

ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND CHARITY.

“As secret societies are the cause of the greatest evils to religion, tending to promote impiety and incredulity, and most hostile to the public good, the Catholic church has solemnly excommunicated all her children who engage in them. Hence, no Catholic can be absolved who is a *Freemason*, a *Ribandman*, or enrolled in any other secret society. Drunkenness, a vice so degrading in itself and the occasion of so many evils, and improper dances such as the polka and others of the same description, so repugnant to the purity of Christian morals, are to be avoided, not only during Lent but at all times, by Christians who profess to be followers of the immaculate Lamb of God, Jesus Christ. All are exhorted to *perform works of piety and charity* during Lent, *visiting the widow and the orphan, relieving the poor*, and *above all, contributing to provide a good Catholic education* for Catholic children, and to preserve them from the innumerable snares now laid for them in mixed and proselytising schools.”—*Dr. Cullen.*

FREEMASONRY has so often been denounced by the heads of the Roman Catholic church—although never by that church itself—that the above extract from the Lenten pastoral of Archbishop Cullen, the Pope’s legate in Ireland, has scarcely astonished us, excepting by its absolute want of knowledge (a want of knowledge which we can scarcely believe to exist in any educated mind) which it exhibits with regard to the principles and practice of Freemasonry; although ignorance from this quarter is by no means very surprising, considering that the most reverend and learned writer of the foregoing extract is the same Paul Cullen who a few years since, in another pastoral, endeavoured to upset the whole Copernican system of astronomy, with what success let the learned of the day bear witness. How far the present pastoral may affect our brethren across the channel we know not, but we feel that the Roman Catholic members of our Order in England (and their number is not few) will regard it with as great pain, if not indignation, as any other of the brethren, without respect to religious opinions. The comparison of Freemasons with Ribandmen

arises either from gross ignorance, or from a desire on the part of the most reverend gentleman to cast a slur upon a body of men who have ever been more remarkable for their devoted loyalty to their sovereign and the laws under which they live, than have even the reverend followers of the archbishop in Ireland; whilst it is notorious that Riband societies have been exclusively composed of members of the Roman Catholic religion, who have been so devoid even of that education which the archbishop professes to desire to see given to his followers, as to become too often the blind tools of demagogues or discontented priests.

Freemasonry can scarcely in fairness be called a secret society, though it has certain forms and tokens amongst its members, inasmuch as it is known to exist according to law, and to be founded on the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth.

In England, and in America, indeed, publicity is not even now forbidden, the debates in Grand Lodge are fully published, and every thing of the slightest interest, even in private Lodges, brought to light through the pages of the *Freemasons' Magazine*. As to charity, we think we may claim for our Craft the credit of practising it to the full as extensively as any portion of Dr. Cullen's flock. Indeed we may ask him where is to be found another body of men voluntarily banded together who do so much. We do endeavour to seek out the widow and afford her solace and relief, and the children of our distressed brethren are not left without the blessings of education.

We do not wish to vaunt our charities, but we think that the following facts will be enough to establish in the minds of all reflecting men that Freemasons are not fairly open to the strictures of Dr. Cullen, or the charge of not being mindful of the duties which they have voluntarily taken upon themselves to perform. In our Girls School we maintain, clothe, and educate seventy children, and endeavour to render them useful members of society; and at the last anniversary festival the collection amounted to one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds. In the Boys School there are educated and clothed seventy boys, without regard to religious creed (twenty-five of whom are wholly maintained in a school house recently obtained), and at the late festival the subscriptions amounted to one thousand one hundred and forty pounds. In the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, we have had on the funds during the past year sixty-three annuitants (forty-five men and eighteen women), and although there have been only six or seven deaths amongst the annuitants during the past year, such has been the liberality of the brethren that at the approaching election in May next twenty-eight annuitants

are to be added to the list, the last festival having added nearly two thousand two hundred pounds to the funds.

Nor is this all, for the Board of Benevolence during the last year dispensed in relief one thousand nine hundred pounds to distressed brothers or their widows, without regard to creed or clime ; many of those relieved being foreigners and Roman Catholics.

We would earnestly urge the archbishop to consider these figures ; to remember that what we have enumerated is altogether apart from the benevolence of private Lodges—and then ask himself how far the comparison between Freemasonry and Ribandism will hold good, and which has the greatest claim to a character for charity—the archbishop or the Freemason ? Of course we have confined our statistics to England alone, as the more readily accessible, though we are aware that in Ireland and other countries Masonic charity does not sleep, and as we showed last week one of the reasons now put forth for the secession of the Canadian Lodges from English, Irish, and Scotch jurisdiction, is, that by greater union amongst themselves the brethren may be the better enabled to emulate the educational and charitable institutions of the English brethren.

MASONIC MISSIONS.

We may as well consider the state of the province of Buckinghamshire to begin with. This shire has about 160,000 inhabitants, extends over 800 square miles, and includes sixteen market towns and about two hundred parishes or townships.

It is therefore so far worthy to constitute a Masonic province ; but being in a state not far removed from darkness, it has been amalgamated with Berkshire, which by the bye, has no more than three Lodge towns.

The Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire is Bro. the Marquis of Downshire, and his province includes the following Lodges :—

Buckinghamshire—Aylesbury.

Berkshire—Reading, Newbury, and Windsor.

In each of these is one Lodge and no more, making four Lodges for the province which has a population of 300,000, or as many as some of our flourishing colonies, as many in fact as all South Africa, and as

many as some of the small states of Europe which have Masonic Grand Lodges. To the above Lodges will have to be added the newly consecrated Lodge at Windsor, when it has got into full working. It is not our object to blame Bro. the Marquis of Downshire, or any one else in particular for this state of affairs, but simply to show that there is a screw loose somewhere. About the division of the blame we do not squabble, because some part belongs to the Grand Lodge of England, some to the Provincial Grand Master, some to the Provincial Grand Lodge, and some to the Masons of the province. There is, however, some vital activity in the province, because on the 18th of last month the new Lodge referred to was consecrated in Windsor, but the only Provincial Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer present was, the Provincial Grand Chaplain; and a brother from London performed the consecration.

We do not even single out Bucks and Berks more particularly, as we shall work our way round.

The only Lodge in Buckinghamshire is the Buckingham Lodge at Aylesbury, No. 861; and we may observe that its date in the calendar is 1850, a startling comment on the antiquity and direct transmission of the Masonic art in the county of Bucks.

Berkshire is luckier, for the Lodges date as follows :—

Windsor, No. 252, — 1772.

Reading, No. 597, — 1833.

Newbury, No. 839, — 1850.

Windsor, No. 1073, — 1859.

Still Masonry must at times have very nearly died out in Berks, for there is only one Lodge more than a quarter of a century old, one of that date, one nine years old, and one new born; so that within the last quarter of a century it must have been as much as the province could do to keep itself alive.

Arch Masonry is not more flourishing, for in the province it has just one Chapter, namely, that attached to No. 839 at Newbury. Why or how this is, we cannot say—we leave it to local correspondents to explain.

In Buckinghamshire we have the following boroughs and towns :—

Buckingham. Population 4,020.

* Aylesbury. Population 6,081.

Newport Pagnell.

Beaconsfield.

Wycombe. Population 7,167.

Great Marlow.

Eton.

Fenny Stratford. Population 870.

Olney.

Stoney Stratford.

Amersham.

Winslow. Population 1,920.

Eton we will pass over, because it is a suburb of Windsor, and may

be regarded as contributory to its two boroughs ; and we will pass over the small towns ; but we do not understand why Aylesbury has a Lodge, and Buckingham and Wycombe have not. All are boroughs, all railway stations, and they are in no way dependent on Aylesbury.

At Reading there is a Masonic Hall, whether belonging to the Craft, or not, we do not know, but we presume not, as the foundation of a new hall is to be laid to-day. This represents the Masonic temples of the province.

In Berkshire we have the following boroughs and towns :—

- * Reading. Population 22,175.
- * Windsor and Eton. Population 12,000.
- Abingdon. Population 7,353.
- * Newbury. Population 6,574.
- Maidenhead.
- Wantage.
- Wokingham. Population 3,658.
- Great Farringdon.
- Wallingford.
- Hungerford. Population 3,072.
- East Ilsley.
- Pangbourne. Population 2,000.

The wealthy and populous town of Reading supports one Lodge and one Royal Arch Chapter ; Windsor and Eton have now two Lodges ; Newbury, which has only a population of 6,574, has a Lodge and a Royal Arch Chapter, while the borough of Abingdon, with a population of 7,353, has neither. It is evident there has been some zeal in Newbury.

On our review of the province, we consider there should be Lodges besides those now existing in the four towns, at—

- Buckingham.
- Wycombe.
- Abingdon.
- Hungerford.
- Maidenhead, and
- Wokingham.

If such towns as Aylesbury and Newbury can support Lodges, surely the others can. There ought to be besides at least two Lodges in Reading, for that number can be maintained in many smaller towns.

	Lodges.	R.A. Chapters.
The province as it is.....	4 or 5	1
„ as it should be...	12	8

This is our comment on the state of affairs in this district of Masonry, and we beg attention to it, for the evils of such a state of affairs are great. It is very difficult to keep up good working, for the brethren and officers cannot conveniently obey the injunction to visit neighbouring Lodges for the purpose of obtaining uniformity of work-

ing and good brotherhood, for they have no neighbouring Lodge to visit. Thus zeal must flag.

Of course in a province like Berks and Bucks it is with difficulty that suitable nominees can be found for the Grand Lodge offices, for it is not every Master who gets into the chair who is qualified for advancement. Consequently the decline and impoverishment of the Lodges is the decline and impoverishment of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and there is a re-action of want of Masonic zeal in head quarters, and evil is further propagated, instead of being checked by the activity and energy of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

We will now take Devonshire. This is a Masonic province: its Provincial Grand Master is Bro. the Earl Fortescue, K.G.

This province contains the cities, boroughs, and towns of—

- * Exeter. Population 32,218 in 1851.
- * Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. Population about 80,000.
- * Barnstaple. Population 8,667.
- Ashburton.
- Crediton. Population 6,000.
- * Bideford. Population 5,775.
- * Exmouth.
- * Axminster.
- * Torquay. Population 11,465.
- Honiton.
- Ilfracombe.
- Bampton.
- Collumpton. Population 3,655.
- * Sidmouth.
- * Tavistock.
- * Tiverton. Population 11,144.
- Oakhampton.
- * Molton.
- Topsham.
- Saltash.
- * Teignmouth.
- Torrington.
- * Totnes. Population 3,828.
- * Brixham.
- * Budleigh.
- Princetown.
- * Dartmoor.
- * Starcross.

It will be seen by the asterisks how large a proportion of these are Lodge towns, and the following list shows the number of Lodges.

Exeter	No. 46.	St. John Baptist (Royal Arch).
"	No. 129.	St. George's (Royal Arch).
Plymouth, &c.	No. 83.	St. John's Royal Arch).
"	No. 122.	Lodge of Fortitude (Royal Arch).

Plymouth, &c.,	No. 182.	Harmony Lodge.
"	No. 185.	Brunswick Lodge.
"	No. 224.	Lodge of Sincerity (Royal Arch).
"	No. 238.	Lodge of Friendship (Royal Arch).
"	No. 270.	Lodge of Charity (Royal Arch).
Barnstaple	No. 312.	Loyal Lodge (Royal Arch).
Axminster	No. 725.	Lodge of Virtue and Honour (Royal Arch).
Brixham	No. 309.	Lodge of True Love and Unity (Royal Arch).
Bideford	No. 719.	Lodge of Benevolence.
Budleigh	No. 309.	Lodge of Harmony.
Princetown	No.	.
Dartmoor	No. 964.	Lodge of Benevolence.
Exmouth	No. 123.	Sun Lodge.
Tavistock	No. 351.	Bedford Lodge.
Teignmouth	No. 380.	Benevolent Lodge (Royal Arch).
Tiverton	No. 280.	Lodge of Fidelity (Royal Arch).
Torquay	No. 411.	St. John's Lodge.
Totnes	No. 1012.	Pleiades Lodge.
Sidmouth	No. 190.	Lodge of Perseverance.
Southmolton	No. 610.	Loyal Lodge.
Starcross	No. 650.	Lodge of Union.

Of course there are social circumstances which materially distinguish Devon, and Berks, and Bucks, but, nevertheless, Devon will do to mark the difference between a flourishing province and a decaying one, although Devon is not without its faults and deficiencies.

There are several points worthy of observation.

First.—The numerous Lodge towns; although there are some considerable omissions of populous places, which should possess Lodges. We do not count the number of Lodges, because large cities like Exeter and Plymouth of course can support more Lodges than smaller towns.

Second.—The Royal Arch Chapters, though there are not so many of these as there should be.

Third.—The antiquity of the Lodges.

One	dating from	1732.
One	" "	1742.
Two	" "	1759.
That is four a century old.		
One	dating from	1762.
One	" "	1765.
One	" "	1766.
One	" "	1767.
One	" "	1769.

That is five more not far from a century old.

There are several others above half a century old.

There are fewer new Lodges in proportion, because the ancient Lodges have been better preserved.

There is one disadvantage of new Lodges, that they are destitute of

historical associations, which, in many cases, are great incentives to exertion.

The province has, however, been extended by the occupation of several towns by Lodges. Such has been the case at Axminster, and Bideford and Totnes, and the new town of Princetown, near Dartmoor.

Fourth.—The number of Masonic halls and buildings deserves notice, several of these being Craft property. The list is, as follows :—

	Freemasons' Hall,	Torquay.
	"	" South Molton.
	"	" Barnstaple.
	"	" Brixham.
Masonic	"	Fore Street, Exeter.
"	"	Plymouth.
"	"	Sidmouth.
Lodge-room,	Benevolent Lodge,	Bideford,
"	Bedford Lodge,	Tavistock.
"	Pleiades Lodge,	Totnes.

Some of these are erected of late years. The Exeter building we believe to be old, but are not sure of it. The Exeter Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters meet there. There are, however, many Lodges in the province which meet in public houses, and many towns without Masonic halls.

The following are towns which should possess Lodges :—

Honiton.
Torrington.
Topsham.
Ashburton.
Crediton.
Ilfracombe.
Collumpton.

It is disgraceful that such towns as Honiton and Crediton, more particularly, should be without Lodges.

The following shows the present state of the province, and its state as it should be :—

	Lodge Towns.	Lodges.	Royal Arch.	Halls.
Present	17	24	12	10
Future	25	32	18	25

The number of libraries, and the state of the provincial charities and contributions to charities we cannot state, but the province does contribute to the Craft charities.

There was a celebration held last year in the great town, or aggregate of towns, of Plymouth, which is practised under like circumstances in some other towns of England and Scotland; and that is, the holding of an aggregate festival of all the Lodges in the town.

MUSIC AND THE MASONIC RITUAL.—No. I.

BY BRO. MATTHEW COOKE,

(Honorary Music Master to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children.)

EVERY historical student is perfectly aware that important events bearing upon the religion, government, and commerce of a people appear to follow each other within such regular limits, that they form themselves into cycles; from which may be inferred, with a degree of accuracy almost amounting to certainty, the time when some topic will arise to call into action the dormant energies of a large proportion of citizens, and, as surely, be followed by a re-action converting a similar number to indifference.

During the last quarter of a century we have witnessed a remarkable activity in religion, science, art, and literature; and to the first mentioned we may refer a considerable amount of our architectural progress—for the Oxford movement, begun in 1833, by its catholicity of tone, has given a great impetus to the construction and restoration of churches, more particularly in the gothic style, and has been followed by many erections of mansions, halls, hospitals, and other public buildings, which have gone far to popularise mediæval studies and archæological art, dispelling many of the clouds that hung over those periods, which a certain class of persons chose to denominate “the dark ages.”

In companionship to these revivals, there has been, in the same period, such an outbreak of discoveries, theories, and the execution of works of great practical importance to this country, that we may, without egotism, compare this portion of the nineteenth century with any similar portion of centuries that have preceded it, and safely affirm, that these our own days are those of beneficial and important development and progress.

Whilst the outer world has been thus employed, the question naturally arises, “Have we, the Masonic brotherhood, kept pace with the requirements of the age?” If it were possible to reply in the affirmative, it would be very greatly to our credit; but that we have not is patent to all our readers—and in support of this conclusion, we have but to turn to the very able and intellectual articles that have from time to time appeared in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, under the title of “Our Architectural Chapter.” Now, however, that we have obtained a writer who is stimulating us to a healthy and long desired revival in our fraternity, we hope the great questions taken in hand will not be quietly allowed to sink into apathy and listlessness again, but show to the world that we, as Freemasons, not only claim, but actually are in possession of the key to each of the liberal arts and sciences, and more particularly those which every Craftsman has had

recommended to his study. Granting the importance of architecture, we also put in a plea for a revival of musical knowledge among our brethren ; and we are induced to do this from analogy, for it must be well known, that in the religious revival before alluded to, while architecture has been fostered and encouraged, music has no less been studied, and on this assumption we claim to go hand in hand with the architectural revival now happily commenced in our own body.

