for its inconvenient size, being too large for the majority of lodges, and now too small for Grand Lodge. Grand Chapter always meets in it.

A RETIRED TRADESMAN.—You may bring the conduct of the brother under the consideration of his lodge or the Board of General Purposes, but we cannot publish your letter.

A PAST MASTER.—The reply you allude to in our number of the 22nd does allude to the opening of the lodge. We have seen a different practice in Scotland.

P.M.—A P.M. of an Irish lodge having duly served twelve months as W.M. would rank as a P.M. in an English lodge of which he might become a member, but he cannot, by such joining, gain a seat in Grand Lodge. There are various so-called Irish and Scotch Past Masters who are not in reality so—the P.M. degree being given to them as a preliminary to the Mark degree and Royal Arch. Just care should be exercised, and positive evidence obtained, that they have really filled the chair of a lodge for the time required by the Constitutions of the country before admitting such brethren to the privileges of a Past Master.

Various reports and communications of interest are necessarily omitted this week, owing to the pressure on our columns through the length of the report of Grand Lodge, and other articles previously in type.