By the permission of the conductors of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, we purpose to present our readers with several papers on music, showing how it has been employed as an accessory in the chief religious and mysterious rites of the ancients, as well as the character of such music as we think should be applied to our ritual—and we hope to do justice to the subject. Appropriate illustrations will from time to time be given in music type, so that every Lodge will be provided with a selection of music applicable to each and every one of its ceremonies, in which all that portion of the various component parts of our ritual that can be illustrated by sweet sounds will be found ready for our brethren's wants, and, we hope, prove that—

“ A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.”

We are not about to write an essay on theoretical or practical music—nor do we intend to say much of its antiquity, but shall strictly confine ourselves to the matter in hand—yet we must beg our reader's forbearance for a time, as in the present paper we feel it necessary to give some idea of the science itself, to show that music is fairly entitled to the rank and position which we claim for it, and without further preface we proceed to speak of it as an art.

Music is both an art and a science. It is an art from its being acquired by certain laws which require skill and cunning to overcome. It ranks as a science, because it is a portion of the higher mathematics, and it is demonstrable that its principles are founded on certain general and universal laws, into which all that we discover, in the material world, of harmony, symmetry, proportion, and order, can be resolved.

Music, as a source of intellectual pleasure, has great superiority over the sister arts of painting and sculpture—inasmuch as they are merely imitative : for, however imaginative in subject or design a representation either by the pencil or the chisel may be, it must convey to the eye some form with which it is acquainted ; and if the delineation of that form has no prototype in our knowledge of nature, the artist is compelled to present it to us under some shape with which we are acquainted. Should we discover any of its parts to be “ out of drawing,” we instantly exclaim, “ How unnatural !” showing that pictorial art is dependent for its effects on that close—imitation of natural objects which constitutes its chief beauty. In music there is little beyond itself to which we need, or indeed can, refer to heighten its charms. If we investigate the principles of

harmony we learn that they are general and universal ; and of harmony itself—that the proportions of which it consists are to be found in those material forms which we behold with the greatest pleasure, such as the sphere, the cube, and the cone, which constitute what we call symmetry, beauty, and regularity. But the imagination receives no additional delight, although it is the cant of musicians, in our time, to pretend that a composition is a poem, and generates ideas—which (as no two of this school have ever agreed as to any definite idea produced by such means) we beg leave to disavow ; for it must be plain to every mind, that notes of themselves mean nothing more than the associations each one allies them with, either by words or imitation of some well known sounds ; and thus all that we experience in music amounts to this—that our reason is exercised in the operation, and that faculty is alone gratified thereby. In short, there are but few things in nature which music is capable of imitating, and these are of the most simple and beautiful kind—so much so, that the imitation is always immeasurably inferior to the original. We may safely affirm, that the shrewd answer of Agesilaus, king of Sparta, recorded in Plutarch,* to one who requested him to hear a man sing that could imitate the nightingale—“I have heard the nightingale herself”—was not only a just tribute to the superiority of nature, but an acknowledgment that music is but a poor imitator. As its principles are founded on geometrical truth, and result from a general and universal law of nature, so its excellence is intrinsic, absolute and inherent, resolvable only into His will who hath ‘ordered all things in measure, and number, and weight.’†

Music is a gift of the great Creator to the whole human race ; its existence and influence are to be traced in the records of every people from the earliest ages, and it is to be found in use among the civilized and barbarous inhabitants of every quarter of the globe. Every individual possessing the power of speech, by the mere inflections of the voice shows that he has within him the requisite variety of tones, however limited in extent, which go to make music. His ear also points out, that to convey certain impressions it is needful to modulate that voice ; hence, when we hear persons say “I can’t sing, I’ve neither voice nor ear,” we know them to be labouring under a delusion. It is a part of the benevolent order of Providence, that we are capable of receiving from the objects around us, pleasures, independent of the immediate purposes for which they were created. Our eyes do not merely enable us to see external things so as to avail ourselves of their useful properties ; they enable us also to enjoy the delight produced by the perception of beauty, a perception which (upon whatever principle it may be explained) is something distinct from any consideration of the mere utility of an object—for we could have had the most accurate notion of the form and shape of each particular that constitutes the most beautiful landscape, without receiving any im-

* Plutarch’s Lives, “Agesilaus.”

† Wisdom, xi., 20.

pressions as to its beauty. We could have beheld the sun setting amid the glowing tints of a summer evening, without thinking of anything beyond the advantage of a serene weather ; we might have contemplated the glassy expanse of ocean, reflecting the tranquil beams of the moon, without any other feeling than the comfort of a safe and easy voyage ; and the varieties of hill and dale, shady woods and luxuriant verdure might have been pleasant only in the eyes of farmers and graziers. So, also, we could have listened to sounds with equal indifference to anything beyond the mere information they conveyed to us ; and the sighing of the breeze, or the murmuring of the brook, while we learned from them nothing of which we could avail ourselves, might have been heard without pleasure. It is evident that the perception of external objects for the sole purpose of making use of them has no connexion with the feeling of their beauty, and that the great Creator has bestowed on us this additional gift for the purpose of augmenting our happiness ; for had he not had this design he might have left us without the *sense of beauty or deformity*, and Paley tells us "If God had wished our misery he might have made sure of his purpose by forming our senses to be as many sores and pains to us as they are now instruments of our gratification and enjoyment, or by placing us among objects so ill-suited to our perceptions as to have continually offended us, instead of ministering to our refreshment and delight. He might have made for instance, everything we saw loathsome, everything we touched a sting, and every sound a discord*."

In the place of every sound being a discord, the majority of the sounds which we hear are more or less agreeable to us. The infinite variety of sounds produced by the winds and waves, the cries of animals, the notes of birds, and above all, the tones of the human voice, all affect us with various kinds and degrees of pleasure ; and in general it may be said that it is such sounds as indicate something to be feared or avoided, such as the howling of wild beasts, the hissing of serpents, or the roaring of fire, that are positively painful to the ear. In this sense all nature may be said to overflow with music, the discordant and disagreeable sounds being (as in artificial music), in such proportion only as to heighten the pleasure derived from those sounds which are agreeable. The human voice is that which pleases us chiefly and affects us most powerfully ; its natural tones and accents are calculated to penetrate the heart of the listener ; and the union of tone and accent results in speech, which, in every language produces a melodic pleasure to the ear, as well as an effect of which mere words would be incapable. These natural tones of the voice, either by themselves or joined to articulate language, constitute music in its simplest state, and the feelings and pleasures derived from such simple music must necessarily have existed in every form of society, and render both the history and practice of music coeval with that of our own species.

* Evidences.

The influence of music is very great on the character of all, and it is salutary in its effects upon society. Like every other good it has its attendant evil in its abuse; for intemperance may be rendered more riotous and more vicious by the excitement of loose and profane songs. But the best gifts of art may easily be turned to instruments of evil; and music, innocent in itself, is not corrupted, but only abused when it is joined to immoral words and actions. Dr. Burney says, "Music may be applied to licentious poetry, but the poetry then corrupts the music, not the music the poetry. It has often regulated the movements of lascivious dances, but such airs heard for the first time without the song or dance would convey no impure ideas to an innocent imagination; so that Montesquieu's assertion is still in force, that 'Music is the only one of all the arts which does not corrupt the mind*.'" "

The influence of music is again being felt among us, and during the last few years vast strides have been made in its popularity, although it must be admitted that it is now far from as general as it was in the time of our Tudor monarchs, when to acknowledge an ignorance of the art, was accounted a breach of good manners. Fearing that we may have overstepped the boundary of our reader's patience in thus commenting on the introductory portion of our subject, we shall conclude this part of our theme by giving the quaint extract following from a work entitled, "Psalmes, Sonets, and Songs of Sadnes and Pietie," by William Byrd, one of the Gent. of the Queene's Maiesties Royall Chappell, 4to. London, 1588. On the reverse of the title page, Byrd, the composer of the celebrated grace and canon, "Non Nobis Domine," writes thus—"Reasons briefly set downe by th' author, to perswade every one to learne to sing.

"1st. It is a knowledge easily taught, and quickly learned, where there is a good master and apt scoller.

"2nd. The exercise of singing is delightful to nature, and good to preserve the health of man.

"3rd. It doth strengthen all parts of the breast and doth open the pipes.

"4th. It is a singular good remedie for a stutting and stammering in the speech.

"5th. It is the best means to procure a perfect pronounciation, and to make a good orator:

"6th. It is the only way to know where nature hath bestowed a good voyce; which gift is so rare as there is not one among a thousand that hath it; and in many that excellent gift is lost because they want art to express nature.

"7th. There is not any musicke of instruments whatsoever, comparable to that which is made by the voyces of men, where the voyces are good, and the same well sorted and ordered.

"8th. The better the voyce is, the meeter it is to honour and serue

* General History of Music.

God therewith ; and the voyce of man is chiefly to be employed to that endo.

“ Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum.
 Since singing is so good a thing,
 I wish all men would learn to sing.”

In our next paper we shall have something to say of melody, and rhythm, and their effects among the ancients. We shall also sketch the character of the music that has been used in the various forms of religious worship, from the earliest times ; and in the secret rites and mysteries of the ancients,

A SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL.

[Communicated by Bro. Wm. Hunter, R.W.M. of the Lodge of Journeymen, No. 8.]

At present the Masonic province of Edinburgh contains fifteen Lodges in active operation ; six of them meet in hotels, viz., the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, No. 1, at the Ship Hotel, East Register-street ; St. Luke, No. 44, in the Hotel Francais, Princes-street ; St. Andrew, No. 48, in the Regent Hotel, Waterloo-place ; St. Stephen, No. 145, in the Café Royal, West Register-street ; Celtic, Edinburgh, and Leith, No. 291, in the Turf Hotel, Princes-street ; and Trafalgar, No. —, in the Ship Hotel, Shore, Leith. One or two of these, we believe, intend to rent a portion of the Grand Lodge premises in George-street, which have been expressly fitted up for the accommodation of those subordinate Lodges which have no halls of their own. The other nine Lodges meet in halls apart from hotels ; but in only four instances are these halls their own property. The Lodges which have the good fortune to possess halls are the Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2, in St. John-street, Canongate ; the Journeymen, No. 8, in Todderick's-wynd, High-street ; St. David, No. 36, in Hyndford's-close, High-street ; and St. James, No. 97, in Writer's-court, High-street. All of these halls have been in use for a considerable period. They are associated with reminiscences of many distinguished men, who have met within their walls, with the hopes and fears of many an aspirant to the light and privileges of the Masonic order, with many a joyous festivity, and with many warmly cherished friendships, there formed and cemented. They are fitted up with a considerable degree of taste and elegance, but with the exception of the hall of the Journeymen, which was cleaned and repainted a few years ago, they stand very much in need of renovation.

We propose to give a short account and description of the hall of the Journeymen, as one of the oldest Masonic halls in the city of Edinburgh. The Lodge Journeymen was constituted in the year 1707, and was composed exclusively of operative Masons connected with the Lodge and incorporation of Masons commonly known by the name of Mary's Chapel. For upwards of forty years they had no hall of their own, but held their meetings in various taverns and public buildings belonging to other parties. From 1741 to 1752 their principal meetings took place in one of the wards of the Royal

Infirmiry, the foundation stone of which was laid with Masonic honours in 1738, and to the erection of which the Journeymen contributed so largely, both in money and labour, that a portion of it was set aside for their special use.

The primary design of the Lodge Journeymen was the support of brethren in sickness, and the interment of them, with decent solemnities, at their death. To carry these objects properly into effect, each member was called on to pay a considerable sum at his initiation, and make regular contributions afterwards. By a course of prudent and economical management, the Lodge was able not merely to meet all its liabilities, but to amass a reserve fund to a considerable amount. The proper disposal of this fund became a matter of serious concern, and after various deliberations it was at length resolved to invest it in the purchase of house property. The managers, ascertaining that two houses, situated in Hodge's-close, at the foot of Blackfriar's-wynd, and belonging to the Rev. Thomas Tullideph, minister, St. Andrews, were for sale, met on the 10th of January, 1743, and after inspecting the houses with care resolved to purchase them provided they could be obtained at a reasonable price. Bro. James Paterson, one of their number, was therefore despatched to St. Andrews, and in due time brought a letter back from Mr. Tullideph, stating that he would dispose of the house of four storeys on the north, for seven and a half years' purchase; and the one of two storeys, on the south, for ten years' purchase. This letter was laid before a meeting of the managers on the 19th of the same month, when "it was unanimously agreed to purchase the houses at the years offered and conform to a rental to be produced, and to pay up the money therefor against Whitsunday next to come."

The property thus acquired by the Journeymen is situated in one of those numerous narrow streets called closes and wynds, which slope down from the High-street on the north, to the Cowgate on the south. The locality is now considered degraded and disreputable, being kept in a bad state of repair and inhabited by the poorest portion of the population; but at the time at which the Journeymen made their purchase, the New Town was wholly unbuilt, and the most wealthy and respectable citizens had their dwellings, and the civic corporations their places of meeting, in similar parts of the town. The places immediately surrounding the property of the Lodge, are exceedingly rich in antiquarian interest. On the west still stands the metropolitan palace of the archbishops of St. Andrews, when Scotland was a separate kingdom, and Roman Catholicism the established religion; and there also is the spot on which stood the town palace of the St. Clairs, princes of Orkney, and hereditary Grand Master Masons of Scotland. On the east are the buildings of the Scottish mint, erected in 1574, in which gold and silver, the produce of the mountains of Scotland, were coined down to the union of the two kingdoms in 1707, and which were invested with a sacred character, and gave protection to insolvent debtors for twenty-four hours. A little to the south are the grounds once occupied by the Kirk of Field, and the monastery and gardens of the Blackfriars, and now by the University, the Royal Infirmiry, the old High School, &c.

At a meeting held on St. John's day, December 27th, 1752, in the Royal Infirmiry, the Journeymen taking into consideration the inconvenience of not having a proper place of their own in which to hold the meetings of the Lodge, "unanimously agreed to take the under storey of their own land in Hodge's-close, Blackfriar's Wynd, presently possessed by Robert Clark, their tenant, who is to be warned to remove against Whitsunday, and his house to be fitted up after that term for a convenient Lodge for the society to meet in for the future." On the 15th of June, 1753, a special meeting

of the members was summoned to consider the plans for altering and seating the house for the new hall, and these having been approved of, Bro. Adam Burnet, wright was, instructed to execute the work with all convenient speed; and nearly all the brethren present contributed liberal sums to assist in defraying the necessary expenses. Bro. Burnet prosecuted his labours with diligence and zeal, and the consequence was that the brethren were able to hold their first meeting in the new hall on St. John's-day 27th December following. This hall continued to accommodate the Journeymen till the year 1788, and being then found too small to hold the brethren comfortably, a new hall was constructed of a much larger size by making use of additional portions of the property. This is the hall in which the Journeymen hold their meetings at the present time,—and which is capable of containing, when closely seated, about two hundred persons. The principal entrance is now from Toddrick's-wynd, on the east, instead of Blackfriar's-wynd, on the west, as formerly.

This hall, on the outside, has very little to distinguish it from the adjacent buildings, but internally it is fitted up with considerable elegance. On entering, the attention is first attracted by the Master's chair, which is richly ornamented with the compass and square, with two emblematical pillars and capitals, and with gilt representations of the sun, moon, and seven stars, and is surmounted by a crimson canopy richly festooned. On the cove of the ceiling, immediately above the chair, the Masons' arms are most beautifully emblazoned, and on each side of them, at a little distance, are an entwined cross and the holy bible. On other parts of the cove are representations of the owl, the bee-hive, the mallet, trowel, and other Masonic symbols, together with two finely executed scrolls, containing the following inscriptions:—"Hear instruction and be wise," and "Remember the poor and needy." The orchestra, which fronts the Master's chair and raised dais, has an ornamental railing, hung with blue cloth—the colour of the clothing of the Lodge—on which are a gilt harp with the level on one side of it and the plumb rule on the other. On the ceiling of the orchestra the arms of the city of Edinburgh are represented, indicating the original connection of the Journeymen with one of the city corporations. The ceiling of the hall itself is divided into three compartments. The two at each end are finely embellished with the five points: and the double equilateral triangle, while the centre one has representations of the all seeing eye, the twelve signs of the zodiac, the sun, moon, and stars, the circle and point with the two parallels, &c. Around the walls, in niches, are a number of classical figures holding the gas brackets by which the hall is lighted, and also on richly ornamented brackets are busts of four distinguished Scotsmen and Freemasons, viz.—Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Chalmers, Professor Wilson, and Robert Burns. In a niche on one side of the hall is a clock, bequeathed to the Lodge by Bro. Peter Watherston, in 1802, and held in very high estimation, not merely as the gift of a very worthy Brother, but as a relic of his mother, whose property it was. Isabel Watherston, who flourished during the latter part of last century, kept an alehouse at Jock's Lodge, about a mile and a half from Edinburgh, and was renowned for her strong sense, her ready wit, and particularly for her manufacture of Scotch puddings, and from this latter circumstance she was commonly known by the name of "Pudding Lizzie." The sign board above her door had a representation of two cocks fighting, with the inscription—"The thickest skin stands longest out," and her hostelry was largely frequented by those youths who wished to obtain refreshments and a frolic at small expense. On her death, in 1796, the poet Gall composed her elegy, in which he describes her peculiarities, and eulogizes her rare enter-

tainments. Among other things he thus details the manner in which she received her guests:—

“ And when we reach'd her little dwelling,
Where tuilzied birds wi bluidy talon,
How kind she met us at the hallan,
Led to the ha'
' Gude-e'en, Gude-e'en !' aye loudly bawling,
And becking law.

“ Syne what a fyke and what a fraising,
' The puddings, bairns, are just in season,
They're newly made—the kettle's bizzing
Sae dinna fret,
Mair happy anes ne'er crossed your wizzen,
Although I say't.”

On the opposite side of the hall is a marble tablet, erected by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in memory of Bro. Peter Douglas, a most distinguished member of the Lodge Journeymen. He not only filled, in succession, all the principal offices of the Lodge, but also for many years took a leading part in all the transactions carried on by the Grand Lodge. The tablet bears the following inscription:—“The Grand Lodge of Scotland, in commemoration of the Masonic virtues of Brother Peter Douglas, deceased, late Master of the Lodge of Journeymen Masons, places this tablet in the hall of that Lodge. 1815—5815.”

There are two other tablets in the hall, one erected to the memory of Bro. Peter Watherston, who bequeathed the clock already mentioned and a sum of money to the Lodge, and the other to the memory of Bro. Robert Kay, architect, who, at his death in 1818, left to the Lodge a legacy of £150.

MASONRY IN KENTUCKY.

[From a Special American Correspondent.]

Louisville, Kentucky, Feb. 24th, 1859.

IN return for your kindness in noticing my last, I will endeavour to give you some items of news with regard to Kentucky Craft Masonry, and other Masonic matters.

The proceedings of our last grand annual communication are before me; every year adds to their pages; this one contains three hundred and three. The Grand Lodge met on the 11th October, 1858. Bro. Surgent opened with an elaborate history of the Grand Lodge from 1820, the year he first took his seat in that body. It is no doubt impressed upon the minds of those who have gone there year after year, that he is one of the most practical business Grand Masters that in forty years has filled the chair of untiring energy, and go ahead activeness. A large amount of business was transacted; one very important movement, that of locating the Grand Lodge in this city, after being in Lexington for the greater part of fifty years. The report on foreign correspondence contains fifty-seven pages. Bro. Rob Morris was unanimously elected Grand Master for the ensuing twelve months; and in justice to him I would say, he has entered upon the duties of his office with a zeal rarely excelled. There have been, by the report of Grand Secretary, five hundred and forty Masons expelled

throughout the United States the past year. Some pretty rough ashlers must have been among them; no working tools could smooth them off, or make them perfect. One very important amendment to the Constitution was offered, and lies over for twelve months. If adopted, it will completely kill those drones who infest our hives, eating our honey, and never endeavouring at any time to add to the store; if adopted, it debars all non-affiliated Masons, who shall have been twelve months admitted from membership from visiting a Lodge; a wise provision, especially in this country, where there are so many travellers, who are living on the fat of the land, putting up at the best hotels, and begging the Lodges for money to pay the bills.

There were 1,223 initiations, and 131 deaths, the last year, among a membership of 10,319, and 330 Lodges; the receipts for dues to Grand Lodge were 10,017 dollars.

As a member of the Grand Lodge, I feel highly complimented, when one of the most prominent Prov. Grand Officers of Munster, has assured me that he has never seen any thing in the way of proceedings, that can compare with those of our grand body. One very interesting feature at our last meeting was the presentation to the Grand Lodge of the sword worn by Grand Master John Davis, when he fell at the memorable battle of Tippacanoe. The sword is enclosed in a case of the wood of the tree under which he died on the bloody field, in a hand to hand conflict with the red man.

The sword was presented by Bro. Levi Todd, a noble specimen of a man, tall, and straight as an arrow, his venerable head white as the "almond tree when it is flourishing," and was received by Past Grand Master Wintersmith in a very eloquent address to him, and the deputation accompanying him from the Grand Lodge of Indiana, in which state the battle was fought.

I cannot close this portion of my letter without saying something of the scenes enacted after the Grand Lodge had been closed, but not dismissed. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. Morris, called upon the Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, Wingate, who for over forty years has been annually at his post, to say something to the brethren before they departed, perhaps never again to meet in that Grand Lodge hall.

Bro. Wingate began (his venerable and imposing form, over six feet, high above every one); but tears came, and he had for some moments to cease his utterance. He called to mind the many happy hours they had passed together year after year in that room; the principles there inculcated, as well as in their own Lodges, had, no doubt, taught them the duties imposed upon them. He dwelt especially on charity, and depicted the widow with her little ones, standing by the grave of him, who, when death had robbed her of her partner, who had been to her a friend, and to her little ones a father; she mourns his loss, telling her children that there rested their best friend. He felt that he would sooner have such a scene at his grave than a marble monument erected over his dust, recording his many acts of bravery, &c.; but it would be utterly impossible for me to attempt to record his words. Of the, say three hundred, then present, I venture to assert, not one but felt his heart beat, and his eyes fill, yea, tears were shed by men who never shed them before. May Bro. Wingate long be spared to us as a counsellor and friend.

And now let me speak of what has been done since our communication:—

A school of instruction has been organized here, with our worthy Grand Master as President, similar to those in your city; the lectures imparted are of the Preston order, I believe, as taught by him to Webb, and by

Webb imparted to the brethren in this country. There are eleven Lodges in this city, some of them with a very large membership, and as many of the members scarcely ever go to the Lodge, the Lodge of Instruction I think would be of great benefit to all, instructing the young members in the duties of the various offices, and thereby fitting them for the more exalted posts of Worshipful Master, and even Grand Master, which they may be called upon one day to fill, for as your readers are aware, we being democratic, and our institution a democratic one, we hold that all have a right to these offices of honour and trust in the gift of the brethren. I may be wrong, but I do believe, with all due respect to your venerable Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, that if you would let him rest after his long years of labour, and put in his place some one of good business habits (such a man as the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland), who has not quite so much other business on hand as he must necessarily have—it would be a benefit to the Order—

“ Honour and fame, from no condition rise
Act well thy part, there all the honour lies,”

This is the sentiment of the writer, who, although he has some democratic notions, is not by any means opposed to titles in any shape, they are necessary at times, and it would not do if all the world thought alike.

I will send you, in a few days, an account of an adoption (or Masonic baptism) of several children by a French Lodge, and, in the meantime, must stop this, and

Remain yours truly and fraternally,
F. W.

RELIEF AND TRUTH.

Relief, of charity the soul,
Whose lib'ral gifts from pole to pole extend,
Scorn mean restraint, disdain control,
And give alike to enemy and friend.
Empty distinctions here condemnèd fall,
For true relief is bounteous to all.

Nor is with paler glory Truth array'd,
In bright simplicity she shines carest ;
She conquers fraud, dispels its gloomy shade,
And brings conviction to the doubtful breast.
Should e'er duplicity our ears assail,
And fluent, forge an artful, specious tale ;
It may our easy faith awhile deceive,
But when the radiant goddess silence breaks,
Decision follows, 'tis fair Truth who speaks,
And banish'd falsehood can no longer live.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

"MASONIC MISSIONS."

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—In the *Magazine* for March 9th, under the head "Masonic Missions," you have published a list of the Lodges, and of the number in each county; and in doing so have only given Nottinghamshire the credit of possessing three Lodges.

Allow me to correct the error into which you have fallen in this respect. There are now four Lodges, I am happy to state, in the county, viz., the Newstead, No. 55; Royal Sussex, No. 576; Commercial, No. 594, at Nottingham; and the Forest Lodge, No. 84, at Mansfield.

In 1858, there were five Lodges in this province; but at our last Provincial Grand Lodge, the Marquis of Granby Lodge (No. 658) surrendered its warrant.

Feeling assured that this information will be acceptable, I make no apology for troubling you with this letter.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

HENRY HADLEY,

Pelham Street, Nottingham, March 19th, 1859.

Hon. Sec., No. 55.

A HINT.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Although I have been actively engaged in Masonic duties for some years past, I was unaware, till the latter part of last year, that the Craft was so ably supported and its interests promoted as I was then pleased to find they were by you. I of course, at once became a subscriber to the *Magazine*.

Feeling persuaded that many zealous Masons besides myself were not acquainted with your pages, I adopted the plan of fixing a slip of paper inside the wrapper of each number (after reading it myself), and on this paper writing the names of some half dozen or more brethren who were not subscribers, heading the list with the words "To be kept three days only." I alter the list occasionally, omitting some names and adding others. Besides

receiving the thanks of my brethren I am gaining the desired object of increasing the number of your readers and correspondents—and (which is more important) adding to the list of your subscribers.

I throw this hint out for adoption, and hope some of your readers will act upon it.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,
GEO. W. CLARKE,
Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 152, Oakley Lodge, No. 995,
Sec. Nos. 555 and 492, and Scribe E. No. 555.

MASONRY IN TURKS ISLANDS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have this morning received a note and circular, of which I annex a copy, from the brethren of Lodge No. 930, in the Turks Islands, Bahamas, to which I beg to direct your attention.

I shall be happy to receive subscriptions for the object there set forth.

Yours fraternally,
26, *Gt. Queen-st., W.C., March 21.* RICHARD SPENCER.

(ENCLOSURE.)

Turks and Caicos Islands, Grand Turk, 17th February, 1859.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—By direction of the committee of the building fund, I have great pleasure in handing you the annexed circular, and in requesting your assistance and co-operation, by opening a list in London, and by soliciting subscriptions in aid of the erection of a Masonic temple in this colony.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
A. G. WYNN,

Bro. R. Spencer, Secretary to the Committee of the Building Fund.
Masonic Depot, London.

(CIRCULAR.)

Grand Turk, February 15th, 1859.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Craft, held at the Lodge room on the 9th instant, for the purpose of soliciting and collecting subscriptions in aid of a building fund for erecting a Masonic Lodge in the town of Grand Turk, beg respectfully to request the assistance and co-operation of the members of the fraternity, and other persons who may be disposed to contribute towards the above named fund.

Signed,—B. E. Smith, P.M.; N. T. Godet, P.M.; W. C. Moxey, A. G. Wynns, George D. Jones, John H. Frith, Theo. J. Godet, of Turks Islands, for the Lodge No. 930.

Bro. R. Spencer,
Masonic Depot, London.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—It was contemplated by the Boston and De Molay Encampments of Knight Templars of Boston, United States, to have a union meeting and banquet a short time since. The Knights accordingly assembled. Provision had been made for some three or four hundred persons, but in consequence of the sad bereavement of Sir Knight Winslow Lewis—the sudden death of a daughter—the banquet was dispensed with, and the two Encampments voted unanimously to distribute the prepared viands among the deserving poor.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

A PROVINCIAL Grand Lodge of Hampshire has been specially summoned by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., to be holden at the City of Winchester, on Monday the 28th instant, at the Masonic Hall, adjoining the Black Swan, for the transaction of the following business:—

“To receive and consider a circular from the Board of General Purposes, dated 10th January last, suggesting extensive improvements in the Grand Lodge Property (Freemasons’ Hall, &c.), and more particularly to reply to certain questions propounded therein.”

“To receive and consider the report of Bros. Lyall and Symonds on the Masonic Charities, and any suggestion of the charity committee of this province; and generally to adopt such resolutions as may extend and increase the support of the Provincial Lodges and brethren in behalf of the same.”

“At this meeting it will be proposed to pass some suitable resolution on the melancholy occasion of the death of the Worshipful Bro. Thomas Norcross Firmin, late Grand Secretary of this Province.”

In order to meet the convenience of brethren from various parts of the Province, a dinner will be provided by Bro. Sherry, at the Black Swan, at half-past four o’clock. Those who have experienced the care which Bro. Sherry takes of his guests will know that they may expect every attention, and excellent fare.

In consequence of the death of Bro. Firmin, Prov. G. Sec. for Hampshire, Bro. Rankin Stebbing has consented to act in that capacity at the request of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master until Bro. Firmin’s successor is appointed.

THE name of the new Lodge we alluded to in our last as the Mercantile and Naval will be the Merchants and Navy, (1083). It is to be held at the Jamaica Tavern, near the entrance of the West India Docks.

WE are requested to state that brethren wishing to obtain copies of the plans of the Grand Lodge property can do so upon application to the Grand Secretary, at a charge of £1 1s., the set of six.

BRO. DANIEL HART has been recently appointed Prov. Grand Master for Trinidad and St. Vincents, making the second Prov. Grand Master appointed for the West Indies.

BRO. WATTS RUSSELL of Canterbury, New Zealand, has received the appointment of Prov. Grand Master for that colony.

BRO. RAMSAY, late Prov. Grand Master for China, having resigned the appointment, it has been conferred upon Bro. the Hon. Wm. Mercer.

SPECIAL meetings of the governors of both the Girls and Boys Schools are to be held on Thursday the 31st, to consider the report of Bros. Symonds and Lyall relative

to obtaining more efficient and combined support from the provinces on behalf of these institutions.

We hear that it is proposed shortly to open a new Lodge in Basingstoke with the R. W. Bro. Wyndham Portal, J. G. W., as the first Master. The petition for the warrant has been presented, and it is understood that several brethren are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to join it.

METROPOLITAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wednesday, March 23rd.—Lodges, Antiquity (2), Freemasons' Tavern; Mount Moriah (40), ditto; Prosperity (73), White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; United Pilgrims (745), Manor House, Walworth; Prince Frederick William (1055), Knights of St. John, St. John's Wood. Lodge of Benevolence, at 7.

Thursday, 24th.—Lodges, Peace and Harmony (72), London Tavern; Grenadiers (79), Freemasons' Tavern; Shakspeare (116), Albion Tavern. *Chapter.*—Domatio (206), Freemasons' Tavern. House Committee Girls School, at 2½.

Friday, 25th.—Lodges, Universal (212), Freemasons' Tavern; Jerusalem (233), ditto; Fitzroy (830), Head Quarters Hon. Artillery Company; High Cross (1056), Railway Hotel, Northumberland Park, Tottenham; Prince Alfred (1082), Stamford Bridge, Fulham. House Committee Boys School, at 3.

Saturday, 26th.—Lodge, Unity (215), London Tavern. *Chapter.*—St. George's (5), Freemasons' Tavern.

Monday, 28th.—Lodges, Somerset House and Inverness (No. 4), Freemasons' Tavern; Castle of Harmony (27), Thatched House Tavern; Old King's Arms (30), Freemasons' Tavern; Pythagorean (93), Globe Tavern, Greenwich; Salisbury (630), Dean Street, Soho. *Chapter.*—Robert Burns (25), Freemasons' Tavern.

Tuesday, 29th.—Lodges, United of Prudence (98), Albion Tavern; Faith (165), Anderton's Hotel.

Wednesday, 30th.—Boys School Festival.

Thursday, 31st.—Lodge, Neptune (22), Radley's Hotel. Special Meeting of Girls School, at 1; Boys School, at 2.

Friday, April 1st.—Lodge, Prince of Wales (324), Thatched House Tavern.

Saturday, 2nd.—Lodge, London (125), Freemasons' Tavern. General Committee Boys School.

[The appointments of Lodges of Instruction will appear in the last number of each month.]

GRAND STEWARDS LODGE.—The first public night of the season was given at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday the 16th inst., when the first lecture was ably worked in sections under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. A. H. Hewlett, P.M. Nos. 23 and 169. The sections were worked as follows: 1. Bro. Ellwood, J.W.; 2. Bro. H. G. Warren, S.W.; 3. Bro. Nutt, J.D.; 4. Bro. Hinxman, S.D.; 5. Bro. Merewether; 6. Bro. Warren, Sec., and 7. Bro. Johnstone, P.M. At the conclusion of the business the W.M. invited the visitors, who were more select than numerous, to partake of refreshment, which was served in another part of the establishment.

ROYAL YORK LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE (No. 7).—At the regular meeting, held on Wednesday, March 16th, at Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. R. Jenkins presided, and most ably discharged the duty of passing to the second degree Bro. C. F. Lord. In consequence of the resignation of Bro. Field, who has gone to India, the W.M. appointed and invested Bro. E. Bicknell, J.D., and Bro. Schloezer, I.G. All business, and the lodge closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet. Bro. Jenkins presided, and was supported by Past Masters J. S. S. Hopwood, S.G.D.; J. Hervey, P.G.D.; H. May; Baab; F. Adlard; Harrison; Levinson; &c. The cloth removed, and due honour paid to the health of our most gracious sovereign and the Grand Master, the toast of the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers, present and past, was drunk. Bro. Hopwood in responding said, it was the desire of Lord Panmure

and all the Grand Officers to advance the interests of the brethren, and to enjoy the confidence of the Craft. He assured the brethren that there was no station in Masonry held in such esteem by himself and Bro. Hervey as that of being ranked among the Past Masters of No. 7. The W.M. then, in kind and pleasing words coupled with hospitable and generous sentiments, proposed the health and hearty welcome to the visitors, among whom were Bro. J. W. Monnery, P.M., No. 57; Bro. Grosjean, P.M., No. 108; and P.G. Steward; Bro. George Soames (who was initiated in the Lodge in 1830); and also some brethren who bear names "no one can speak and no one can spell." Bro. Grosjean, in the name of the visitors, acknowledged the hospitality and kindness with which they had been received. Bro. Hopwood then proposed the health of the W.M., who, he said, had gone through the several offices in the Lodge most satisfactorily, and having now arrived at the chair, had already given them an earnest of his efficiency and the manner in which he would discharge the duties of that important office. The W.M. in reply said, that all he could do would have but one object—to please every member of the Lodge. The health of the Past Masters was responded to by Bro. Hervey. The W. M. then rose and said, it would be in the recollection of the brethren that a subscription had been entered into for the purpose of presenting a jewel to Bro. Levinson, and that the subscription exceeding the sum required, it had been decided that the surplus should be devoted to some further mark of the esteem of the Lodge; which, in the shape of a silver goblet, he now on the part of the brethren, presented to Bro. Levinson, assuring him that one and all would then drink out of that cup to his health, and hoped he would long be preserved to meet them. Bro. Levinson on receiving the cup said, it would ever remind him of that day and the Royal York Lodge, and he assured every one present that whenever they might please to pay him a visit, that loving cup well filled would be ready to greet them. The W.M. then proposed "The Charities," and Bro. Crew said, he made his appearance to seek a steward for the Girls' School, as he believed on no occasion had No. 7 omitted being represented at the festival; and he was much gratified with being enabled to have his dear friend and warm hearted brother Adlard as the representative of the Lodge on the next occasion.

GLOBE LODGE (No. 23).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, March 17th, Bro. A. H. Hewlett, P.M. and Treas., in the chair (the W.M. being in Italy), supported by Bros. H. H. Collins, S.W.; T. A. Adams, J.W.; Hill, S.D.; Nappi, I.G.; Blackburn, Sec., and several other brethren. Bros. W.H. Watkins and E. H. Clunn were raised to the third degree. Bro. Thos. Alexander Adams, J.W., was nominated for Grand Steward. The Secretary read the queries which had been submitted by the Board of General Purposes as to the practicability and expediency of "devoting the freehold property now belonging to the society, or such part thereof as may be necessary, exclusively to Masonic purposes." After much conversation, the members present considered it would not be desirable to pass a resolution that would bind the Globe Lodge to any definite pledge; but they thought the ideas contained in "the questions which the Board desire to submit to the brethren," would, if judiciously carried out, prove highly beneficial to the Order. They did not think that the proposed alterations would cause any diminution in the present annual income. But should a diminution occur, it would be compensated for by the advantages gained. The Secretary was instructed to forward to the Board of General Purposes a copy of the minute, which was to be considered not as a resolution but as an opinion. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation at the next Lodge meeting in April.

ST. ALBAN'S (No. 32).—At the monthly meeting, Bro. E. S. Nutt, P.M., officiating as W.M., the plan of the Board of General Purposes for devoting the hall to Masonic objects was specially considered, and it was moved by Bro. Hyde Clarke, seconded by Bro. Cole, and resolved unanimously, "That the propositions of the Board be approved and supported." The members adjourned to banquet at the London Coffeehouse, when the health of the numerous visitors having been given, thanks were returned by Bro. Dr. Hinxman, 30°, Grand Commander of Templars for Kent, who congratulated the Lodge on its ancient and well deserved reputation

for good working, and on the advantage of having the co-operation of Bro. Nutt. Bro. Cole sang a new song of his own composition, "The Queen and the Craft."

CONSTITUTIONAL LODGE (No. 63).—This Lodge met on Thursday, the 17th March, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. Bro. J. Smith, W.M., was in the chair, and very ably initiated a gentleman into the mysteries of the Order, and passed two brethren to the Second Degree. Bro. J. Sherley, P.M. and Treasurer, (with the Worshipful Master's permission), then initiated a gentleman, who was his own particular friend, in that proficient manner which he is so well known to possess. At the previous meeting of this Lodge, on February the 17th, Bro. J. Smith had been installed W.M. in the presence of a board of installed Masters, by Bro. J. Sherley, P.M., with his accustomed efficiency; the W.M. on that occasion appointed and invested Bro. H. Ingram as S.W., Bro. W. Grant, as J.W., Bro. J. Sherley, Treasurer, Bro. W. Farnfield (Assistant G. Sec.), Sec., Bro. W. J. Thompson, S.D., Bro. J. Atherton, J.D., Bro. J. Compton, I.G., and Bro. W. Atkinson, Tyler, after which Bro. T. Scotcher, P.M., delivered the addresses to the W.M., Wardens, and Brethren, who expressed themselves highly gratified by the able and correct way in which he acquitted himself. The Lodge having been closed in due form, the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, and during the evening, Bro. J. Scotcher, P.M., in the name of the members, presented Bro. Dosell with a P. M's. jewel, (which bore the following inscription, viz. :—"Presented by the Constitutional Lodge, No. 63, to Bro. John W. McIntosh Dosell, P.M., as a token of respect for the kind and efficient manner in which he presided as W.M. during the year 1858,")—in a neat and appropriate speech. Bro. Scotcher alluded to his having initiated Bro. Dosell, and complimented him upon the manner in which he had performed the duties of the chair. Bro. Dosell replied that he felt in his conscience that he had fulfilled the duties of the high position the Brethren had conferred upon him by placing him in the chair; he trusted that his successors would acquit themselves with equal proficiency. Among the visitors were Bros. J. Smith, G. Pursuivant; T. Lewis, P.M., No. 53; and J. T. V. Ensom, S.W., No. 955.

ROYAL JUBILEE LODGE (No. 85).—This Lodge held the monthly meeting on Monday, March 7th, at Anderton's hotel; Bro. Fred. Clemow, W.M., presiding. Lodge having been opened, Mr. Harry Serjeant, whose brother was an old member of the Jubilee Lodge, having passed through all the offices to the chair, which he had most satisfactorily filled, was unanimously elected and duly initiated into the Order. Upon Lodge being closed, the brethren sat down to a banquet. The visitors were Bros. Henry Garrod, Hides, and Roberts.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 164).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Globe Tavern, Royal Hall, Greenwich, on Wednesday, the 16th March, there being present, Bros. Robinson, W.M.; Eddington, S.W.; Callington, J.W.; GreatRex, S.D.; Dent, J.D.; and many other brethren. Mr. Scott was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. At the banquet which followed, after the customary toasts had been given, the W.M., in proposing the health of the P.M.s, took occasion to congratulate Bro. Lee, the father of the Lodge, on his being able still to be amongst them, he having belonged to the Lodge for fifty-one years, and having served the office of W.M. no less than thirteen times. The venerable Bro. Lee, now upwards of eighty years of age, through Bro. Ryder, responded in very feeling terms to the compliment paid him. After an evening of conviviality and good fellowship, the brethren separated at an early hour.

ST. LUKE'S LODGE (No. 168).—This Lodge held its regular monthly meeting on Monday, March 7th, at the Commercial Hall, King's road, Chelsea. After the initiation of a gentleman into the Order, Bro. Collard, P.M., brought forward his motion, of which he had given notice, to the following effect:—"That a fund be raised in this Lodge, to be devoted to the exclusive benefit of the four Masonic charities." After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a large majority:—"That five shillings per annum out of each member's subscription, be set apart for that purpose."

LODGE OF TEMPERANCE (No. 198).—The members of this Lodge met on Thursday 17th March, at the Plough Tavern, Rotherhithe, Bro. J. W. Barrett, W.M.,

presiding. Bro. Thos. Newman, P.M., initiated a gentleman into the Order, and raised Bro. Dearen to the degree of Master Mason. The circular of the Board of General Purposes was taken into consideration, and the Secretary was requested to communicate the opinion of the brethren to the president. A gentleman having been proposed for initiation, the Worshipful Master expressed regret that it could not be entertained, considering it his imperative duty to watch over the interests of the Lodge with the same zealous care he would that of his own family. All business being at an end, the brethren, about twenty in number, including Bro. Humfres, No. 276, adjourned to banquet. The usual Masonic toasts followed and were duly honoured, that of "The Visitors" being briefly responded to by Bro. Humfres, stating how much he regretted having lived so many years in ignorance of the beauties of Freemasonry. After an agreeable evening, to which the vocal powers of Bros. Moss and Mowbray greatly contributed, the brethren retired, well pleased with their meeting.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—This Lodge held its usual meeting on Monday March 14th, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane. Bro. Baker, W.M., opened the Lodge in due form, and proceeded to initiate Mr. Gerald Griffin and Mr. Sam Collins; to pass Bros. Workman and C. T. M. Bell, of the Beadon Lodge; and to raise Bros. Meekham Davis, Phillips, and Stead. The whole of these ceremonies were performed in admirable form, and very impressively, and the brethren retired to banquet, at which they were honoured with the company of Bros. GreatRex (164), Avery (902), Bell (902), Matthew Cooke (29), Dickie (53), Stock (21), and Taylor (No. 2, New York). The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were well proposed and received, the visitors being represented by Bro. Stock, and the P.M.s. by Bro. Brett. The enjoyment of the evening was much increased by the vocal and musical contributions of Bro. M. Cooke, hon. music master to the Girls' School.

MANCHESTER LODGE (No. 209).—This Lodge met on Thursday, March 17th, at Anderton's Hotel. There were present:—Bro. Hunt, W.M.; Bro. Barry, S.W.; Hopekirk, J.W.; and Past Masters M. Levinson, Collard, Izod, Greig, and many other brethren, among whom we recognized as visitors, Bros. Snow, Cooke, and Williams. Two brethren were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and two others to that of M.M. The names of four gentlemen were received as candidates for initiation at the next monthly meeting. Bro. Collard, P.M. moved a resolution "That a fund be established in this Lodge for the sole purpose of aiding and assisting the four Masonic charities," which, having been duly seconded, a committee was appointed to carry out the same. The Lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to banquet. The harmony and conviviality of the evening were greatly promoted by the excellent singing of Bro. Cooke and others.

CONFIDENCE LODGE (No. 228).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, March 14th, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. Bro. Brower, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. Johnson, S.W.; Bro. Warne, J.W., and the other officers. A gentleman was introduced, and duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M. Afterwards a brother was passed to the second degree, and another was entrusted with the sublime degree of M.M. The Lodge business being ended, the brethren retired to banquet, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and great harmony prevailed. Amongst the visitors were Bro. Watson, P.M. of No. 25; Bro. J. R. Warren, of the Percy and Pannure Lodges, and several others.

PILGRIM LODGE (No. 239)—*Presentation of Portrait to Bro. Henry Louis Crohn, Grand Secretary for German Correspondence and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.*—It will be gratifying to many brethren to learn that one of the oldest members of the Craft, well known to all the elder brethren and most of the younger ones, has received a solemn acknowledgement of the esteem in which he is held by the brethren of the Pilgrim Lodge, (which he joined in 1824, having been initiated in 1812). At the suggestion of Bro. Charles Sevin, P.M., the members of the Lodge opened a subscription for the above purpose, and the painting having been entrusted to Bro. E. A. Becker, of the Salisbury Lodge, the presentation of the portrait was fixed to take place at the last regular meeting of the

Lodge. The proceedings of the evening were honoured by the presence of several dignitaries of the Craft, and other visiting brethren, namely—Bros. Roxburgh, G.Reg.; White, P.G. Sec.; Harvey, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Webster, P.M. of the Moira Lodge; Alberts, P.M.; Haward, P.M.; Johnson, P.M., No. 108; Klein, P.M.; Ganz, Furse, Reutlinger, No. 630, and Heinemann. The Lodge assembled at an early hour, and having gone through the regular work, including two raisings and one initiation, in the impressive form of the German ceremonial, the brethren sat down to an elegant banquet, at the Ship and Turtle tavern. The cloth having been removed, Bro. Schirges, W.M., rose, and having said grace, expressed the wish that Bro. Crohn would take his place at the head of the table, for the rest of the evening, as a particular mark of personal esteem which he (Bro. Schirges) entertained for Bro. Crohn. After the usual toasts had been proposed and responded to, the Worshipful Master begged permission to address the brethren, and in a few earnest words introduced the peculiarly interesting subject which had drawn together so large a number of brethren. On his pointing towards the portrait, which was still hidden from the view, the curtain was suddenly withdrawn and a burst of applause, continuing for several minutes, saluted the skilful performance of Bro. Becker. No praise could have been more gratifying to the artist, than this simultaneous and involuntary tribute of all the beholders, who eagerly compared the features produced on the canvass with those of their esteemed brother. After the excitement had a little subsided, the W.M. addressed a few words to Bro. Crohn, requesting him to accept this portrait as a mark of their affection and the high esteem in which he was held by the brethren of the Pilgrim Lodge, and the Craft in general; who he was sure, would one and all approve of every word spoken by him on this occasion. Bro. Crohn rose to reply, but was unable to express what he felt at the time, and briefly returned thanks for the great honour done him. The rest of the evening was greatly enlivened by the musical brethren. Bro. W. Ganz, a young and rising star in the musical world, presided at the pianoforte, assisted by Bros. Alberts, Furse, and Reutlinger. The evening was concluded by the W.M. proposing the health and success of the gifted artist; to which Bro. Becker responded in most appropriate terms. The brethren separated under the impression of a long to be remembered happy evening. We may state here, for the information of the many friends of Bro. Crohn, that the portrait will probably be exhibited for a short time, at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen street, where they will have an opportunity of verifying our statement respecting the performance of Bro. Becker, which we honestly consider as being one of his finest productions.

CANONBURY LODGE (No. 955).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, March 10th, at the Canonbury Tavern, Islington, Bro. Samuel Hill, P.M., presiding, in the absence of the W.M. The Lodge being opened in due form, Bro. Cover was intrusted with the Fellow Craft degree, the ceremony being performed in a very impressive manner. The Lodge being closed, the brethren proceeded to a most excellent banquet, followed by the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. After the banquet, Bro. E. Driver, on behalf of the brethren of the Lodge, presented Bro. S. Hill with a valuable jewel as a token of their sincere esteem and regard, and in recognition of the energetic and admirable manner in which he had, as W.M., conducted the business of the Lodge for the past year.—Bro. Hill returned thanks in an eloquent and feeling address, assuring the brethren that the handsome testimonial he had received that evening would ever be highly prized and valued as a memento of their individual friendship and regard. The brethren separated after having passed a very happy evening,

INSTRUCTION.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM LODGE (No. 1,055).—This Lodge held a meeting on Wednesday, March 9th, at Bro. Stiles, St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. Watson presiding as W.M., supported by Bros. Hardey and Steward, as S. and J. Wardens; also by Bros. Le Gassick, Baker, Robinson, Allen, Stiles, Shirley, Tindall, Beckett, T. Adams, and Coulcher, W.M. of the parent Lodge. Lodge

being opened, the whole of the fifteen sections were worked in excellent style as follows:—1st lecture, sect. 1st. Bros. Steward; 2nd. Hardey; 3rd. Robinson; 4th. Coulcher; 5th. Le Gassick; 6th. Watson; and 7th. Adams. 2nd lecture. Bros. Hardey, Le Gassick, Beckett, Adams, and Watson. 3rd lecture by Bros. Coulcher, Beckett, and Adams. The arrangements for next meeting were as follows.—Bro. Coulcher, W.M.; Bro. Le Gassick, S.W.; Bro. Stevens, J.W., & Bro. Watson, prior to closing the Lodge, addressed the brethren, urging the necessity of greater attention to Lodges of Instruction, through which medium only would they be rendered worthy of office in their respective Lodges; for he had seen, with regret, brethren pass from one office to another, and finally take the chair as W.M., without one recommendation for it beyond that of gentlemanly bearing and brotherly feeling. This might be all very well in ordinary festive meetings, but in Masonic matters it was different. A certain amount of study was requisite, and could only be obtained at Lodges of Instruction. He (Bro. Watson) had ventured to offer these few remarks, and hoped they would not be thrown away. There was no desire to induce brethren to visit Lodges if militating against their business avocations, but he would endeavour to impress upon young members of the Order to devote as much time to it as was consistent with those avocations. Bro. Watson having concluded, Bro. Coulcher proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Watson, which was unanimously carried. Lodge was then adjourned.

PROVINCIAL.

BRISTOL.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, March 30th, Royal Sussex (221), Freemasons' Hall at 7; Friday, April 1st. *Instruction*.—Ditto, at 7½.

CHESHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter*.—Saturday, April 2nd, Industry (465), Norfolk Arms, Hyde, at 3.

HYDE.—*Lodge of Industry* (No. 465).—This Lodge held its regular monthly meeting, on Thursday, the 17th ult., at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, the W.M. presiding. Bros. Hetherington and Wanstall were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft; after which Mr. J. Wolden was initiated into the mysteries of the Order. There were four gentlemen proposed for initiation at the next Lodge. Several important matters were postponed for discussion to a future meeting, and the Lodge closed in harmony.

CORNWALL.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, March 28th, Boscawen (1000), Masonic Rooms, Chacewater, at 7.

CUMBERLAND.

WIGTON.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 409). A meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, for the purpose of presenting Bro. Thomas Roper, P.S.G.W. (who is about leaving Wigton), with a Past Master's jewel, as a memorial of their appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Lodge, and a mark of their good feeling towards him. There were several visitors present, amongst whom we observed Bro. W.R.G. Key, P. Prov. G.S.W. Kent, and P. Prov. G.D.C. Suffolk, and Bro. Piel as representing the Lodge No. 138. The gift was acknowledged in the warmest terms, and Bro. Roper expressed his regret at being about to depart, but assured them he should always entertain the liveliest and most pleasurable recollections of his connection with the St. John's Lodge. After the Lodge was closed, a handsome gold chain was presented to Bro. Roper by Bro.

Messenger, agent for the Cumberland Union Bank, the gift of a few intimate friends, for which Bro. Roper expressed his best thanks. The Brethren then adjourned to the Athenæum, where Bro. Roper was entertained at a public dinner, Bro. J. Lemon in the chair. After the loyal and patriotic toasts, "Health and Prosperity to Bro. Roper" was enthusiastically drunk; and with equal warmth responded to. We believe Bro. Roper is about to become partner of a large mercantile firm in Liverpool, whither he will be followed by the best wishes of all his fellow townsmen.

DORSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, March 31st, St. Mary's (1069), Bull Inn, Bridport, at 7.

DURHAM.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 28th, Industry (56), Grey Horse Inn, Gateshead, at 7; Thursday, 31st, Restoration (128), Town Hall, Darlington. *Chapter*.—Lambton (521), Lambton Arms, Chester le Street, at 2.

HAMPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Wednesday, March 30th, Economy (90), Black Swan, Winchester, at 7.

BASINGSTOKE.—*Oakley Lodge* (No. 995).—A Lodge of Emergency was held at the Black Boy Inn, Basingstoke, on Monday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of installing the Rev. W. H. Davies as W.M., and investing the respective officers of the Lodge for the present year; also to initiate into the mysteries of the Order, Messrs. W. H. Grubbe, and W. M. Foster, both of the 9th Regiment, stationed at Aldershot. Many of the brethren of the Lodge and several visitors attended on this interesting occasion. The ceremony of initiation was performed by W. Bro. S. R. Everitt, P.M., No. 90, who kindly undertook that office in consequence of our W.M. being detained in town by his parliamentary duties; but having arrived in time to officiate as installing Master, he took the chair, and with his well known efficiency and urbanity performed that duty, assisted by W. Bro. the Rev. C. R. Pettat, P.M., No. 702; W. Bro. W. Dawes, W.M., No. 1025; W. Bro. S. R. Everitt, P.M., No. 90. The W. Bro. W. W. Beach, *M.P.*, then resigned the chair, after having occupied it for the last two years, and having worked the Lodge in the most admirable manner. His resignation was accompanied with the highest esteem and regard of all the brethren, he having been chiefly instrumental in bringing the Lodge into its present flourishing condition. The newly installed Master invested his Wardens, Bro. J. Hammerton, S.W., Bro. W. Challis, J.W., and other officers with their respective badges. The business of the Lodge being finished it was closed in harmony, and the brethren adjourned to the Town Hall to partake of a banquet prepared by the hostess of the Black Boy Inn, under the direction of Bro. R. S. Hulbert, Senior Steward, *pro tem*. After the cloth was removed, and thanks returned to the G.A.O.T.U. by the Chaplain, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were properly celebrated, and several eloquent and Masonic speeches made, the intervals being filled up by the well known vocal abilities of Bros. Powell, Hillier, Adams, Lodwidge, and Figgins, after which the brethren separated in peace and harmony, having spent a very pleasant evening.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Tuesday, March 29th, Ryde (999), Masonic Hall, Ryde, at 7.

KENT.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, April 1st, Union (149), King's Head, Margate, at 7.

RAMSGATE.—*Royal Navy Lodge* (No. 621).—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the brethren met at Hiscock's Royal Hotel, where the Lodge is held, on the occasion of the usual bi-monthly meeting, and the last (emergency excepted) for the season. The brethren from the Union Lodge, Margate, favoured the Royal Navy Lodge with their presence, and by their numbers contributed to fill the Lodge room. Bro. G. Stevens, W.M., presided. Lodge being opened, the W.M. delivered a very

able lecture on the first tracing board, very clearly and well, to which great and marked attention was paid by the brethren. The excellent matter and eloquent language used in this lecture were such as must merit the attention, urge on the application, and increase the Masonic knowledge of every Mason present. Bro. R. G. Higgins, P.M., presented the Lodge with four elegant glasses for the chandeliers in the Lodge room, which were used for the first time on this evening, for which the thanks of the Lodge were voted to Bro. Higgins, who replied in his usual felicitous style, with much feeling. The business of the evening having been concluded, the brethren adjourned to the banquet. The chair was taken by the W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been given and duly responded to, Bro. B. Z. Hiscock, P.M., proposed the "Health of the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Union Lodge, Margate," eulogising the good feeling shown by them towards the Royal Navy Lodge. The W.M. of the Union Lodge, Margate, returned thanks in such a manner as to elicit great applause from the Brethren. Bro. J. H. Boys, P.M. of this Lodge, and also of the Union Lodge, Margate, in a very effective manner dwelt upon the importance of the Lodge choosing efficient officers, complimenting the members upon the choice they had made for the last few years, and attributing the large number of its members to that cause; it now ranks second in point of numbers of any Lodge in the province of Kent. Bro. Boys dwelt particularly on the lecture given by the W.M., of which he could not speak too highly; its historic researches were highly valuable. The toast of "The officers of the Royal Navy Lodge" was proposed and drunk with the usual honours. Bro. Finch, J.W., returned thanks in a manner which gave great satisfaction. After the toast of "To all poor and distressed Masons," the brethren separated, nothing further being offered for the good of Freemasonry in general, or of this Lodge in particular. In the course of the evening, Bro. B. Z. Hiscocks sang the "Entered Apprentice's song," and Bros. Fenwick, Thorne, and Snowden, favoured the party with some excellent music.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges.*—Wednesday, March 30th, Integrity (189), Cross Street Chambers, Manchester, at 6; Friday, April 1st, Anchor and Hope (44), Swan Hotel, Bolton, at 6. *Chapter.*—Thursday, March 31st, Virtue (177), Masonic Rooms, Manchester, at 5.

OLDHAM.—*Lodge of Friendship* (No. 344).—A meeting for transacting the ordinary business of this Lodge, was held at the Angel hotel, on Wednesday evening last, the 16th inst. Two candidates were balloted for and accepted, one of whom was afterwards initiated. The address of the Board of General Purposes, in reference to the conversion of the freehold property of the society exclusively to Masonic uses, which was read and partly considered at the previous regular meeting, held on the 16th of February, and adjourned for further discussion, was again taken into consideration; when the brethren came unanimously to the following resolutions:—1. "That a library, reading and refreshment rooms, are, in the opinion of this Lodge, requisite; and that they would be acceptable to the Craft generally.—2. That it is desirable, if found practicable, to devote the necessary property, solely and exclusively to Masonic uses.—3. That, individually, this Lodge is prepared to submit to some diminution of the annual income of the society, for the purpose of keeping such property sacred to Masonry.—4. That the support from this Lodge, in the shape of annual subscriptions, for the privilege of separate reading and refreshment rooms, would, from distance, necessarily be small; but that, at present, no definite reply can be given in reference thereto.—5. That it would not be expedient or desirable, even with the prospect of an adequate return, to incur any outlay in extending the tavern." The Lodge was then closed in form.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Mariners' Lodge of Instruction* (No. 310).—At a meeting of this Lodge, held at the Masonic Temple, 22, Hope-street, March 19th, under the patronage of Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, the brethren assembled at half-past six o'clock, and after the usual preliminaries, Bro. May, the J.W., No. 971, went through the ceremony of passing a brother to the degree of Fellow Craft;

and Bro. Lewin having been called to the chair, the brethren worked the sections in the first degree. Bro. Pepper, P.M., and Hon. Sec., informed the brethren that the *Freemasons' Magazine*, from 1854 to this date, had been received from the bookbinders, and placed in the library, and might be had on application to Bro. Caldwell, the librarian. The Treasurer presented several Masonic books to the Lodge, which were ordered to be placed in the library, and catalogued. It was ordered that the "Masonic Jurisprudence," by Bro. Dr. Oliver, be at once obtained. Several brethren were proposed for joining, and the Lodge was closed with due solemnity.

NORFOLK.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Thursday, March 31st, Perseverance (258), Lamb Inn, Norwich, at 8.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—*Alfred Lodge* (No. 425).—At the regular monthly meeting on the 15th, the following report of a committee was read, maturely considered, and unanimously adopted. A copy thereof was directed to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary. "The committee appointed to report upon several questions mooted by Grand Lodge as to the expediency of applying certain premises in Great Queen Street, London, to the sole and exclusive use of Masonry, or otherwise, have met and duly considered this subject, with the assistance of a statement issued by way of circular by the President and the Board of General Purposes, in accordance with the resolution of the Grand Lodge, of December the 1st, 1858. They unanimously recommend that the following answers should be sent to the questions submitted to them in the before mentioned circular. To the 1st.—Are a library, reading, and refreshment rooms requisite; and would they be acceptable to the Craft generally?' We consider that the advantages which will be afforded to country brethren, on their visits to London, by having a portion of the Grand Lodge premises devoted to these objects, are undeniable; and must, we think, render them 'acceptable to the Craft generally.' We suggest the addition of a museum, for the reception and exhibition of Masonic antiquities and curiosities; to include old MSS. and records, seals, pictures, portfolios of prints, portraits, old circulars and documents; ancient and curious jewels, dresses, and ornaments; with other objects illustrating the history and archaeology of Freemasonry. It is presumed that there are many of these in various parts of the country, of comparatively little service to their present possessors, which may find their way to a national Masonic museum, under the care of the Grand Lodge. To the 2nd question—'If it be found practicable, will it be desirable to devote the necessary property solely and exclusively to Masonic uses?' we reply, unhesitatingly, in the affirmative; considering that the time has arrived when circumstances fully warrant this step, which will tend to elevate the character of Freemasonry, and greatly to increase its usefulness. To the 3rd.—Are the Craft prepared to submit to some diminution of their annual income for the purpose of keeping such property sacred to Masonry?' We are prepared, if necessary, to submit to some diminution of annual income for this purpose. We do not anticipate any such diminution, but, on the contrary, a great and sustained increase of funds. To the 4th.—'If it should be found desirable hereafter that an annual subscription (which would necessarily be of very small amount) should be required to entitle the brethren to the uses of separate reading and refreshment rooms, what support would it probably receive from your Lodge, or the members thereof?' We consider that the general support of this Lodge would be given to the establishment of separate reading and refreshment rooms; and that probably fifty of our members would be glad to avail themselves of their advantages at a small annual subscription. To the last.—'If it can be shown, that a considerable outlay, for the purpose of giving increased accommodation to the Craft, and at the same time very much extending the tavern, would be productive of an adequate return, would such a proceeding be expedient and desirable?' If the proposed portion of the property be devoted exclusively to Masonic uses, or to such as are sanctioned by Grand Lodge, we will support any outlay necessary to provide the accommodation required; but we do not think it well to give our sanction to any

expenditure if the premises are to be let, as heretofore, as a public tavern. Having disposed of the questions thus submitted to us, we recommend the Lodge to tender its thanks to the president and members of the Board of General Purposes, for the lucid and impartial statement which they have presented to us. Having full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the executive, we desire them to proceed in this good work with the same care and cautious discrimination which appear hitherto to have characterized their proceedings. RICHARD JAMES SPIERS, D., Prov. G.M., Chairman."

OXFORD.—*Apollo University Lodge* (No. 460).—At a meeting, held on the 3rd instant, the circular referring to the Grand Lodge property was taken into consideration and an answer in the affirmative was agreed to in respect to the first four questions, and in the negative to the fifth.

SHROPSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, April 1st, St. John's (875), Bull's Head, Wellington, at 4.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Chapter*.—Monday, March 28th, Tynte (523), Milsom Street, at 8.

YEovil.—*Lodge of Brotherly Love* (No. 412).—The regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, March 16th, when the brethren were honoured by a totally unexpected visit from the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., and the Prov. S.G.W. Several communications having been read and commented on, and other business of a private nature transacted, the brethren proceeded to ballot for four candidates for initiation, who were duly elected, and three being in attendance were admitted members of our ancient and honourable fraternity. A gentleman was proposed for ballot and initiation, under urgent circumstances, at the next regular Lodge, and the Secretary distributed summonses for a Lodge of Emergency for the purpose of passing four brethren. Many of the brethren present adjourned to refreshment at the close of the evening's labours, and in the manner peculiar to Masons spent a harmonious evening. The initiates expressed in appropriate terms their gratification at being admitted as Brethren, and their determination to advance in the science by diligence and attention.

WARWICKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Monday, March 28th, St. Paul's (51), Union Hotel, Birmingham, at 4.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Temperance Lodge* (No. 1041).—A special meeting of this young and flourishing Lodge was held on the 17th, for the purpose of initiating a candidate and considering the report of the General Purposes Committee. The ceremony was ably performed by Bro. McCracker, who in the absence of the W.M. from home, officiated. The resolution adopted upon the report moved by Bro. Hincks and seconded by Bro. Hawley is, as follows:—"That as in the opinion of the brethren it is highly desirable that the Order should be neither the proprietors nor occupants of a tavern, this Lodge rejoices at the alterations proposed by the General Purposes Committee, and will cordially support the four first propositions contained in their report.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Monday, March 28th, Hope and Charity (523), Black Horse, Kidderminster, at 7½; Wednesday, 30th, Perseverance (833), Freemasons' Tavern, Dudley, at 6½.

DUDLEY.—*Royal Standard Lodge* (No. 730).—This Lodge was opened at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by Bro. W. Howells, (Prov. G. Sec.), W.M. Mr. Hoct, of Wolverhampton, was then balloted for, and initiated to the first degree. The only other business was the receiving the report of the sub-committee respecting the circular of the Board of General Purposes. This report, advocating the abolition of the tavern, and the establishment of a reading room, &c., and club accommodations, was adopted, and ordered to be

forwarded. The resolutions of No. 313 on this matter (commented on in our last), have not met with the sympathy of the Masons in general of this province.

DUDLEY.—*Vernon Lodge* (No. 819).—This Lodge met at the Old Town Hall, Dudley, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., under the presidency of Bro. G. Hollier, (P.M., and P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.), the W.M.; the R.W. the Prov. G.M. of the province, Bro. Henry C. Vernon (a member of the Lodge), being present at the opening. The visitors were Bros. W. Marefield, P.M., and Prov. G. Treas.; and F. Simpson, P.M., and P. Prov. S.G.W. of Warwickshire. Bro. T. Prince was passed to the second degree by the W.M., the prayers being offered up by the Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. P. A. Greyson, B.A. (P.M., No. 435, and Prov. G. Chaplain for Staffordshire); and the explanation of the tracing board given by the J.W., Bro. Wigginton, Prov. G.S.B. After one or two matters of business had been disposed of, the W.M. laid before the Lodge the report of the sub-committee, appointed to consider the "Grand Lodge property scheme." This report was favourable to the suggestions of the Board of General Purposes, and recommended the abolition of the tavern, and the establishment of reading rooms, library, coffee rooms, &c. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master stated his views upon the matter; they coincided with the terms of the report. He said the English Grand Lodge was the only Grand Lodge that did not possess premises devoted exclusively to their use. He described the buildings as they at present stand, and the alterations and additions contemplated. He hoped the brethren generally would support the London committee. Bro. Wright moved that the report, and the resolutions adopting that report, should be sent to the Prov. Grand Master, if he would kindly undertake to forward them to the Board of General Purposes, with an exposition of his opinions to back them. This the R.W. Bro. Vernon at once assented to, stating that he should be happy to receive from the other Lodges in his province, those reports that were favourable to the scheme. The J.W. hoped the carrying out this alteration would speedily lead to the severance of all Lodges from taverns, and the locating them in suitable habitations of their own. Bro. Hollier hoped that the Prov. Grand Master would be called upon before very long to lay the foundation stone of a building in Dudley, devoted partly to Masonic, and partly to literary purposes; a hope the R.W. Prov. Grand Master shared in. Lodge was then closed with solemn prayer.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

APPOINTMENT.—*Lodge*.—Friday, April 1st, St. Germain (827), The Crescent, Selby, at 7.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

APPOINTMENTS.—*Lodges*.—Wednesday, March 30th, Philanthropic (382), Private Rooms, Leeds, at 7; Friday, April 1st, Truth (763), Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield, at 7; Alfred Instruction (384), Griffin Hotel, Leeds, at 8.

BAILDON.—*Airedale Lodge* (No. 543).—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, on Thursday, March 17, Bro. William Holmes presiding, Bro. John Ives was initiated into Freemasonry, Bro. John Walker, P.M., performing the ceremony in a very satisfactory manner, assisted by Bro. John Walker, P.M., Bros. Henry Smith, P.M., and Bro. J. C. Read, acting as Deacons. After the candidate returned to the Lodge, the charge was given in an impressive manner by Bro. Henry Smith, P.M. A considerable discussion took place on the subject of a letter received by Bro. Waiman Holmes, congratulating the Lodge on its numbers and prosperity; at the same time adding a caution that numbers did not always constitute a happy Lodge; and that it was to be hoped that none but worthy working Masons would be admitted as joining members; as it was not always enough to know that they were members of another Lodge, or had gained their quittance satisfactorily; where there was any doubt—better receive them as frequent visitors than as members. The letter read also went on to state the confidence the writer had in the choice of the brethren in all candidates, and no doubt none could be admitted if the slightest reason could be shown that their presence would be to the discomfort of old members. But in the case of joining members it was different, as the good character they brought with them was not always a proof of their being acceptable to every

member of the Lodge. The feeling seemed to be, that at present it would be well to abstain for a time from increasing the numbers of the Lodge. Bro. Henry Smith, P.M., then called the attention of the brethren to the report of a sub-committee on the subject of the Grand Lodge circular, respecting alterations in Freemasons' Tavern, &c. The substance of the report was, that the brethren strongly objected to any great outlay of money in buildings, except such necessary improvements as were required for bringing all the offices under one roof, instead of their being at different houses and difficult for strangers to find. There appeared no objection to a coffee and reading room, and library, if necessary, but that little support could be expected from the Lodge. The strongest feeling was manifested against any idea of the society providing for lodge banquets, &c., and becoming tavern keepers; as we have many instances of what mischief creeps in when the brethren commence a speculation of this kind. It was suggested, that as regards the refreshment or coffee-room—the tavern-keepers might be arranged with, on renewing the lease, to supply refreshment at a fixed scale of prices, with a room set apart for Masonry. The attention of the brethren was then called to the state of the schools, and the discrepancies pointed out between the number of London and country subscribers. The feeling seemed to be, that it would be better to relieve Grand Lodge of £1000 and have the boys' building completed without any special appeal. After Lodge business was completed, the brethren joined the festive board, when the Rev. Bro. J. W. Kelly proposed the health of the W.M. in very appropriate terms, stating his pleasure at being once more amongst the supporters of the chair; and that it would be his duty and pleasure to accept any office, however humble, when called upon by the W.M. Various other toasts were proposed, and the brethren retired at an early hour.

MARK MASONRY.

PROVINCIAL.

HYDE.—*Fidelity Lodge* (No. 31, E.C.)—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on the 16th March, at the *Norfolk Arms Hotel, Hyde*; Bros. John Yarker, W.M.; S. P. Leather, S.W.; and John Brierley, J.W.; when Bros. Huxton, Relp, Jackson, and Adsheed, were advanced, and several candidates proposed for the next meeting; the entire ceremonies, considering the short time the Lodge has been at work, being conducted in a highly satisfactory manner. A code of by-laws, resolved upon at a previous meeting, were then confirmed, including the removal of the Lodge to the above hotel, and ordered to be sent to the General Board for approval. From the evident importance of this beautiful degree as a completing link in the Masonic system, we are not surprised to find that it is beginning to excite considerable interest; and we expect ere long to see other Lodges established in this neighbourhood.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER.

CYRUS CHAPTER.—(No. 21). At the last meeting of this Chapter Comp. Edward Burrell was installed as Z.; Comp. Lavender as H.; and Comp. John Watson as J. Bro. Hale, of the St. Paul's Lodge, was exalted. The M.E.Z. reappointed Comp. T. R. White, (P.Z.) E.; and the Rev. J. G. Wood, N. Comp. George Lambert was chosen, P.S., and nominated as his Assistant Comp. Tyerman, leaving the appointment of Second Assistant open. Comp. Marillier was again invested as Treasurer and Comp. T. S. Barringer, (P.Z.) as Steward.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

METROPOLITAN.

ENCAMPMENT OF ST. GEORGE.—At the meeting of this Encampment on Friday, the 18th inst., at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Sir Knt. Benjamin A. Kent, *M.D.*, Prov. Grand Commander for Australia, was installed into the E.C. chair by Sir Knt. R. Costa, P.C., in his usual effective manner. The E.C. appointed the following Knights to be his Officers for the year, viz. :—A. M. Moore, 1st Capt., Dr. Harcourt, 2nd Capt., R. Costa, (P.C.), Prelate, R. Spencer, (P.C.), Registrar and Treasurer, W. Blenkin, Expert, and E. S. Phillips, Captain of the Lines.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

GRAND LODGE.

The following is the official report of proceedings at an especial communication, held at the Masonic Hall of St. Andrew's Lodge in the city of Toronto, on the third Wednesday, the 19th day of January, A.L. 5859, A.D. 1859, which only reached us last week.

On this occasion there were present the Most Worshipful Bro. Wm. Mercer; Wilson, G.M. on the throne; Right Worshipful Bros. A. Bernard, as D.G.M.; James A. Henderson, as S.G.W.; John K. Brown, J.G.W.; James Moffatt, D.D.G.M., London District; Francis Richardson, D.D.G.M., Toronto District; W. B. Simpson, D.D.G.M., Central District; E. Morris, D.D.G.M., Montreal District; Rev. E. H. Dewar, G. Chaplain; William Bellhouse, G. Treas.; Thomas Bird Harris, G. Sec.; V.W. Bros. E. R. O'Brien, S.G.D.; D. Curtis, J.G.D.; Frederick J. Rastrick, G. Supt. of Works; Stedman B. Campbell, G. Dir. of Cers.; William R. Harris, Asst. G. Sec.; William H. Weller, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers.; Henry Rowsell, Grand Grand Sword Bearer; David Stirling, G. Purs.; John Morrison, Grand Tyler; and the V.W. Bros. E. J. Barker, Joseph Jackes, J. B. Hall, and T. C. Prosser, Grand Stewards. Past Grand Officers:—M.W. Bros. Thomas Douglas Harington, P.G.M., William C. Stephens, P.G.M.; R.W. Bros. Aldis Bernard, P.D.G.M.; James A. Henderson, P.S.G.W.; Samuel D. Fowler, P.S.G.W.; George W. Whitehead, P.J.G.W.; F. W. Barron, P.J.G.W.; William M. Jamieson, P.G. Treas.; V.W. Bros. Henry Crist, P. Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; W. A. Sims, P.S.G.W.; H. R. Fripp, P.G. Org.; and V.W. Bros. Henry Crouse, and Henry Parley, P.G. Stewards; R.W. Bros. Aldis Bernard, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and Kivas Tully, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and representatives from eighty Lodges.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form with solemn prayer.

The M.W. Grand Master informed Grand Lodge that he had summoned them together in pursuance of a resolution contained in the articles of union.

The report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The report of the committee for arranging a design for a medal to commemorate the union of the Craft, was received and adopted.

A medal, in accordance therewith, was ordered to be furnished at the expense of Grand Lodge.

The death of the Past Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. Mayerhoffer, was announced in Grand Lodge.

The resignation of R.W. Bro. F.W. Cumberland, D.D.G.M., Toronto District, was received, and the M.W. Grand Master was pleased to appoint R.W. Bro. Francis Richardson, to take charge of the district.

The report of the committee on clothing, recommending the inexpediency of making any alteration in the Prov. Grand Lodge Clothing, was read, when, with the amendment of taking out the word "West," it was received and adopted.

A resolution was read from St. John's Lodge, No. 14, London, recommending that Bro. J. W. Kermott, a brother who had been expelled, be restored to good Masonic standing.

The Grand Lodge ordered Bro. J. W. Kermott to be reinstated a member in good standing.

A letter from the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England, recognising the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada as the Grand Lodge of Canada, but restricting its jurisdiction to Canada West, was read, and referred to a special committee of three, consisting of M.W. Bro. W. C. Stephens, R.W. Bros. Kivas Tully and S. B. Harman, with instructions to report resolutions for the adoption of Grand Lodge.

The committee offered the following—

"Be it resolved,—That whilst the Grand Lodge of Canada notes with pleasure the word 'recognition' contained therein, and the promptitude of the Grand Lodge of England, with reference thereto, they are under the necessity of calling attention to an error with respect to their territorial jurisdiction, in making the proffered recognition apply to Canada West; and they therefore await a re-communication of the same made perfect in this respect.

"It may be named, that the Grand Lodge of England properly excludes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as they form no part of Canada; but are irregular in applying such exclusion to Canada East; as the Grand Lodge of Canada embraces the entire Province of East and West, or Upper and Lower Canada, which were united into one province in 1843.

"The Grand Lodge of Canada merely desire to allude to the well recognized principle of Masonic jurisprudence, that more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist in the same kingdom, state or territory, without destroying that unity which must be admitted as forming the basis of all Masonic legislation."

The above resolution from the committee was received and unanimously adopted.

The committee on rank and precedence reported,—

"That in consequence of the unforeseen delay in the publication of the proceedings of the last annual communication, and the consequent short period allowed to the Lodges not in alliance with this Grand Lodge, to determine whether they will accept or reject the important advantages proffered to them by an immediate affiliation—would desire that the Grand Lodge should extend the time for re-numbering, &c., until the next annual communication."

The report was fully concurred in by Grand Lodge, and the re-numbering of Lodges, &c., was postponed until the next annual communication.

The following resolutions from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, were read and ordered to be entered on the minutes:—

"R. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey,

"Trenton, January 13th, A. D., 1858, A. L., 5858.

(Extract from the Minutes).

"Resolved.—That the Grand Lodge of New Jersey believe the Grand Lodge of Canada, of which the M.W. Bro. William M. Wilson is Grand Master, and Thomas Bird Harris is Grand Secretary, to have been organized in accordance with the usages and customs of ancient Freemasonry, and recognize her as a legally constituted body, and extend to her the fraternal hand of welcome.

"Resolved.—That we hail the Grand Lodge of Canada as a Sister Grand Lodge, entitled to all rights and privileges of communication and correspondence by which the Fraternity of Grand Lodges are bound together.

"I, Joseph H. Hough, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the above are true copies of resolutions adopted by said Grand Lodge, at its annual communication on the above date.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Grand Lodge, at the city of Trenton, the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight (1858).

[L. S.]

"JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Grand Sec."

On Motion,—The D.D.G.M. for the London District was instructed to re-investigate the charges preferred by Thistle Lodge against Bro. Dewson, and to report at the next annual communication.

On Motion,—The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the liberality evinced towards its members by extending to them the privilege of travelling over their line at half fare.

Resolutions from the King Hiram Lodge, No. 226, I.R., Ingersoll, expressing a desire to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Canada, were read and received.

The Grand Lodge ordered a Warrant of Affiliation to be issued to King Hiram Lodge.

W. Bro. T. C. Prosser, gave the following notice of motion for the next annual communication :—

ART. 2.—On proposing members, be amended, by adding the words—"No Lodge shall make a Mason, residing at a distance from its neighbourhood, without the W.M. first enquiring, under secrecy, from the W.M. of the Lodge nearest to the residence of the applicant, whether there are any reasons why such applicant should not be admitted."

On Motion,—The Grand Lodge ordered the opinions of the W.M. Grand Master on the rights and privileges of entered apprentices, as published in the *Masonic Pioneer*, to be reprinted and circulated amongst the Lodges.

The Committee on Uniformity of Work reported,—That they had made some progress in this most important of all Masonic matters, but they regret that they are not able to report finally at this communication of Grand Lodge. They would further add, that to the M.W. Grand Master the obligations of the Craft, as well as of themselves, are in an especial manner due for the invaluable assistance he has kindly rendered to the committee; and feeling that they are only doing justice to the deep anxiety of the M.W. Grand Master in thus recording his invaluable co-operation with the committee, they respectfully suggest to Grand Lodge that a resolution might be adopted, empowering the committee to report direct to the Grand Master, and requesting him to receive the same and to name a day to be reserved at the next annual communication, for the exemplifying and adopting a ritual; but that, in the meantime, the Lodges be informed that the English ritual will be adopted as a basis.

On Motion, it was resolved—That the report of the committee on work, now read, be received, and that the recommendation therein contained be adopted in its fullest spirit—the Grand Lodge entertaining a warm sense of the deep interest evinced by the W.M. Grand Master on this important matter, and feeling assured that to him and the committee, may be well committed the carrying to a successful conclusion the "work" entrusted to them.

On Motion, it was unanimously resolved—That a special committee, consisting of R.W. Bro. T. G. Ridout, M.W. Bros. Stephens and Harington, and R.W. Bros. Simpson and Harman, be appointed to consider and adopt the best method in which this Grand Lodge can express its acknowledgments of the eminent services the W.M. Grand Master, Bro. William M. Wilson, has rendered to the Craft during his occupation of the Oriental chair.

The Grand Secretary was ordered to summon Bro. Lothrop to appear at the next annual communication, to answer the charges preferred by Sussex Lodge, No. 6, Brockville.

The Grand Lodge having completed its labours, was closed in ample form with solemn prayer.

(Attest.)

THOS. B. HARRIS, G.S.

INDIA.

BOMBAY.

THE BURNS CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

THE Masonic ball, given by the brethren of the Lodge of Perseverance, in honour of the centenary of the birth of Burns, was a very successful demonstration. Nowrozjee Ardaseer Davur kindly lent his splendid mansion at Tardeo for the occasion; and a more magnificent ball room than it contained could hardly have been procured. The grounds were brilliantly lighted up, while the interior was one mass of splendour. The company began to assemble at about half-past eight; and at nine dancing commenced with great spirit, and was vigorously sustained until twelve o'clock, at which hour all adjourned to supper. Upwards of two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a table laden with every delicacy of the season, and so laid out with fruit, flowers, and lustres, that the scene seemed one of enchantment rather than of reality.

After ample justice had been done to the viands, the toasts next claimed attention.

R.W. Bro. W. H. S. Crawford, Master of the Lodge of Perseverance, who presided on the occasion, rose and gave "The Queen and the Craft."

After this toast had been suitably responded to, R.W. Bro. Crawford again rose and proposed, "The three Grand Lodges of Scotland, England, and Ireland," with which he associated "The health of the Prov. G.M. of Western India, R.W. Bro. Henry D. Cartwright," on whom, as a true and upright Mason, he passed a brief but warm and well merited eulogy.

R.W. Bro. Cartwright, Prov. G. Master under the Scottish Constitution, responded as follows:—"R.W. sir, ladies, gentlemen, and brethren, I thank you most heartily for the honour you have done me in drinking my health—an honour greatly enhanced by the association of my name with those of the noble and supreme rulers of the Craft in England, Scotland, and Ireland. I am not about to make you a long speech; but I think that it would be unbecoming in me to allow this opportunity to pass without assuring you all of our happiness and joy in this festive meeting. As the representative head of Craft Masonry in Western India, I bid you all most hearty welcome in the name of all the Masons present, many of whom are of much older standing than I am; I cannot boast of much more than ten years, during which I have served in the good cause, but during those ten years I have devoted the best of my energies, and, I hope, an honest heart, to the interests of Masonry, and, I trust, not altogether without beneficial results. In Bombay I have generally found my exertions most ably seconded, and by none more so than by the present R.W. Master of Lodge Perseverance; and whilst returning you my acknowledgments for the honour done to me, as Prov. Grand Master, I have great pleasure in calling upon you to drink to "The health of Bro. Crawford, and the Officers, present and past, of Lodge Perseverance, and great success to them."

R.W. Bro. W. H. S. Crawford responded for himself and office bearers.

Bro. Craig, in rising to propose the next toast, said—"The toast which I have been asked to propose is one to which both the lateness of the hour and the festivity of the evening will prevent me doing justice. We must not forget, that however alluring the charms of song may be, we have assembled to-night to do honour to the poetry of motion. But my toast is happily one which requires neither an encroachment upon pleasure, the pomp of language, nor the splendour of eloquence; and its best response is silence. The memory I would recall, the shade I would invoke, is that of Robert Burns—the poet, the Mason, and the man. Yesterday was the centenary of his birth, and the sympathies of the civilised world vibrated at the mere mention of his name. By an accident we have been obliged to celebrate his nativity to-night instead of yesternight; but the enthu-

siastic and happy faces I see around me are a sufficient guarantee that our worship at the shrine of Burns, although late, will nevertheless be accepted. I need not here dilate upon his high attainments, his rare genius, and his matchless wit; they are known wherever a taste for the beautiful is cultivated. I shall, therefore, sum up his virtues in the immortal words of the poet of all time—

“ He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again.”

I give you—“The Memory of Burns!”

The toast was drunk amidst solemn silence, and it seemed to be regretted that the lateness of the hour prevented the speaker from enlarging upon such a fruitful theme.

R.W. Bro. R. B. Barton then rose, and proposed “The Ladies;” which was responded to by Bro. John Macfarlane.

The R.W. Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee, in a neat speech, proposed “Our Guests.” This toast was received with great enthusiasm by the brethren present, and Mr. J. J. Berkley returned thanks.

R.W. Bro. Crawford then rose, and proposed, “The owner of the house, Mr. Nowrozjee Ardaseer Davur.” In proposing this toast, Bro. Crawford observed—Time would not admit of a long speech, but he felt it was a duty incumbent on him to let it be broadly known, that as soon as it was settled that a Freemasons’ ball was to be held in honour of Burns, several native gentlemen immediately came forward in a most handsome manner, and offered their mansions for the occasion. Among these were Mr. Elias Sassoon, and Mr. Nowrozjee Ardaseer Davur. The offer of the latter gentleman was accepted, and it remained only to say, that not content with giving his mansion up, he gave the use also of all his furniture and the other appliances, which had enabled the Freemasons of Bombay to get up the festivity of this night. On the value of these services, and such liberality, it was unnecessary to dwell.

Mr. Nowrozjee Ardaseer Davur, in returning thanks, said he was at all times happy to assist in promoting the pleasure and enjoyment of his fellow citizens. Mr. Crawford had complimented him upon his house and its plenishment, but of what use would they be, were he not occasionally to place them at the disposal of his friends? “To do good and make things common” was, he believed, a divine precept; and if Providence had been kind to him in a worldly point of view, he would never be so selfish to forget what he owed to his fellow brethren; for although, not a Mason, he considered all men were brothers. In assisting to promote the happiness of others, he considered he adopted the best means to secure his own. Before sitting down he expressed his readiness to place his mansion at the disposal of his friends upon some future occasion, and thanked all present for the honour they had conferred upon him in so heartily drinking his health.

R.W. Bro. Cartwright gave the final toast of the evening, “To all Poor and Distressed Masons.”

After which the supper party broke up, and repaired to the ball room, where dancing was recommenced, and kept up with great spirit until after gunfire.

A M E R I C A.

KNIGHTS’ TEMPLAR.

We this week conclude the ceremonies and charges to be observed upon the constitution of a new Commandery, and the installation of officers from our number of March 16th, at page 523.

CHARGE TO THE JUNIOR WARDEN.

Sir,—You are elected Junior Warden of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is an eagle and flaming sword. It is to remind you to perform your various duties with justice and valour, having an eagle eye on the prosperity of the Order. Your station is at the north-west angle of the triangle, and on the left of the third division. Your duty is to attend weary pilgrims travelling from afar, conduct them on their journey, plead their cause, and, by permission of the Eminent Commander, introduce them into the asylum. You will be careful that, in addition to the sandals, staff and scrip, their whole preparation and deportment be such as shall cause them to be recognised as children of humility. Teach that *Magna est veritas et prevalebit* is the motto of our Orders; and although, in the course of their pilgrimage, they will often find the heights of fortune inaccessible and the thorny path of life crooked, adverse and forlorn, yet, by faith and humility—courage, constancy and perseverance in the great duties set before them in the gospel—they may gain admission into the asylum above; there to enjoy the honour and rewards that await the valiant soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Finally, be ye perfect, always abounding in the works of the Lord, that you may be a shining light in the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.

CHARGE TO THE TREASURER.

Sir,—You are elected Treasurer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office. Your station is on the right of the Eminent Commander, in front. The qualities which should recommend a Treasurer are accuracy and fidelity—accuracy, in keeping a fair and minute account of all receipts and disbursements; fidelity, in carefully preserving all the property and funds of the Commandery that may be placed in his hands, and rendering a just account of the same whenever he is called upon for that purpose. I presume that your respect and attachment to the Commandery, and your earnest solicitude for a good name, which is better than precious ointment, will prompt you to the faithful discharge of the duties of your office.

CHARGE TO THE RECORDER.

Sir,—You are elected Recorder of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office. Your station is on the left of the Eminent Commander in front. The qualities which should recommend a Recorder are, promptitude in issuing the notifications and orders of his superior officers; punctuality in attending the meetings of the Commandery; correctness in recording their proceedings; judgment in discriminating between what is proper and what is improper to be committed to writing; integrity in accounting for all moneys that may pass through his hands, and fidelity in paying the same over into the hands of the Treasurer. The possession of these good qualities, I presume, has designated you as a suitable candidate for this important office; and I cannot entertain a doubt that you will discharge its duties beneficially to the Commandery, and honourably to yourself. And when you shall have completed the record of your transactions here below, and finish the term of your probation, may you be admitted into the celestial asylum of saints and angels, and find your name recorded in the Lamb's book of life?

CHARGE TO THE STANDARD BEARER.

Sir,—You are elected Standard Bearer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a plump, surmounted by a banner. Your station is in the west, and in the centre of the second division. Your duty is to display, support and protect the standard of the Order, which I now, with pleasure, confide to your valour. You will remember that it is our rallying point in time of danger; and, when unfurled in a just and virtuous cause, you will never relinquish it to an enemy but with your life. Let, therefore, your conduct be such as all the virtuous will delight to imitate; let the refulgent rays which ever emanate from pure benevolence and humility, diffuse their lustre on all around, that it may

encourage and animate all true and courteous knights, and, at the same time, confound and dismay all their enemies.

CHARGE TO THE SWORD BEARER.

Sir,—You are elected Sword Bearer of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a triangle and cross swords. Your station is on the right of the Standard Bearer, and on the right of the second division, when formed in line. Your duty is to watch all orders and signals from the Eminent Commander, and see that they are promptly obeyed. You are also to assist in the protection of the banners of the Order, and with a heart lively devoted to the principles of Faith, Hope and Charity; with the mystic sword that is endowed with justice and fortitude, and tempered by mercy, in your hand, you may cast your eyes upon the standard, and remember that *In hoc signo vinces* is an expressive motto of our Order, and consoling to the heart of every believer.

CHARGE TO THE WARDER.

Sir,—You are elected Warder of this Commandery. I now invest you with the badge of your office, which is a square plate, with a trumpet and cross swords engraven thereon. Your station is upon the left of the Standard Bearer, and upon the left of the second division, when formed in line. Your duty is to announce the approach and departure of the Eminent Commander; to post the sentinels, and see that the asylum is duly guarded. You will also report all petitions from visitors and strangers, and communicate the orders of your superior officers; and I charge you to be punctual in your attendance at our meetings, and indefatigable in the discharge of your important duties; for, though yours is among the last offices in the Commandery, it is by no means the least in importance.

CHARGE TO THE THREE GUARDS.

Sir Knights,—You are appointed Captains of the Guards. I now invest you with your badge of office, which is a square plate, with a battleaxe engraven thereon. Your post is that of honour as well as danger. You will, therefore, be vigilant, and challenge with spirit, examine with caution, admonish with candour, relieve cheerfully, protect with fidelity, and fight valiantly.

CHARGE TO THE COMMANDERY.

Sir Knights,—To manage and conduct the concerns of a Commandery of Knights Templar with that promptitude, integrity and skill which the institution demands, will require the exercise of all the talents and perseverance of its officers and members. Are any of you solicitous that your equals and inferiors should conduct themselves toward you with deference and respect? you will be sure to let no opportunity pass without furnishing them an example in your own conduct toward your superiors. The officers will recollect that those moral and religious duties and precepts which they, from time to time, so forcibly inpress upon the minds of others, should by no means be neglected by themselves; as the most effectual way to insure success, is to let precept and example go hand in hand.

I would therefore exhort one and all of you to look well to the east, to the west, to the north and to the south, and see that the entering avenues are strictly guarded, and that you suffer no one to pass the threshold of your asylum but the worthy children of humility, and, at the same time, that you suffer no one to walk among you disorderly, without admonition or reproof. While such is the conduct of the officers and members, you may rest assured that this valiant, magnanimous Order will for ever flourish like the green bay tree. And now, worthy Sir Knights, I would address you in the language of David to his beloved city, "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces!" For my brethren and companions' sake, I will now say, "Peace be with thee!"

The Grand Marshal then proclaims the [new] Commandery in the following manner, viz:—

"In the name of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, I proclaim this [new] Commandery, by the name of — Commandery, No. —, to be legally constituted, consecrated, and the officers duly installed."

After the necessary business is finished, the Commandery is closed.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

BRO. BEULER'S CONCERT AND BALL.

This annual reunion was held at Freemasons' Hall on Monday, the 14th inst., and, we were glad to see, was more numerously attended than usual. The vocal part of the entertainment was provided by Miss Dalton, Miss Ada Taylor, and Bro. Beuler himself, and appeared to be highly relished by those who did not dance. The dance, however, was certainly the great attraction of the night, and was continued until somewhat late in the morning.

MASONIC BALL AT IPSWICH.

A ball in aid of the benevolent fund of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk took place at the assembly rooms on the 23rd ultimo. The great majority of the company assembled exactly at the time specified in the advertisement, namely, nine p.m., when dancing immediately commenced, and continued with unabated vigour until daylight and "Sir Roger de Coverley" warned the happy company that the time had arrived to depart. Amongst the company present were, Bro. Rev. J. W. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M., and a large party from Stowmarket, Bro. W. P. Mills, P. Prov. S.G.W., Mrs. Mills and party; Bro. T. S. Gissing, Prov. J.G.W., and friends from Woodbridge; N. Tracey, P. Prov. J.G.W.; J. Franks, P. Prov. G. Reg., and Miss Franks; Bro. E. Dorling, Prov. G. Sec., and Mrs. Dorling and party; Bro. J. Ball, Prov. G. Org., and Mrs. Ball; Bro. Bowles, P. Prov. G. Org., and Mrs. Bowles; Bro. J. B. Stratherne, P. Prov. J.G.W. from Halesworth; Bro. J. Tracey, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Schuler, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. The following Past Masters also arranged themselves under the banner of Terpsichore;—H. Luff, W.M. No. 522; G. A. Turner, King, Findley, Jennings, &c, also, Bros. Green, Leggett, Prentice, Wade, Deward, Bales, Cochrane, Woolnough, Farrow, Bridges, Bowler, Taylor, Halifax, Pettit, Cade, Sweetnam, Wrench, &c., &c., Lieut. Woodhouse, and Dr. Taylor, Royal Artillery. The Stewards were, Bros. Capt. Geddes, 95th Regiment, Freeman, Mills, Cochrane, Stratherne, Turner, Prentice, Luff, Halifax, Jennings, Arcedeckne, Taylor, and Schuler, who were all assiduous in the discharge of their respective duties; but too much commendation cannot be given to Bro. Capt. Geddes, for his indefatigable exertion to promote the comfort and happiness of all present. The ball room was tastefully decorated with the christian banners of the Knights Templar, the Mosaic banner of the Arch, and the universal banner of the Craft, and a *garde d'honneur* was placed at the entrance to the grand staircase. The whole was under the able management of the Prov. Grand Organist, Bro. J. H. Ball, as master of the ceremonies. The brethren were dressed in full Masonic Craft clothing, which, combined with the elegant dresses of the ladies, formed together a *coup d'œil* which only required to be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. We might be allowed to remark upon the pleasing scene which that evening appeared to our view, where hilarity and good humour were associated with fraternal greeting, that Masons should not only endeavour to live happily with each other and should also spend their leisure hours for the benefit of themselves and others, but by their daily conduct and demeanour endeavour to confer happiness, amusement, and assistance to all, but more especially to the fair, to whom they must necessarily be indebted for much of the enjoyment of this life, and that all should act as humble instruments for the good of society, and having compassion for one another, endeavour to carry out with all sincerity the great principles of the Order, brotherly love, relief and truth.—*From a Suffolk correspondent.*

THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY and the Prince Consort, with the royal children, have left Buckingham Palace for Osborne, where they remain in good health, enjoying comparative privacy. The Princess Frederick William, accompanied by her infant son, will arrive in this country early in May, on a visit to her Majesty.—The Paris *Moniteur* of Tuesday published a fresh article stating that part of Germany now presents an appearance both afflicting and astonishing. France has occupied herself with the consideration of the alarming state of affairs in Italy merely to allay it in concert with the allies, and in the interest of European tranquillity. It is impossible to show a more sincere desire to unravel peacefully the existing difficulties, and to prevent further complications which are always the result of want of foresight and decision. The article proceeds to show that the mistrust of a part of Germany springs from reflections unjust and painful to France, and shows contempt for the independence of her policy. France is praised for her moderation and her foresight in endeavouring to settle the Italian difficulty, and the Germans are blamed for totally misapprehending its intentions. This misapprehension amounts to a contempt for the policy of France. Germany, it is asserted, has nothing to apprehend from France on the score of independence. The French nation is susceptible in regard to its honour, but at the same time moderate in the employment of its strength. If threats will arouse it, it may, nevertheless, be pacified by conciliation. One motive for this publication is probably to neutralize the effect of the article of the 5th, which was the work of a different and an inferior hand. There is a great talk of the immediate formation of an army of observation near the Alps. It is said the Lyons Railway Company has received orders to be ready to convey 75,000 men to the south. The coincidence of this number with the force said to have been demanded by the King of Sardinia a few days ago, favours the supposition that a French army is to be sent immediately to Piedmont. In the opinion of all well informed people in Paris, the best security against war is the unanimity with which all classes in France oppose it. Preparations for war are made with seemingly unabated vigour; but it is thought that public opinion is too strongly pronounced in favour of peace to allow it to be broken.—The Prince Regent's government, in Prussia, has suffered its first defeat in the Prussian house of lords. The house has refused to leave the surplus of two budgets at the government. It wants it transferred to the public treasury, to be stored up there for future contingencies.—The *Hanover Correspondent* states that the Emperor Napoleon has sent an autograph letter to the king, which is said to contain tranquillising explanations as to the intentions of France; and the *Nuremberg Correspondent* announces that similar communications have been sent by the French government to various other governments.—On the 15th inst. the Bavarian chambers unanimously voted an extraordinary credit for military preparations.—From Stuttgart it is reported that the Wurtemberg army will be immediately placed on the war footing.—The Papal government is actively engaged in reorganising its army, in order to be prepared against the evacuation of the territory by the French and Austrian garrisons. The present strength of the force is about 17,000 men, and it will be raised to 22,000 men by additions to the Swiss legion, and by native levies.—Sir Henry Storks has prorogued the Ionian parliament for six months, upon the plea that the ten days on which it has sat have been occupied with useless discussion. Sir Henry may probably make shift without the parliament altogether. A despatch, dated Marsh 12th, says that Sir H. Storks has instructed a commission to submit proposals for administrative reforms.—The Madrid *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that Mexico has given full satisfaction to Spain, consenting to re-establish the treaties with that power, by punishing the guilty and indemnifying Spain. Mr. Preston, the minister of the United States, has been received by the Queen of Spain. He assured her majesty of the general wish of the people of the United States to preserve friendship be-

tween the States and Spain.—The King of Portugal has accepted the resignation of the ministry. The Duke of Terceira is charged with the formation of a new cabinet. The following are mentioned as the members of the new ministry:—President of the Council and Minister of War, the Duke of Terceira; Minister of Interior, Fontes; Minister of Justice, Ferras; Minister of Finances, Ribeiro; Minister of Public Works, Serpa; Minister of Marine, Ferreira. The contract with Sir Samuel Peto is said to have been abandoned.—There is a great movement of troops in Austria, and some Italian regiments are being removed from Italy to the German provinces of the empire. There is no reason to suppose that disaffection prevails among the men, but the Austrian government is not inclined to expose them to temptation. On the 8th inst. Count Gyulai went with a very numerous suite of officers from Milan to inspect the new works at Pavia. The Austrian troops concentrated in the neighbourhood of Semlin, in order to observe Servia, are about to leave their present position. The force, consisting of nearly 12,000 men, is ordered to march towards Trieste; and the belief is that it will ultimately be sent to Verona, where the reserves of the army of Italy will be assembled. Large bodies of troops have recently come to Vienna from the northern and eastern provinces of the empire, and there is reason to believe that another army of 50,000 men will in a few days be on its way to Italy.—Advices from Constantinople state, that in the Principalities preparations are being made to offer resistance in case Prince Couza's election should be cancelled.—The Governor of Bosnia writes that he has discovered an extensive conspiracy to bring about a new insurrection, which was on the point of breaking out, and which extended to Montenegro. The governor demands reinforcements. The army of observation on the Danube is in a disorganized condition, and desertions, especially among the Redifs, are extremely numerous. The state of the finances is unaltered. The last accounts received from Constantinople announce that the Ottoman government had sent a military commission into Armenia, under the direction of Selim Pacha, a general of engineers, to report on the expediency of rebuilding the fortifications of Kars and Erzeroun.—It is asserted that the Russian ambassador at Berlin, has communicated to the Prussian minister a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, in which the latter pronounces himself in a pacific sense, and promises to support Prussia and England in their endeavours to procure a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties. The Russian cabinet admits the necessity of the maintenance of treaties, but advises a revision of the treaties of Austria with the small Italian States. A telegram bearing date St. Petersburg, Thursday, gives intelligence from the Caucasus. On the 19th February General Jofflokimoff with his *corps d'armée* laid siege to Schamy's capital. The place is fortified, and the besieged appear determined to make a stubborn resistance.—A letter from Turin says that matters must be now pretty ripe for an outbreak, as M. Cavour has intimated to the French minister at Turin his intention to serve a formal summons (*une mise en demeure*) on the French government for aid and assistance, as he considers the measures recently adopted by Austria as equivalent to a declaration of war. M. de Latour d'Auvergne begged him, before having recourse to this extreme step, to wait until he could communicate with his government. "The king immediately assembled his council, which general Garibaldi attended, and after it was over, M. de Cavour again saw the French minister; and it is declared that Victor Emmanuel has formally applied to the French emperor for his intervention. The *Courrier des Alpes*, a Savoyard journal, draws a frightful picture of the state to which the policy of Count Cavour is alleged to have brought Saroy. The official Piedmontese *Gazette* contradicts the suggestions of the *Presse* of Paris of the 15th, and states that the policy of the Sardinian government has been neither provocative nor revolutionary, but always national and liberal.—The King of Naples has undergone an operation on the thigh, but the fever still continues. The state of the king's health becomes alarming; for a few days he improved, but on Wednesday he became worse. To lessen the pain he has recourse to opiates. In the meantime everything stands still. The hereditary prince takes no part in affairs. The police exercise the utmost rigour towards all who speak of the king's illness. A gentleman in the *café* under the Palazzo Angri, in the Toledo, ventured to express his regret at the silence of the official journals on the subject. On his way out he was arrested. On the 8th

instant a monk, in the odour of sanctity, left for Bari, to intercede with the Almighty for the king's health.—The seat of government question continues to agitate the Canadians. Ottawa is to be the eventual capital, that point is settled; but while Ottawa is getting ready, the government will leave Toronto, and make a temporary settlement in Quebec. There have been four removals since 1841, costing in the aggregate £427,916.—The Europa arrived at Southampton on Friday morning, with the New York mails of the 5th instant. Congress has closed. The post-office bills were thrown out, and it was feared that an extra session would have to be called to prevent the post-office service from coming to a dead-lock for want of funds. Robert Maclane is to be sent minister to Mexico. The ship Vanguard, with 41,000 bales of cotton for Cronstadt, was burning at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, and it was feared would be totally destroyed.—At Jamaica the state of the public health is reported to be still unfavourable. The immigration question continued to occupy the chief place in the attention of the people of Jamaica and Demerara.—The revolutionary movement increases in Chili, and a revolution was daily expected in Valparaiso.—India is again quiet. There are riots in the Deccan, and riots reported at Travancore; and there are sepoy who still refuse to submit in Behar; but war, for the first time since May, 1857, have ceased. The people of Oude have returned to their ordinary avocations. Tantia Topce has disappeared. He and his men entered the desert of Bikaneer, and have never been heard of since. Apparently, they have split into small parties, but whether to disperse or reunite at some point still further north is not yet known. Neither he nor Feroze Shah has been captured.—Lord Elgin remains at Shanghai, and his future movements are unknown. A congratulatory address has been presented by the commercial community of Shanghai, and replied to by his lordship. At Canton affairs are more peaceful. A notification has been published threatening the braves of Canton, and clearly expressing want of confidence with the government of Peking.—At the Phoenix club trials last week, two of the witnesses refused to give evidence, and all the threats failing to induce them to change their resolution, they were ultimately committed for contempt of court. On Monday Baron Greene summed up, and the jury retired to their room. At six o'clock they had not agreed, and Baron Greene adjourned the court until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. The jury were locked up, but could not agree in their verdict. The trial has been postponed till the 30th of March, and the jury discharged.—Mr. William Newton, the printer and publisher of the *East London Observer*, appeared on a summons before Mr. D'Eyncourt at Worship-street police court, to answer a charge of libel. The charge arises out of the case of "Gardener v. Godfrey," tried at Nisi Prius a short time ago; and the alleged libel is contained in certain comments on that trial, said to be defamatory to the character of Dr. Godfrey, the prosecutor in the present instance. The defendant pleaded Not Guilty; and after hearing evidence, the magistrate intimated his intention to send the case for trial to the Central Criminal Court. Bail to the amount of 550*l.* was allowed.—At Maidstone Assizes, on Thursday, John Norton and George Herbert, privates in the Royal Marines, were found guilty of robbery, with violence. The prosecutrix keeps a small shop at Frindsbury, near Rochester, into which the prisoners went to buy a loaf, and took the opportunity to knock the poor woman down and rifle her pockets, and also to rob her shop. They were sentenced to penal servitude for twenty years, the judge telling them that if they had done the prosecutrix any material injury he would have left them for execution.—The culprit Birkitt, who was sentenced at Nottingham assizes to be hanged for the murder of William Whatmore at Bamby-in-the-Willows, has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.—At the assizes at Maidstone, on Saturday, William Hills, Joseph Hills, and Alfred Burr, surrendered to take their trial on a charge of stealing some stout belonging to Messrs. Truman, and Co., brewers, entrusted to them for delivery. They were found guilty. William Hills was sentenced to eight, and the others to six months' hard labour.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, a petition has been presented praying for a winding-up order against the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company.—Mr. W. Gosling, of Woolwich, announces that he has succeeded in the invention of an unprecedented piece of ordnance, which he is anxious to submit to any test, with a view to its adoption by

the government.—That portion of the Neapolitan exiles who had arrived at Bristol on Sunday reached the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway on Monday morning, where a large assembly awaited them, and conducted them in procession to Hatchott's Hotel, Piccadilly. The unfortunate exiles have issued a short but touching address to the people of England, expressive of their thanks and gratitude for the sympathy that the English people have shown towards them.—In the House of Lords on Tuesday, in answer to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Malmesbury announced that the treaty with Hanover regarding the Stade dues would expire next August. On Thursday a short debate took place on the affairs of Montenegro. On Friday a long discussion arose in reference to the pacification of Oude. There was nothing of importance produced, except the statement of the Earl of Derby, that the government were in full accord with the Governor-General, and that it was the intention of the government to advise her Majesty to raise him a step higher in the peerage. The House sat for a short time on Monday night, but no business of any interest was brought forward. In the House of Commons on Tuesday the second reading of Sir John Trelawny's bill for the abolition of church rates was carried by a large majority. On Wednesday Lord John Russell's Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a second time, and the Lunatic Poor (Ireland) was referred to a select committee. The House was occupied on Thursday with a desultory conversation on Reform matters, after which the accommodation at the British Museum was brought under notice by Mr. Gregory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised a committee at a future time to inquire into the matter. The privileges of the household troops, and the state of the laws of Jersey were discussed. On Friday night Lord Stanley announced that the thanks of Parliament would be proposed by government to Lord Clyde and all who had assisted in the pacification of Oude. On Monday Lord John Russell moved his amendment on the government reform bill, as follows:—"That this house is of opinion that it is neither just nor politic to interfere, in the manner proposed in this bill, with the freehold franchise, as hitherto exercised in the counties of England and Wales; and that no readjustment of the franchise will satisfy this house or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than is contemplated in the present measure." The noble lord said he had heard that if defeated, ministers would dissolve Parliament. For his own part, he would not be afraid of the result should they think proper to go to the country on their bill. He had defended reform when he was young, and he would not desert it now that he was old. Lord Stanley hoped the house would pause before accepting the resolution of the noble lord, the inevitable effect of which must be to defeat the present bill and prevent any measure of reform being carried during the present session. The noble lord then proceeded to defend the various provisions of the bill, and justified the identity of the franchise in counties and boroughs. It was said that this bill would give additional power to the aristocracy, but such he believed would not be the case. Its effect would be to give the preponderating power to the middle class which has conferred in every age such essential benefits on the country. After several hon. members had spoken, Mr. Horsman astonished the house by saying that he doubted the propriety of the course which had been adopted by Lord John. He had studied the government bill, and he believed that in committee they would make it a more liberal, a more popular, and a more comprehensive bill than any that had ever been submitted to the house since the bill of 1832. It might, in fact, by a very few amendments, be made all that the most liberal members of that house could wish. The debate was adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The programme of Mr. Gye's ensuing season at the Royal Italian Opera, is now before us. The opening night is Saturday, the 2nd of April. The principal artists engaged are Mesdames Grisi, Bosio, and Tagliafico; Mesdemoiselles Didicé, Marai; an *aurora borealis* from St. Petersburg; Mademoiselle Lotti de la Santa; and

Mademoiselle Delphine Calderon, from the Venice opera. Among the gentlemen are Signori Mario, Luchesi, Rossi, Neri Baraldi, Gardoui, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Tagliatico, &c., &c. Mr. Costa is to conduct. Mr. William Beverley, and the no less eminent painters Griove and Telbin, are engaged for scenery. "Don Giovanni," "Martha," "La Gazza Ladra," and the "Giuramento" of Mercadante, are announced; and, by way of promise, the acquisition of leave to perform a yet unfinished work of Meyerbeer's, is hinted at with proper reserve. The band and chorus, of late so admirably kept in training at this house, will, of course be available, and, we presume are continued. A new luxury will, it is hoped, be placed at the disposal of visitors, by the completion of the new Flower Hall, which it is in contemplation to use as a kind of lobby. Its fairylike girders are already in course of erection, and the glazing will speedily follow.

Obituary.

BRO. HENRY GREGORY, W.M. (No. 1067).

We have to record the decease of this esteemed brother, which took place on the 3rd instant; the immediate cause of death being apoplexy. At the consecration of the St. James's Lodge, only on the 14th of last month, our lamented friend was amidst the acclamations of the brethren, installed as its first Master. On that occasion he complained of indisposition, and after the ceremony and the appointment of his officers he withdrew, not feeling able to undertake the duty of presiding at the banquet. He was, however, present on the 1st of March, at the Mount Lebanon Lodge (No. 78), in which he first saw the light in the year 1852, and of which he had been Worshipful Master for the year 1856-7. On the following day he expired at his residence at Lewisham. Bro. Gregory was a consistent supporter of the Masonic charities, and had served the office of Steward for the Girls' School Festival.

BRO. THE RIGHT HON. EARL FERRERS.

We regret to have to record the demise of this noble brother, whose activity was doing much to give to Freemasonry in Leicestershire an importance which it had long been a stranger to; and who was looked forward to as likely to take at no distant day a very distinguished position in the Craft. Bro. Washington Sewallis Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, was born in 1822, and succeeded his father in the title in 1844. His lordship's death—which took place on Sunday the 13th inst., at his seat, Staunton Harold, near Ashby de la Zouch, from congestion of the lungs—came on very suddenly, and medical assistance was of no avail. The event must have been peculiarly distressing to the Countess Ferrers, who was confined to bed by severe illness. We hear that her ladyship was carried down to see her husband, who expired almost immediately afterwards. When the earl first entered into Freemasonry we are unaware, he having been initiated in Ireland; but he joined the John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766) Leicester, and from that day was one of its most active members; and was nominated as the first Master of the new Lodge, Ferrers and Ivanhoe, No. 1081, which was shortly to have been opened at Ashby de la Zouch. The premature death of the noble Earl will of course delay the opening of the Lodge until a dispensation is obtained from the M.W. Grand Master appointing some other brother as Master, if indeed it does not lead to the abandonment of the Lodge.

NOTICES.

THE Brethren and others are requested to notice, that George W. Bower has no connection with the *Freemasons' Magazine*; and all persons are cautioned against paying him anything on our account.

Advertisers will oblige by forwarding their favours at the latest by 12 o'clock on Monday morning.

We shall be happy to receive essays or lectures on Masonic subjects returning them (should they not be accepted) if desired.

Emblematic covers for the last volume of the *Magazine* for 1858 are now ready, price 1s.; or the volumes (containing twenty-six numbers) may be had bound, price 14s. 6d., or with gilt edges 15s. 6d. Brethren can have their volumes bound at the office if they desire it, for 1s. 6d., or with gilt edges 2s. 6d.

 TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Z. Z.—We have no means of telling you what Lodges in England take in the *Freemasons' Magazine*; but we shall be happy to publish a list of them if our correspondents in the country will furnish us with the means of so doing. Many of the copies which we serve are doubtless for the use of the Lodges, though, furnishing them in the name of individual brethren, we are not aware that they are so.

STAINED GLASS.—We have received the copy of a paper "On some Characteristic Features in Stained Glass Figures," read before the Birmingham Architectural Society, on the 7th instant, by Bro. W. Wigginton, Prov. G.S.B. for Worcestershire, which shall have our early attention.

ISLE OF MAN.—The Lodges in this Isle are the Douglas, No. 123; the Castle-town, No. 212; and the Peel, No. 221; all holding under the Irish Constitution.

P. M.—Consult the Book of Constitutions. We cannot answer questions upon points which should be known to every tyro in Freemasonry.

J. S.—Your suggestion has not escaped our attention.

"A MASTER MASON, NOTTING HILL," is thanked for his suggestion, but we cannot afford to make enemies—which would assuredly be the result were we to question the motives of brethren in arriving at a decision on a given subject, because the opinion was opposed to our own. We have not hesitated to give our opinion that Lodge No. 313 argued from false premises in the decision they arrived at with regard to the Grand Lodge property; but beyond that we do not think we should be justified in going.

SOUTHAMPTON.—We regret that important reports of Lodges Nos. 462, 555; Concord Chapter (No. 555), and the Royal Gloucester Encampment K.T., arrived too late for insertion this week.

"H. H." (JERSEY).—Next week.

"Δ."—This correspondent's letter is in type.